THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LIV, No. 5 New York, February 3, 1917 Whole Number 1398

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

FEASIBILITY OF THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE-PROGRAM

INDORSED by the Russian Foreign Office, by the Socialist group in the French Parliament, and by the British Labor party, President Wilson's program for making the present war the last seems to have more approval in the belligerent countries than in neutral America. In addition to indorsing his idea of an international league of peace, a great conference of the British Labor party at Manchester, England, rose and applauded for five minutes at the mention of his name. And from the Allied trenches in France come circular letters to the White House, each signed by hundreds of soldiers, thanking him for his generous intervention. But the applause of the British labor conference was followed by a vote of unqualified support to the British Government in carrying the war to a victorious conclusion, and the letters from the trenches ended with a request that the President "dream no longer of the chimera of peace until victory is gained." In his startling address to the Senate on January 22, President Wilson outlined the kind of peace that "the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing." His statement, says the New York *World*, is really addrest "to mankind, to the democracies of the world." Therefore "what the common people think of it is of infinitely more importance than what cabinets and senates and rulers and newspapers think of it." But since we can not immediately learn what the common people think of it, we must be content for the moment to examine the comments of the rulers and the newspapers. It is notable that in every country, whether neutral or belligerent, whether Teutonic or Entente, we find the press paying cordial tribute to the lofty idealism of the President's speech. But in every country we find also expressions of doubt as to whether the idealism of his program can be harmonized with the realities. As so sympathetic an organ as *The World* states the problem—

"Can the fundamental principles of democracy be translated into the law of nations?

"Can the Monroe Doctrine be made a world-doctrine, to the end that no country shall be permitted to extend by force its policies and institutions over other nations?

"Can the Declaration of Independence be internationalized to make government dependent upon the consent of the governed in the establishment of a durable peace?

"These questions raise themselves at once in relation to President Wilson's address to the Senate, an address which time and circumstance make perhaps the most momentous utterance on foreign affairs ever uttered by a President of the United States."

The conditions upon which President Wilson believes "this Government would feel itself justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace" may be briefly summarized as follows:

The present war must first be ended and the ensuing peace must be "a peace without victory," "a peace between equals."

There must be no distinction between the rights of big nations and small.

Peace-terms must recognize the principle that "governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed," and that "no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty."

"So far as practicable, every great people now struggling toward a full development of its resources should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the sea."

"The paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free."

The limitation of naval and military armaments must be faced.

"I have said what everybody has been longing for, but has thought impossible. Now it appears to be possible," said the President just after he finished his address. This address, declares the Pope, is "the most courageous document which has appeared since the beginning of the war. It contains many truths and revives the principles of Christian civilization." Senator Tillman hails it as "the most startling and the noblest utterance that has fallen from human lips since the Declaration of Independence." "We have just passed through a very important hour in the history of the world," said Senator La Follette, after listening to the President's words. His speech marks "an epoch in the history of our foreign policy," says ex-President Taft, president of the League to Enforce Peace, who adds:

"His advocacy of our participation in a world-league is a most powerful aid to its formation. It insures the attention and interest of the American people, who must ultimately judge of the wisdom of the policy before we enter upon it. It will stimulate discussion of our world-responsibility and of the burdens we should assume in meeting it. We cordially sympathize, too, with the President's insistence that the United States can not join a world-movement to preserve a peace which is unjust and contains in its unfair terms assurance of its temporary character.

"We can thus express our pleasure and sympathy in the

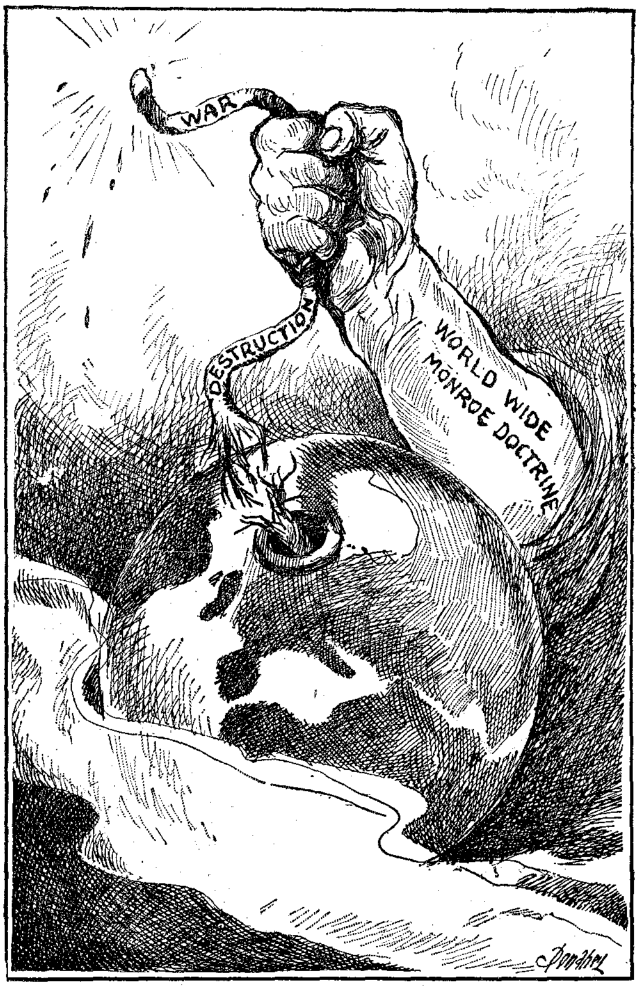
TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; three months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada, 85 cents a year; other foreign postage, $2.00 a year. **BACK NUMBERS,** not over three months old, 25 cents each; over three months old, $1.00 each. **SEMIANNUAL INDEXES,** issued in January and July will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address-label; subscription including the month named. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both old and new addresses* must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Notwithstanding this, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired; still, subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

attitude of the President so admirably exprest without committing ourselves as individuals to the details of a just peace as set forth in his illustrations. While every one will, doubtless, favor reduction and limitation of armaments, in which all belligerents seem to acquiesce, there are earnest supporters of such a league who believe that only a victory-peace may be a just peace, not a peace selfishly dictated by conquerors, but a just peace wrested from would-be conquerors. The event must determine the correctness of one or the other view. Then others may not have fully analyzed what the freedom of the seas means or what new provisions of international law in war and peace may secure it. So with respect to other matters we may presume that the illustrations are used to suggest to the framers of peace when it comes, not what the exact terms shall be, but rather their responsibility for future world-peace in adjusting its terms to satisfy international justice, without which the greatest and most influential neutral Power will not give the strength of its support to a world-league to preserve such a peace."



THE NEW DOCTRINE.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

Some will regard the President's program as pro-Entente, some as pro-German, remarks the Baltimore *American*, "but, in fact, it is pro-American, and this means pro-humanitarian." "Upon the principles enunciated by the President must be based the only saving peace that can come to the world, and the only peace to the permanence of which the American people can willingly lend their support," says the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*. "What he says about the reduction of armaments sounds well to a world weary of the enormous burdens of supporting big armies—and navies." "Lincoln emancipated merely the African negro," remarks *The Fatherland* (New York), "but Wilson's speech sets free men and minds in every part of the globe." "The Sermon on the Mount," this German-American organ adds, "is the source of Mr. Wilson's political wisdom." "The speech," says the Springfield *Republican*, "is specially notable for its clear recognition of the symmetrically twofold nature of the problem—militarism *vs.* navalism, imperialism *vs.* nationalism, exploitation *vs.* economic freedom, and, in particular, coast *vs.* hinterland." While admitting that it is easy to point out apparently insuperable obstacles to the President's peace-program, *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) maintains that "those obstacles are, at their worst, only temporary." And the New York *Evening Mail* enumerates some of these obstacles and undertakes to show that they are not necessarily insurmountable. Of the President's insistence on the rights of small nations, this paper says:

"It is on behalf of small nations, particularly Belgium, that the Entente Powers claim to be waging this war. No less definite is Germany in its declared intentions to assure for all nations free and unhindered development. In its note to neutrals, published January 11, Germany says: 'Our allied Powers, however, shall continue the struggle in quiet confidence and with firm trust in their rights, until peace is gained which guarantees their nations honor, existence and liberty of development, and to which all the nations of the European continent give the blessing to cooperate in mutual respect and under equal rights together for the solution of the great problems of civilization.'

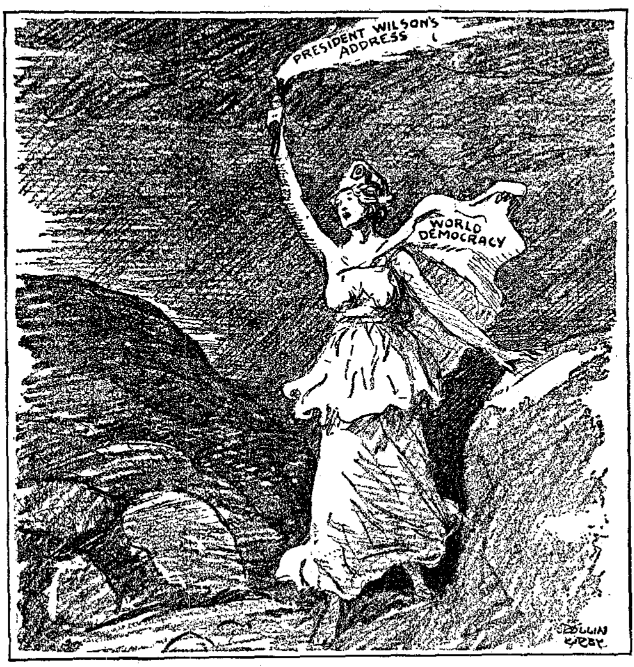
"There is no disagreement as to the bases which the future must provide for small nations."

Of the principle that Governments derive their authority from the consent of the governed, and the President's special reference to Poland, *The Mail* says:

"Germany's intentions with regard to Poland have already been declared. She has made Poland an independent kingdom. In an order to his army, dated December 25, the Czar announced to the astonished world his purpose to create an independent Poland 'from all three of the now incomplete tribal districts.' The Entente Powers, as a whole, in their note of January 10 to the President indorse the Czar's intention. The only difference of opinion with regard to Poland is as to whether it shall include only Russian Poland or as to whether it shall also include Galicia and the German province of Poland."

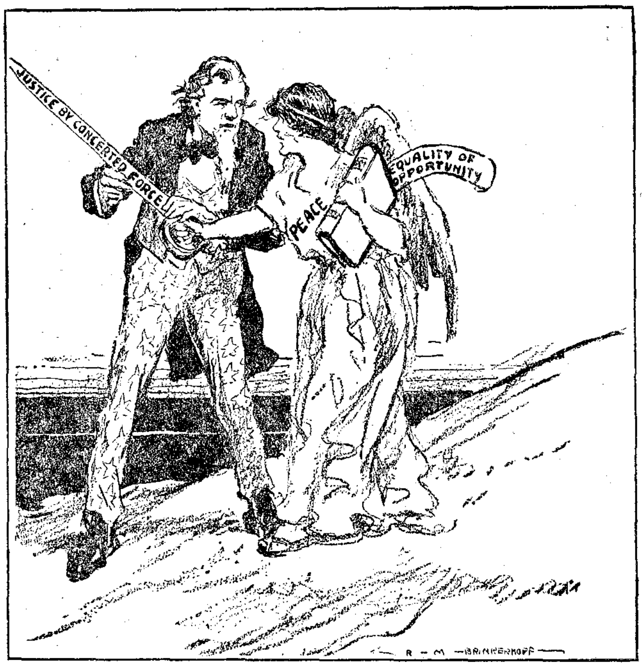
Both the Central Powers and the Entente Allies, *The Mail* goes on to say, have indorsed the idea of a league to guarantee peace. As to the reduction of armaments—

"Hints have come from Washington, purporting to emanate from circles close to the German Embassy, that Germany is ready for an international reduction in military armament. A definite statement on the subject by Germany would clear the situation. There is an obvious unfairness in asking for a limitation of naval armament, with the resulting decrease in Great Britain's striking power, without at the same time reducing Germany's power to strike on land."



OUT OF THE DARKNESS.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

Turning to the objectors, we find in the American press a considerable body of opposition to the suggestion that this nation shall abandon its traditional policy of aloofness toward European affairs to join an international league to guarantee peace. In the Entente press, on the other hand, we find that the President's phrase, "peace without victory," is the target for most of the criticism. "It is indeed staggering—this formal, actual proposal of a transcendental dreamer for the instant, practical establishment by force of the millennium of mankind," exclaims the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal*. "Mr. Wilson beckons the bleeding and suffering nations of the world toward him with his schoolmaster's cane and delivers a prize-oration on the millennium, while civilization and the liberty of the world are battling for life in the shambles of a hundred bloody fields," remarks the pro-Ally Providence *Journal*. The New Orleans *Times-Picayune* reiterates Washington's warning against "entangling alliances," and the New York *Sun* is amazed at the spectacle of a President who couldn't secure peace in Mexico "lecturing the whole world on the terms on which peace in Europe should be made." The President's address, said one Republican Senator, "will make Don Quixote wish he hadn't died so soon." William Jennings Bryan opposes the idea of a league to enforce peace, but is nevertheless in sympathy with part of the President's program. To an interviewer in Madison, Wisconsin, he said:



Copyrighted by S. S. McClure.

ARMED.

—Brinkerhoff in the New York *Evening Mail*.

"In so far as the President's speech suggests the terms of agreement, it is entirely sound and reflects what I believe to be an almost unanimous sentiment. But I dissent entirely from the proposition that this nation should join in the enforcement of peace in Europe. If the nations will agree to peace on the terms suggested by the President they will not need our assistance in enforcing it.

"If I know the sentiment of American people it is inconceivable that they should be willing to put the American Army and Navy at the command of an international council, which would necessarily be controlled by European nations, and allow that council to decide for us when we would go to war. Such an agreement, in my judgment, would imperil European peace instead of insure it, because they would see in our unlimited resources a means of advancing their own interests, with us bearing the burden.

"I have more faith in our ability to help them by example than I have in our ability to help them by indorsing the European plan of relying upon force and terrorism.

"In the President's appeal to them he presents the philosophy of brotherhood and cooperation, and this is inconsistent with the proposition that it be backed up by a larger display of force. In other words, the President has sown wheat and tares together. I hope that the Senate will approve the wheat and reject the tares."

"The present war in Europe is but the effort of two groups of nations to enforce peace," says Allan Benson, Socialist candidate for President in the last election, "and for the United States to join a league of nations would mean this country becoming involved in European brawls." The President's peace-views move Colonel Roosevelt to emphasize "two or three plain bits of homely fact—"

"The first is that it is worthless to make promises about the future unless in the present we keep those we have already made. Unless this Government is prepared at this moment to take an emphatic position as regards such a hideous outrage as the deportation of the men and women of northern France and Belgium, it is both ridiculous and insincere for us to mouth about standing for righteousness in the nebulous future.

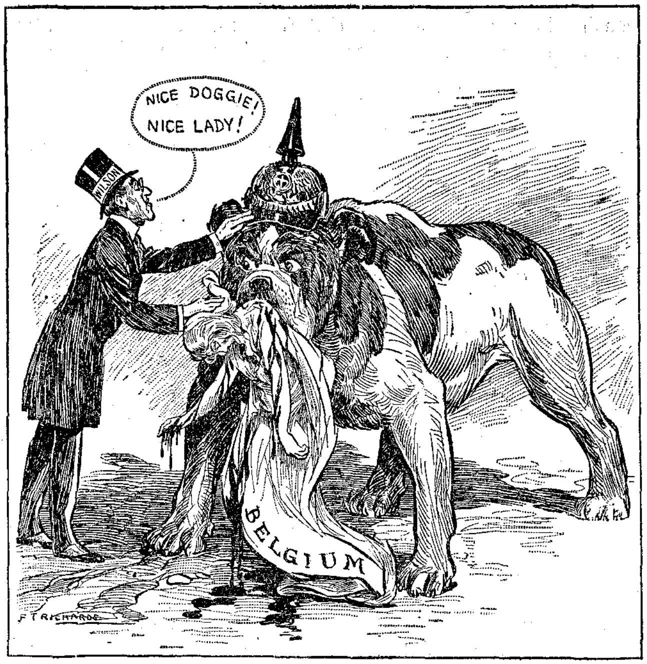
"Moreover, unless this Government can bring the peace of justice to Mexico, it had better not talk about securing the peace of justice throughout the world.

"As regards freedom of the seas, the most important element in it is freedom from murder, and until this Government has taken an effective stand to prevent the murder of its citizens by submarines on the high seas, it makes itself an object of derision by speaking for the freedom of the seas. Interfering with life is worse than interfering with property.

"As for the statement there can be no real peace with victory, so far as Belgium is concerned the statement stands on a par with a similar statement, had there been such, after Bunker Hill and Lexington, that there could be no real peace if victory came to the forces of General Washington."

Subjecting the President's general propositions to the test of specific application, the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) has this to say of his theory of the rights of little nations:

"The President illustrates his meaning by taking the case of Poland; he takes it for granted that there must be a 'united, independent, and autonomous Poland.' Of course 'independent' and 'autonomous' do not mean the same thing. This is very much like saying that there should be 'an independent and a dependent Poland.' But let us take the expression at its most limited meaning, and say that the President's idea is that there shall be a united and autonomous Poland. That involves, of course, the inclusion of all Prussian Poland, as well as Russian Poland, in the new autonomous country—the administrative separation of Posen and Silesia from Germany. To this



Copyrighted by the North American Company.

"FIFTY-FIFTY.'

—Richards in the Philadelphia *North American*.

> Germany would never consent unless Russia had obtained over Germany that complete victory which Mr. Wilson says there must not be. His *sine qua non* falls to the ground, therefore. And if all Poland must be united and free, what about Finland? And Bohemia? And Ireland? And Porto Rico? And the Philippines? And the Mexican districts of our Southwest? The application of the Presidential principle would abolish Austria, and would instantly restore Alsace and Lorraine to the French. It would not only involve our assertion of a meddlesome control over all the nations of the earth, but it would dismember America. That is what it would mean for America to 'play its part in the great enterprise.'"

Of his declaration that the sea must be entirely free, this Boston paper says:

> "If that means anything, it means that all merchant ships, even of belligerent lands, should be left free to move and trade, even in war. The assertion of that principle would instantly put at the head of all the world's power the nation which had the greatest and most efficient army. It would extinguish the naval nations. In fact, the President admits this by putting forward military disarmament as a corollary or accompaniment of freedom of the seas. But he does not and could not propose a total disarmament, and under his plan even a small but most efficient army could march all over Europe. The doctrine would wipe England from the map. It would threaten Japan, and would embroil us in that direction; but it would also cripple the United States, which, relatively, to the rest of the world, is a maritime Power. The assertion of this doctrine is full of danger. Unless repudiated by strong utterances in the Senate, as well as elsewhere, it will lose us every friend we have in the world except Germany.
>
> "'Freedom of the seas,' with infinite danger to us, is the mixture of blood in the dish of barley-sugar which the President set before the world yesterday."

The following are some of the most striking passages from the address read before the Senate by President Wilson on January 22:

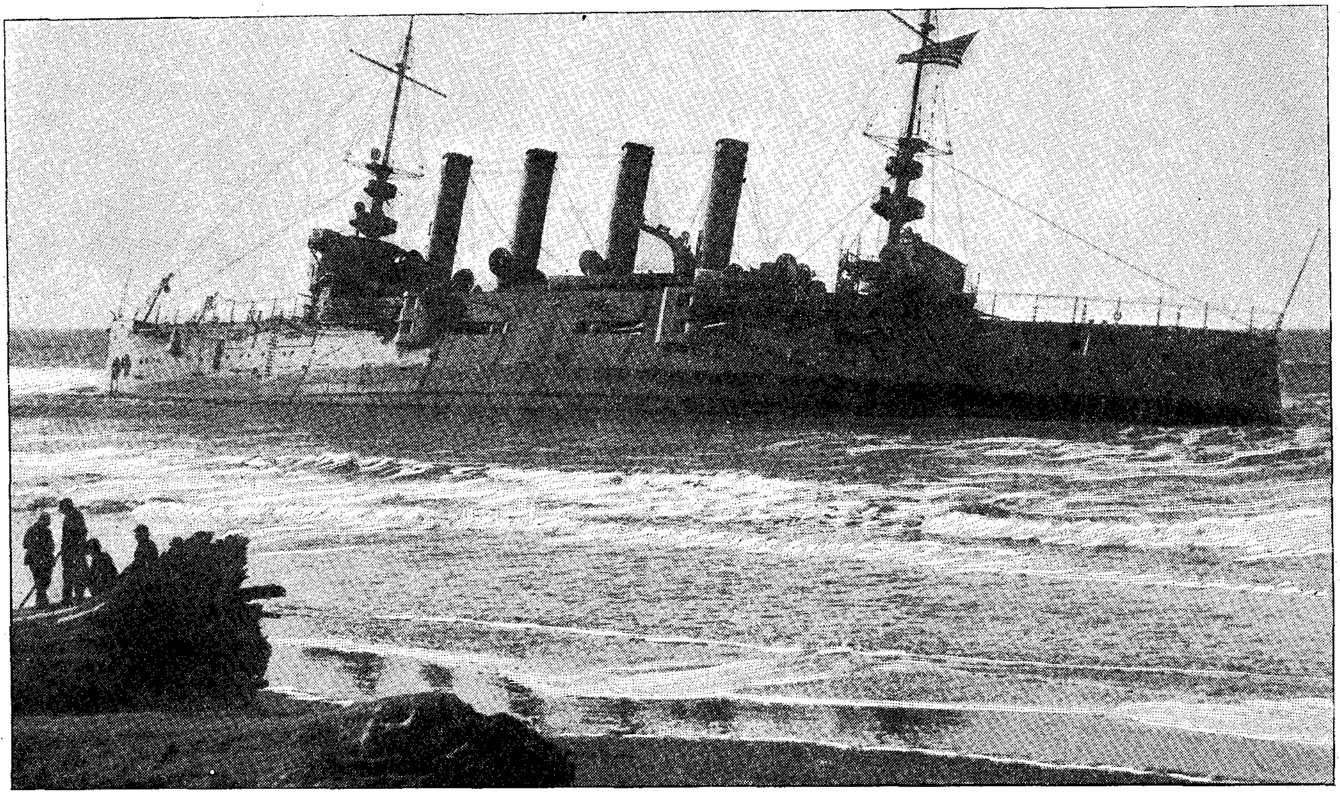
> "No covenant of cooperative peace that does not include the peoples of the New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war, and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing. . . . . . .
>
> "The statesmen of both of the groups of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was no part of the Europe they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all—may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what we understand them to be.
>
> "They imply first of all that it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it, and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand. Only a peace between equals can last, only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit. . . .
>
> "No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property.
>
> "I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent, and autonomous Poland and that henceforth inviolable security of life, or worship, and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of Governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own. . . . . . .
>
> "I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should, with one accord, adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world—that no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful."

THE SOUTH-ATLANTIC RAIDER

IF PRESIDENT WILSON and his Secretary of State "knew that an extensive German raid on enemy shipping was in progress or in prospect off the coast of the South Atlantic, and feared there might be complications that would involve the United States in war," it would explain some phrases in the peace-note, suggests the Minneapolis *Tribune.* And the Minnesota daily points out that the Teuton raider had been active about a week when the President's note was dispatched. At any rate, the Washington correspondents agree that the troublesome armed-ship controversy has been revived by the arrival of the captured British freighter *Yarrowdale* in a German Baltic port. This ship, according to an official German Admiralty statement, was brought into harbor by a prize-crew on December 31. She had aboard 469 prisoners from captured vessels, among them "103 subjects of neutral states, who, as well as belligerent subjects, have been removed as prisoners of war in so far as they had taken pay on armed vessels." Three Americans are said to have belonged to the crew of the *Yarrowdale*, and fifty-four more to have been among the prisoners taken from the British freighters *Georgic* and *King George*. The precise facts are being ascertained by our diplomatic representatives in Germany, and, we read in the New York *World*, it has been made clear at the State Department "that if any Americans are among these prisoners a demand will be made for their release." The whole question, says the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, "turns on whether an armed merchant ship is a war-vessel, and the gulf between this country and Germany on that question is still unbridged." Of course, he adds, "Americans on such ships could be considered as prisoners of war only if the vessels were considered as war-vessels," and "the United States has never conceded that merchantmen armed for defense are war-ships."

As several newspaper writers remind us, the controversy over armed merchantmen started with the sinking of the *Lusitania* when Germany made the allegation—later disproved—that there were guns mounted on that vessel. Early in 1916 Germany issued a manifesto asserting the right to sink armed merchant vessels at sight. Immediately after, the New York *Times* recalls, "resolutions were offered in Congress to warn Americans not to sail on armed enemy merchant ships, even defensively armed ships. The armed merchantmen controversy and the McLemore resolution and its defeat followed. The German orders did not go into effect, however, but were held in abeyance." On January 16, 1916, Secretary Lansing addrest to the Allied Governments a confidential note, which was afterward made public, and which the New York *World* thinks Germany may now bring forward somewhat to our embarrassment. Mr. Lansing suggested that the complete disarmament of merchantmen might well accompany the adherence of submarine commanders to the rules of cruiser warfare, and he said that the United States Government was "imprest with the reasonableness of the argument that a merchant vessel carrying armament of any sort, in view of the character of the submarine warfare and the defensive weakness of undersea craft, should be held to be an auxiliary cruiser and so treated by a neutral as well as by a belligerent Government." This would seem to favor the German contention, but no official action was taken in the direction of the suggestions made, and belligerent ships are still allowed to sail from our ports carrying defensive armament. And in March, the New York *Tribune* reminds us, the Secretary of State prepared for the President a statement setting forth the law governing the question.

> "This statement, later published, made it clear that in no circumstances was a belligerent war-vessel entitled to sink a merchant ship, no matter how armed, unless that vessel actually was engaged or had been engaged in offensive operations. . . . . . .
>
> "This statement, however, was not sent officially to Germany, and the American and German Governments, as a result, never have settled the question.



Copyrighted by Kadel & Herbert, New York.

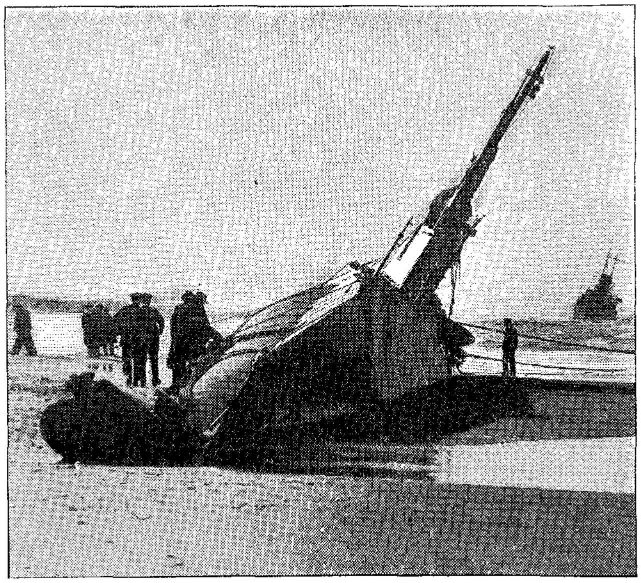
CRUISER *MILWAUKEE*, ASHORE NEAR EUREKA, CALIFORNIA.

"When the *Sussex* was sunk and Germany renewed and broadened her promises not to conduct illegal marine operations nothing was said about armed ships. . . . . . .

"The President profest to believe that armed ships were covered, but many State Department officials admitted the phrase was ambiguous. However, no attempt was made to obtain a definition from Germany, but it was decided to wait until an actual case arose.

"The capture and detention as prisoners of Americans on board armed vessels presents such a case."

Very little is as yet known of the German raider whose mysterious and effective operations in the Atlantic have reawakened this slumbering controversy. The *Yarrowdale* is but one of a score of prizes whose total value, with cargoes, has been estimated as high as $20,000,000. Some ships have been sunk, some converted into raiders, others used to carry supplies or to convey captured crews to land. It was the arrival of one of the last, the Japanese steamer *Hudson Maru*, at Pernambuco, Brazil, which gave the first definite news of the raider. One captured captain said the German ship "was equipped with several machine guns in addition to her cannon, and also carried three submarines, capable of being operated over a small radius and equipped with torpedoes, dynamite, and ammunition." Other captives told of courteous treatment and of the raider's consistent and scrupulous observance of the rules of international law.



Copyrighted by the International Film Service, New York.

THE WRECKED SUBMARINE *H-3*,

With the stranded *Milwaukee* in the distance.

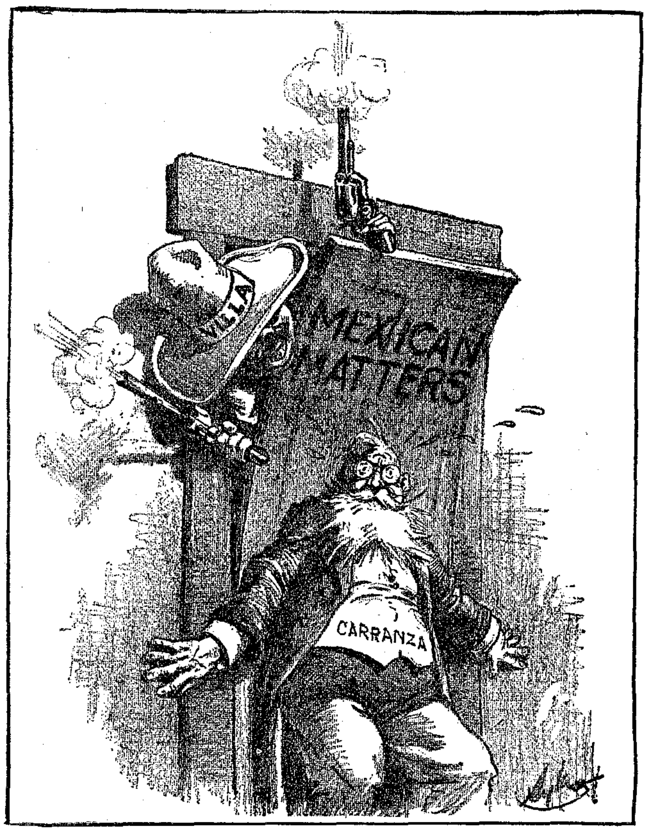
OUR YEAR'S NAVAL DISASTERS

POOR SEAMANSHIP OR NEGLIGENCE caused several naval accidents during 1916, remarks a contributor to the New York *Evening Post*, with reference to the wreck of the submarine *H-3*, on December 14, at the entrance to Humboldt Bay, California. To make matters worse, the cruiser *Milwaukee*, in drawing a cable tied to the stranded submarine, was caught in a tidal current and driven ashore. Last August the armored cruiser *Memphis*, caught in a tropical storm, was wrecked on the rocks in the harbor of Santo Domingo City with a loss of forty lives. A month prior to the loss of the *Memphis* the fuel-ship *Hector* was wrecked off Charleston, S. C., while manned by a civilian crew. In May, 1916, the mine-planter *San Francisco* struck a shoal near Chatham Light and was laid up for repairs for several months. We read on:

"The destroyer *Terry* struck a reef off Puerta Plata, Santo Domingo, last summer and was beached. Her commander was tried for negligence but was acquitted. Last fall the fuel-ship *Jupiter* was in collision with an Italian bark, and the commander of the naval vessel was court-martialed, but he also was acquitted. In March last the destroyer *Monaghan* was rammed and badly damaged by the destroyer *Roe* at Key West. The *Roe's* commander, Lieut. G. C. Barnes, was reduced three numbers in his grade. . . . A court of inquiry is trying to determine whether Commander-Lieutenant, junior grade, H. R. Bogusch is responsible for the loss of the underwater-boat *H-3*."

THE RETREAT OF OUR TEN THOUSAND

THERE WAS ONCE a Duke of York or a King of France who, according to the nursery rime, had ten thousand men, whom he marched up a hill one day, and "then he marched them down again." "There you have it," says the Lansing *State Journal*. Ten months an army of more than ten thousand men marched into Mexico under General Pershing; now they are marching out again. And, in the opinion of President Wilson's critics, they accomplished no more than the mythical ten thousand on the mountain top. The withdrawal will be gradual, but it has been authoritatively announced. When it takes place, observes the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* (Dem.), "we shall then have twice invaded Mexico in force, resistance has been offered with consequent loss of life, and we have yielded to the demand made upon us in the first instance; the flag has advanced with a definite purpose declared to the world, has been fired upon, and has then retreated to its own territory!" The Vera Cruz and Pershing expeditions likewise seem to the Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.) "excellent illustrations of the folly of half measures"; "having no appetite for war, we should not have nibbled at the war-bread." The punitive expedition, the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) remarks, became "too obviously punitive toward American soldiers instead of Villa bandits, and more damaging to American prestige than to Villa's aspirations." It "has resulted in nothing but the expenditure of money and the disintegration of the National Guard," adds *The Tribune*, which believes "we have frustrated our own efforts in Mexico." "Villa has not been 'got,'" mournfully comments the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.). "There is no new guaranty of the safety of the border," it goes on, and nothing has been done "to make good the wrongs Americans and other foreigners have suffered in Mexico. It is all a record of barren futility." And the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) in its editorial columns simply prints the "Get Villa, dead or alive" order, and under it this El Paso dispatch to the New York *Globe:*



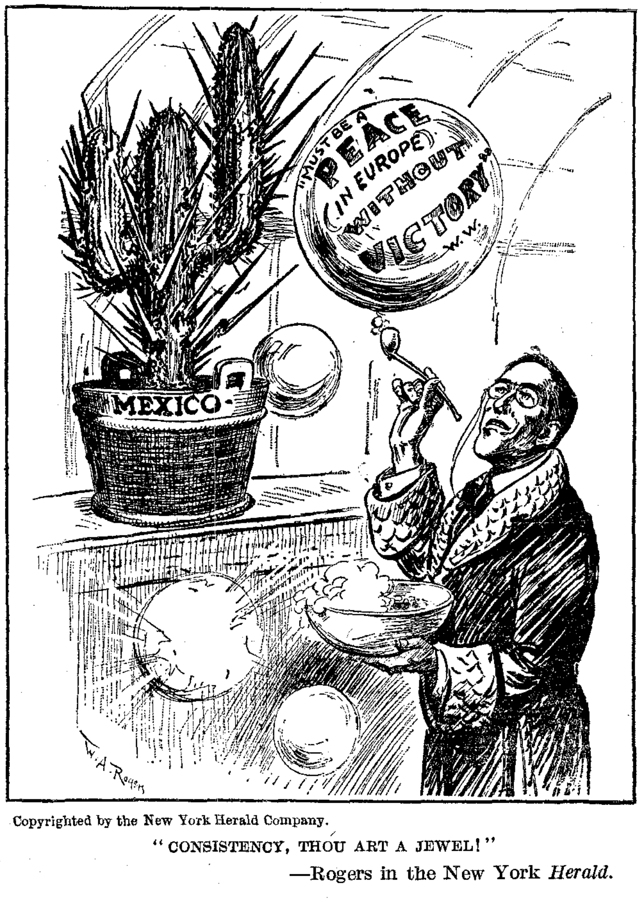
A FINE FAMILY SKELETON.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

> "It will be a merry time in Mexico when General Pershing comes home across the border—a merry time for one General Don Francisco Villa.
>
> "'Don't snipe at the *Americanos*,' he ordered his rebel troopers in a general communication. 'Let them depart unhindered. Do not delay them. For every *Americano* wounded I shall take a life among you, my children. If you can find ways to help them, do so. And then Mexico shall be ours and we will possess the land.'"

Even the friendly Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) finds it impossible to defend the President's Mexican policy in its entirety. So far, it says, "little good seems to have resulted, but two facts stand out: We are not at war with Mexico, and the President's Mexican policy, far from serving as a horrible example of inconsistency, actually represents, for better or worse, his firm resolve to put his idealistic notion of the rights of small nations to a test." It is the very "futility" that so disturbs certain editors which pleases the San Francisco *Bulletin* (Ind.). In its opinion "there can not be many Americans who are not well satisfied to have the troops come out of Mexico, without any territorial conquests to brag about and without leaving very many of their number behind them." The New York *Times* (Dem.) admits that if the Pershing expedition went to Mexico to "get Villa dead or alive," it did not succeed. But *The Times* explains:

> "Circumstances have changed. He is no longer a mere outlaw, hiding in the mountains and subject to identification with Murietta, Billy the Kid, and Jesse James. He is now a military commander again, and the most conspicuous, if not the most important, leader in a revolutionary movement aimed at the overthrow of the Carranza Government. If he is not himself soon in possession of the Mexican Government, at least the army in which he is a commander may be. He seems to be waiting with courteous impatience for Pershing to get out of his way; the official dispatches say, not that he intends to concentrate, but that he has concentrated, eight thousand men near Chihuahua, ready to open the northern campaign as soon as our forces evacuate the battle-field. The situation since Pershing was dispatched over the border in pursuit of a flying 'bandit' has not merely changed, it has somersaulted. It has been a long time since the presence of our forces was of any benefit; it may soon become harmful, and the sooner they come back the better."


"MUST BE A PEACE (IN EUROPE) WITHOUT VICTORY" W.W.
MEXICO
W. A. Rogers

Copyrighted by the New York Herald Company.

"CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL!"

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

The statement that the Administration believes Pershing's stay in Mexico to have been of substantial benefit to this country is, according to the Paterson *Press-Guardian*, based on the claim that "it has taught the Mexicans to respect and fear the military power of the United States, and that this will act as a deterrent from future raids from that quarter." The Chicago *Herald* (Ind.) declares that the expedition "did a lot," and "did it in a workmanlike manner":

> "As long as it was permitted to chase Villa, Villa fled, with scattered forces. That spectacle certainly did not diminish American prestige in Mexican eyes, no matter what irritations it might have caused. It brought something home to them that was good for their souls and understanding. When the expedition stopt the chase and took a position in the north, Mexican raids on that part of the border ceased. They have not been resumed.
>
> "To those who wanted the expedition to be a forerunner of an invasion, who spell success in terms of brilliant performances, captured cities, indemnities, and details of that sort, the expedition must have proved disappointing. To such sources may be attributed the harping that has already begun on the idea that the withdrawal savors to the Mexicans of retreat and that American prestige will be injured thereby. The country can well afford any diminution of prestige likely to come from the orderly and voluntary withdrawal of a force which has maintained its position for months without the suggestion of real danger from any force whatever."

By withdrawing Pershing's army, says the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), the Wilson Administration has demonstrated "to the meanest intellect in Mexico that we have the means and the disposition to protect our border, but that we have not the least covetousness for Mexican soil." These, it believes, "are two large and substantial results which should improve our relations with the Republic south of us." And *The Record* adds: "A good many Mexicans have had a chance to contrast American military administration with Mexican military administration, and the scarcely different régime of revolutionists, and the kind of civil government provided by the Carranzistas, and to find the American Army rather a comfortable protection from their own people."

The withdrawal of our forces from Mexico was one of the questions left unsolved by the Joint Commission which was formally dissolved on January 17, after four months of virtual deadlock. Its work, Washington correspondents think, will now be taken up by our Ambassador to Mexico, who has not yet been sent to his post. Press comment on the Commission's work is not unlike that on the Pershing expedition. Its work was "wholly wasted," in the view of the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), and the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) concludes that the worst phase of this whole dealing with Mexico "is the loss of diplomatic prestige before the world." On the other hand, the New York *World* (Dem.) and *Journal of Commerce* agree that the conferences have established a better understanding on both sides. Says the latter:

> "Our Government must understand better the attitude of Carranza and those associated with him, and the reasons for that attitude caused by internal conditions with which they are closely connected and upon which their support depends. On the other hand, Carranza's representatives must appreciate as never before what our Government is really aiming at and what its motives for action are."

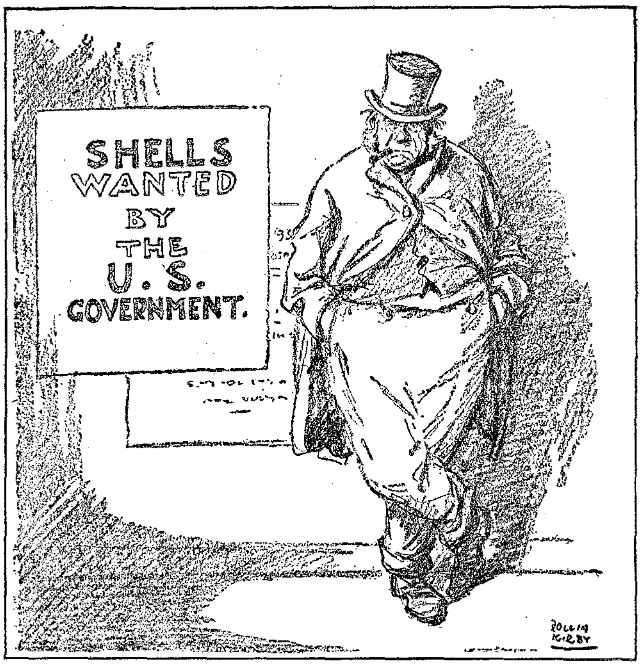
And the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, taking up the work of the Commission in connection with other efforts of President Wilson, concludes that—

> "The conditions have greatly improved in the last four years. In 1913 the trend of the sister Republic was toward chaos; to-day the tendency is strongly toward order."

Our future policy toward Mexico now becomes a matter of grave importance, to which the best editorial minds of the nation may well lend their counsel. "We shall be glad to receive editorials outlining a Mexican program and will gather their constructive advice in an article in an early issue in the hope of aiding the solution of this distressing and costly problem.

AMERICAN SHELL-MAKERS UNDER FIRE

THE SHARP DISPUTE between the Navy Department and some American munition-manufacturers over the award of a naval shell-contract to an English company is partly tho summarily settled, our editors note, by the intervention of the British Government, which refuses permission for the execution of the contract "so long as the exigencies of war continue." Two days after Secretary Daniels of the Navy announced the award of contracts to the ordnance-manufacturing firm of Hadfields, Limited, of Sheffield, England, for 7,500 large armor-piercing projectiles, protest was made by the Bethlehem Steel Company in advertisements addrest "to the American people," in which this firm made known the facts upon which they entered their bids. As the New York *Times* and other journals point out, the attraction of the English bid was that the prices were 40 per cent. less than those of the American manufacturers and delivery was promised in one-half the time specified by our home producers. There was a saving of $1,359,000, we are told, in a contract calling for the payment of $3,144,000.



UNSKILLED LABOR.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

In its defense, the Bethlehem Steel Company cited the existence of an "immense stock" of naval shells in the English company's storehouses, and it was conjectured that the British Government might be willing to have Hadfields sell below cost—since these shells would not be needed—in order that the proceeds could be used in making shells required on battle-fields. In its newspaper advertisements the Bethlehem Steel Company recites that two years ago it contracted for and made 4,200 14-inch shells—not one of which has been accepted. In wages, materials, and tests the company puts its expenditure at $522,881, and states that it has not received "a single dollar" on these contracts. We are told, moreover, that the Navy Department tests "are now so severe that neither we nor, so far as we know, any other manufacturers have yet been able to produce in quantity 14-inch shells which will meet them." We read further that this company made its bid for 16-inch shells at "approximately the same rate per pound as that upon which the Navy Department actually awarded a 14-inch-shell contract one year ago." In reply, Secretary Daniels, in a statement to the press, says in part: "Until it is able to fill its contracts, it does not become the Bethlehem Company to criticize the Navy Department for awarding contracts to manufacturers who can make shells that meet the tests." And he adds:

"I regard the attitude of these companies in this and other matters as most unfortunate, and were there no relief through competition either by the Government or by other more patriotic firms, I would feel that they were putting our entire program of preparedness in peril. In urging the necessity for our tremendous program of naval development in Congress, I found the most serious obstacle to contend with was the feeling of many Congressmen that the whole matter of preparedness was a deliberately organized campaign on the part of manufacturers of war-material to obtain enormous contracts at fabulous prices.

"I did not share this opinion. The splendid action on the part of some other manufacturers in foregoing the chance to obtain war-profits from the material needed in the construction of our new program has justified my belief that the manufacturers of this country as a whole are willing to assume their share in the program of preparedness without abnormal profits.

"That other large manufacturers of war-materials should persist in extracting the last penny of profit from our urgent necessity gives a certain color to the arguments of those who believe that 'preparedness' is a synonym for profits and not patriotism."

It would seem astonishing to the New York *World* (Dem.) that the Bethlehem Steel Company should admit privately its failure to meet the requirements of the Navy Department, but "that it should pay money to advertise the fact in various newspapers is almost staggering." We are told, moreover, that Secretary Daniels's story of naval shells during his administration is "an indictment as comprehensive as any true bill ever returned by a jury," and *The World* adds:

"With no competition among themselves or abroad, American steel-manufacturers in 1912 had gradually advanced the price of 14-inch armor-piercing projectiles to $500 each. In 1913, learning that Hadfields of England had made a bid, they cut their proposal to $315 each, with other sizes reduced in proportion. The latter part of 1914, war in Europe having begun and no foreign bids having been received, they increased their prices $100. This year, still believing that outside competition was impossible, some of them made a price of $539. Hadfields, however, appeared with a bid nearly 50 per cent. below the lowest American offer and received the contract."

When English manufacturers in the midst of the world's great war can supply their own Government, contribute to the ammunition stock used by England's Allies, and then cross the ocean and underbid Americans for more business, remarks the Newark *Star-Eagle* (Ind.), "it would seem to be time for the vaunted ingenuity and business acumen of the Yankee industrial Titan to look to his laurels—and his future," and the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) sees in the award to Hadfields "a strong hint to American enterprise as to what it still has to meet abroad." The moral of it all is, according to this authority, that "when peace comes and something like normal conditions return, we are likely to find that the easy going of this period for our manufacturers and the strenuous experience of those abroad will put us at a kind of disadvantage that can only be overcome by the most energetic and well-directed effort."

The Government is blamed by the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), which sees a lack of effective cooperation between the Government and American manufacturers, which is to be deplored, because "without such cooperation the United States can scarcely hope to achieve a vital independence of foreign producers of ammunition in time of war," and the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.) says the project for a Government projectile plant, as a "competitive spur," is "a foolish scheme."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Some may be too proud to fight and others may be too proud to stop.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

It looks as tho nothing would save the American Navy from destruction but a war.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Shall we give up meat?" inquires a dietarian. The question presupposes too much.—*Newark News.*

China demanding peace sounds a good deal like a man up in a balloon yelling for more air.—*Boston Transcript.*

What the Republican party of New York really needs is not a paid manager, but a chaplain.—*New York World.*

The Allies want to put an Italian on King Constantine's throne. Why such inconsiderate treatment for Italy?—*Philadelphia North American.*

There are moments when one wonders what influence has kept Lawson silent all these years.—*Newark News.*

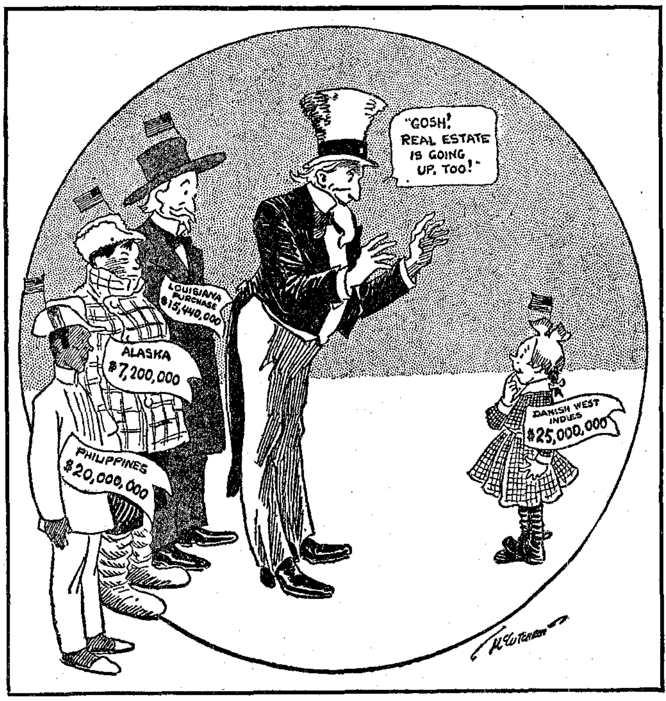
Our Danish West Indies never will become really popular here at home unless they produce some new sort of ragtime to rival Hawaiian music.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Leaving to the New York *Tribune* the problem of naming the ex-Danish West Indies, we suggest that the flavor of former ownership be retained by calling all the towns hamlets.—*Boston Transcript.*

Considering the number of warships wrecked under the Daniels administration, it would be a graceful thing for the organization favoring a reduction of armament to present the Secretary with a medal.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Entente Allies started the war, Germany says.

Their plan was, we presume, for Servia to conquer Austria-Hungary while Belgium devastated Germany. England, especially, showed her hand when she hurled an enormous army of 100,000 men against only two or three millions of Germans . . . and these Germans, taken completely by surprize, staggered forward into France. They got nearly as far as Paris, we believe, before they recovered from their astonishment.—*New York Evening Sun.*


"GOSH! REAL ESTATE IS GOING UP, TOO!"
LOUISIANA PURCHASE $15,440,000
ALASKA $7,200,000
PHILIPPINES $20,000,000
DANISH WEST INDIES $25,000,000
McCUTCHEON

Copyrighted by John T. McCutcheon.

THE HIGH COST OF REAL ESTATE.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

Roumania did much better as a buffer state than as a bluffer state.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

If Turkey is to remain in Europe it will probably have to learn German. —*Chicago Daily News.*

The Prussian diet may have more to do with stopping the war than in starting it.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Speaking of "war-babies," farm products of 1916 were worth $13,449,000,000.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Congressman Henry is now in position to sympathize with the man who hunts a gas-leak with a lighted candle.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Revelations of conditions in the Trenton prison show that in New Jersey the "pen" is more barbarous than the sword.—*Philadelphia North American.*

German Bundesrath prohibits imports without permission, thus reaching an understanding with the British Navy.—*Wall Street Journal.*

If the "leak" investigation keeps up at this pace it won't seem just right not to have some distinguished alienists testify.—*Springfield Republican.*

They might try King George on the job in Greece. He hasn't anything to do at home now that Lloyd-George is running the whole works.—*Philadelphia North American.*

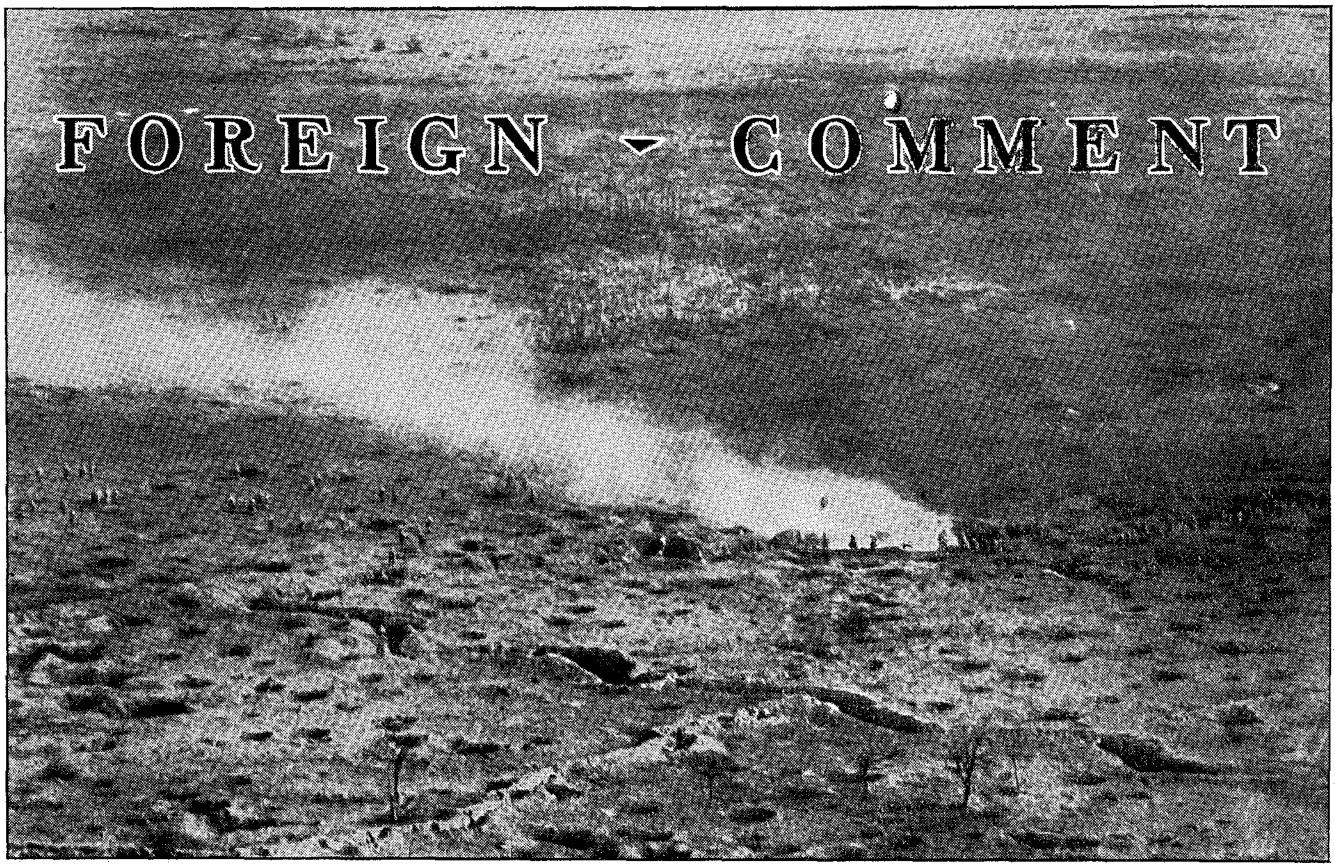
Wilson's opponents have been shooting the Administration full of holes, and now profess indignation on discovering that it leaks.—*Philadelphia North American.*

If paper had been selling at present prices in August, 1914, von Bethmann-Hollweg would not have spoken so contemptuously of the value of a scrap of it.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The German raider took motion-pictures of her work in destroying Allied merchantmen. The *Sussex* incident taught the Kaiser never to rely again on a pencil-sketch.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Why should the fact that three Americans are held as prisoners by Germany "raise a serious issue" if the intentional drowning of a hundred Americans led only to a series of notes?—*Philadelphia North American.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



Copyrighted by the American Press Association.

A BATTLE VIEWED FROM ABOVE: THE FRENCH STORMING GERMAN TRENCHES.

This photograph of a battle on the Somme in October last was taken by a French aviator only one hundred yards above the conflict.

WHERE GERMANY LOST HER VICTORY

THE VIGILANT CENSOR, like Homer, sometimes nods, and then articles slip into the press which make us gasp when we read them. Such is a brilliant essay in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of December 31, from the pen of no less a personage than Geheime Hof-Rat Prof. Dr. Friedrich Meinecke, of Freiburg University, one of the German historians of the first rank. The professor tells us that the entire German war-plan "collapsed at the gates of Paris in the Battle of the Marne." This idea has long been current in the Allied press, but up till now no Teutonic publicist of any standing has indorsed the view that the "strategic retreat" at the Marne and the failure to take Verdun must be counted as German defeats. Professor Meinecke has a new theory as regards the commencement of the conflict, for he tells us that "only in a political sense did Germany begin the war as a defensive war," while "in a military sense" it has been distinctly a "knock-out war." The professor writes:

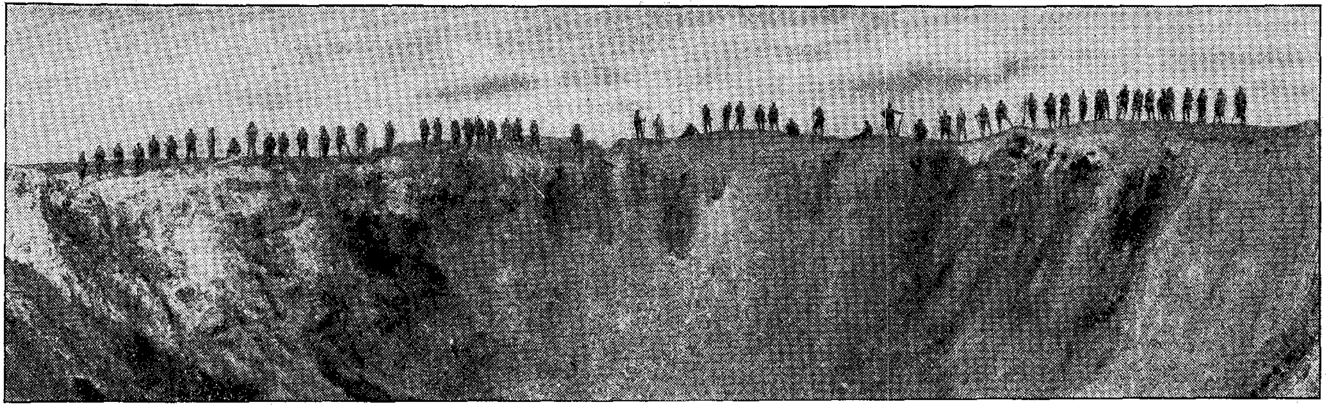
"Our first object was to overthrow France rapidly, and to compel her to make peace. As it was our interest rapidly to reduce the number of our enemies, this peace would probably have been very lenient for France. If we succeeded, we could then turn quickly, carry out the same military idea against Russia also, with the best prospect of success, and then, under favorable conditions, conclude the final peace with England, who would have been disarmed on the continent. This peace, also, like the first peace concluded with France, would have had to assume in high degree the character of a compromise, since we could not hope to overthrow England's naval supremacy.

"This whole program, brilliantly begun, collapsed at the gates of Paris in the Battle of the Marne. This battle was not a tactical victory, but it was a great strategical success for the French. Perhaps our program would not have collapsed if we had carried through our original strategical idea with perfect strictness, keeping our main forces firmly together, and, for the time, abandoning East Prussia."

Dr. Meinecke goes on to sketch subsequent developments, and says substantially: We took to trench-warfare, the enemy did likewise; we tried, and failed, to break through both on the Yser and on the Bzura and Rawaka; the French tried, and failed, to break through in Champagne. People at home began to argue that the war had finally developed into one of attrition. Then in May, 1915, German troops succeeded in breaking through in Galicia, but ultimately had to settle down again in defensive positions. The French and the English tried again, and failed again, to break through in the West—in the battles of Loos and Champagne. The professor then passes to Verdun and the Somme, and his comments run:

"The argument used among us a year ago was that the decision must be sought not in the intangible distant East, but in the concentrated West, the nerve-center of the enemy's force. The decision, however, must not be a decision in the old sense, aiming at a break-through and rolling-up of the enemy resistance—for such a decision was regarded as no longer possible here in the West—but a decision better adapted to the experiences of the war of position and to psychological calculations. We should, in fact, break in at a particularly critical position, destroy one of the most important French fortresses, and so prove to the French that they could no longer win, and that they would do better to end a war which had lost all prospects for them. That was the origin of our undertaking against Verdun. But this time the new politico-military idea led only to a heroic episode.

"If our original successes could have been pursued at the same pace to their goal, our political purpose would perhaps have been attained. But meanwhile our enemies pulled themselves together for still more gigantic achievements. England learned from us universal military service and the conversion of industry for the production of a mighty supply of arms and ammunition. At the same time she leaned upon the industrial strength of America, and so, while Japan helped also, she was able to equip the new Russian formations with the apparatus which we had smashed the year before. Thus in June and July, 1916, it came to the great double offensive of our enemies in East and West. The result was that we had to interrupt our operations against Verdun, and the enemy offensive also achieved partial successes, especially in the East, altho the real object—



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

WHERE TWO WHOLE COMPANIES OF SOLDIERS PERISHED.

This vast mine-crater, the largest of which any record has so far reached this country, was made by a French mine of the Somme front north of Combles. Its mouth is nearly 100 yards long and 60 yards wide, a charge of 22,000 pounds of explosive being used. Of the two Prussian companies swallowed up, only four wounded men were found alive, two of these dying the next day in a French hospital.

to break through and roll up our lines—could not be achieved, in spite of an intensity of attack and superiority in technical resources far greater than in our break-through in Galicia. This was due to the fact that we, in the interval, had still further developed the possibilities of trench-warfare."

Professor Meinecke says that the Battle of the Somme has led to the conviction in Germany that it is no longer possible for either side to arrive at a military decision "in the full peace-compelling sense," and that Germany's offer of peace arises from—

"the idea that the sacrifices demanded by the continuation of the war no longer bear any relation to the military results which can still be expected, and that it is statesmanlike, intelligent, and wise to abandon the intention of destruction, which after all does not lead to destruction, and to seek a reasonable compromise."

HOLLAND'S ENDANGERED FRONTIER—Some alarm is exprest in the Dutch press at the fortification of the Belgo-Dutch frontier inaugurated by the Germans. The *Kölnische Zeitung* reassures Holland, and says:

"People have even been pleased to see behind the fact of these constructions an aggressive intention of the German side against Holland. These trenches, however, are nothing more than a measure of precaution on the part of the German Army Command, which is accustomed to reckon with all—even the most remote—possibilities. Just as very strong positions are constructed behind our impenetrable front lines in the West without there being any consequent idea of giving up the front lines, so these trenches on the Dutch frontier are only made to serve for the eventual defense of our own territory."

The Cologne organ argues that Holland has more to fear from England than from Germany:

"The Dutch will doubtless be men enough to defend their country if the English should dare to violate their neutrality. But the example of Greece must give food for thought to any cautious Government which does not desire to omit the smallest precaution for the defense of its own country. In the case of Greece, England's brutality and the unscrupulous employment of her power have forced a neutral state to go to the utmost limits in surrendering to her demands. Of course, matters will never go so far with Holland. But in the worst event, and if England should attempt to force her way into Germany through Dutch territory, the German Supreme Command must be armed, and the fact that it will be thus armed is proved by the fortifications which have given occasion for so many false speculations. The Dutch should see in these trenches on their frontier nothing but the visible sign of the fact that England's brutal domination shrinks from no violation of international law, that it can be opposed only by force, and that even the Dutch must be armed at all times to defend their mother country against the tyrants on the other side of the Channel."

ENGLAND DRIFTING TO PROHIBITION

A WHIRLWIND OF SOBRIETY, in theory if not in fact, has swept over Britain, and almost every newspaper, both in its editorial and advertising columns, is advocating "prohibition for the period of the war" or the immediate state purchase of the liquor trade. Shortage of food seems to have influenced the situation, and many journals of prominence have published spirited protests against the conversion of badly needed grain into intoxicants. The weighty London *Spectator* considers the matter so urgent that it heads its columns with this paragraph printed in italics:

"*The shortage of food remains the question of the hour. 'We are a beleaguered city.' Yet we continue to turn foodstuffs into intoxicants. Does such a state of things satisfy the nation? It certainly does not satisfy us.*"

Outlining its policy in more detail, *The Spectator* says:

"The liquor problem has developed with extraordinary rapidity in the last three weeks, and is now, we believe, ripe for solution. If it is solved now, the nation will greatly benefit, both in war and in peace. If, owing to want of courage and consistency in our leading politicians, it is not solved, the prosecution of the war must be seriously delayed, and we may be placed in a position of danger from which our statesmen could and ought to have preserved us. Moreover, we shall be forced to face the future bowed down with a heritage of trouble from the past.

"The *Spectator* policy provides, we believe, the best method of solving the problem. It is a winning policy and a just policy. It can be stated, like most things that are worth anything, in a very few words.

"(1) Prohibition for the war. (2) The elimination of private profit from the manufacture and sale of intoxicants after the war.

"The instrument for obtaining what we desire is, in both cases, state purchase on just terms.

"But tho this is the solution we desire, we realize that as things are we can not at once carry out our whole policy. The politicians have not enough courage to give us prohibition for the war straight off and by direct means. It is, however, clear from the newspapers and from other indications as to the movement of public opinion that we can, if we press for it, have state purchase. Let us have it. Let us accept offhand as much of the *Spectator* policy as we can get by general agreement. In a matter so vital we should not recommend a compromise if it were a compromise of principle, or if it were one of those half-measures which would prevent the whole measure ever being carried out. The acceptance of state purchase, even tho not coupled with prohibition for the war, is no compromise of this kind. Therefore, after the fullest deliberation and the most anxious thought on the whole matter, we urge its acceptance upon all those who agree with our policy. State purchase will not give us immediately what we want, but we believe that it will give it to us in the end, if slowly and by two removes.

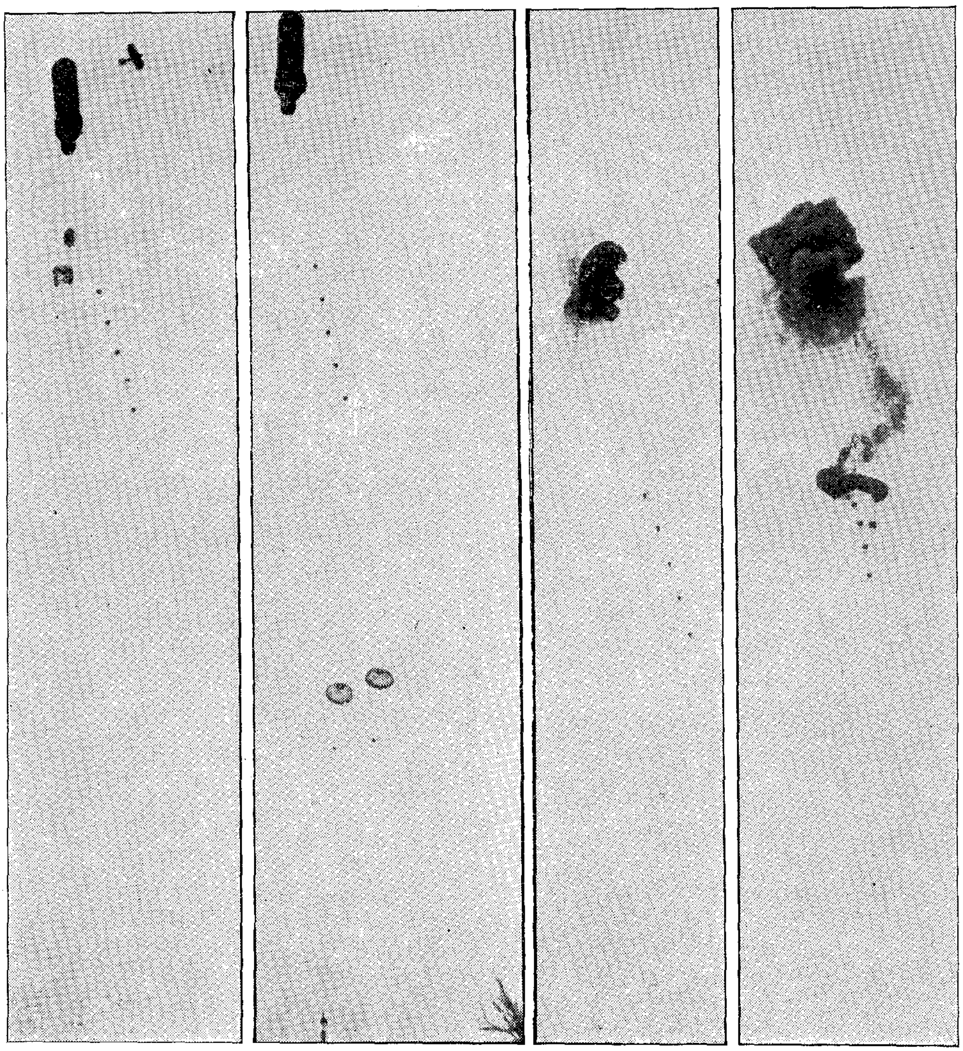
We want to open a locked door in order that the nation may escape from the suffocating and poisonous atmosphere into the fresh air and gain strength to attack and resist its enemies."

The London *Times* regards some form of prohibition as inevitable and bids its readers mark the signs of the hour:

"The liquor-traffic is one of those domestic concerns which have been profoundly affected by the war; and, like others, it will be still further affected as the pressure increases. Those who are interested in it will do well to recognize the signs and be prepared to accept the inevitable. It touches the conduct of the war in two respects. One is the food-supply and the other the efficiency of our war-industries. Both are of such supreme importance that no regard for sectional interests can be allowed to stand in the way of any measures which may be called for to strengthen the national effort."

State purchase and not prohibition is the policy favored by *The Times,* and in this it is supported by *The Observer*, which says:

"It is easy to emphasize the gravity of the problem. The question is how it is to be remedied. Total prohibition is ruled out by common consent. It could only lead to a disastrous reaction as soon as peace was declared, if not before. The clear way out seems to be a complete scheme of state purchase. Such a plan no longer seems gigantic by comparison with other undertakings which are now being carried on in the name of the nation."



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

SAVED BY THE PARACHUTE.

The French aeroplane has fired incendiary shells into the German observation balloon. The observers made their escape by parachute. In the first picture the two officers are seen falling, their parachutes as yet unopened. In the next their fall is broken by the opened parachutes. The fate of the balloon is next seen. The five dots are balancing weights in the guide-rope of the balloon.

The London *Daily News*, however, is of the contrary opinion and believes that the nation would welcome prohibition if it could only be confronted with the accomplished fact:

"What we have not, and to our national shame seem incapable of acquiring, is the resolution to decree that the prohibition of the consumption of alcohol for the period of the war shall be absolute and universal. There have been times when such a step would have provoked a storm of opposition. To-day we believe it would be greeted with whole-hearted approval by the solid mass of the population."

Very skeptical is the attitude of the London *Saturday Review*, which exhibits a typically Tory desire to let things alone, tho it concludes:

"We are far from holding that nothing must be done. It is both necessary and desirable that the consumption of alcohol should be largely checked, and neither interest nor prepossession can be pleaded against the necessary steps. All we would suggest to the Government is that it should convince itself of their necessity, and should make sure that in dealing with certain admitted evils it does not create worse. Above all, fad and fixt idea should be avoided as the plague. The whole question is hedged with difficulties and even dangers. Some of them must be faced with courage, but wise statesmanship will do its best to let sleeping dogs continue to sleep. From what we know of the workingman of this country—and we think we know him much better than most who speak in his name—we believe he will, with a sort of grumbling cheerfulness, acquiesce in any measures he deems necessary for the safety of the State; but once let him believe that he is the victim of cranks and professional prohibitionists and he will signify his disapproval with some emphasis."

That doughty champion of British beer, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, is very angry over all this agitation, and in the London *New Witness* thus voices his wrath:

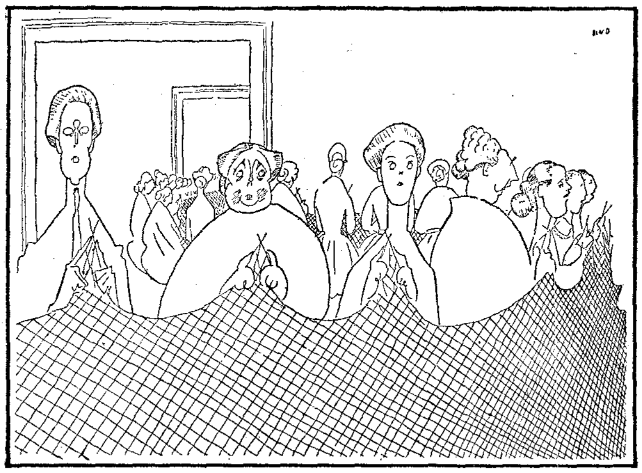
"The teetotaler has twenty schemes for cutting off free citizens from the beverage of their fathers; and out of these twenty the liquor-lord, without whose permission nothing can be done, selects the one scheme which will not interfere with him and his money. It is even more probable that the temperance reformer himself selects, by an instinct for what he would call practical politics, the one scheme which the liquor-lord is likely to look at. And it matters nothing that it is a scheme too witless for Wonderland; a scheme for abolishing hats while preserving hatters.

"It might be a good thing to give the control of drink to the state—if there were a state to give it to. But there is not. There is nothing but a congested compromise made by the pressure of powerful interests on each other. The liquor-lords may bargain with the other lords to take their abnormal tribute in a lump instead of a lifetime; but not one of them will live the poorer.

"The main point is that, in passing through that plutocratic machinery, even a mad opinion will always emerge in a shape more maniacal than its own; and even the silliest fool can only do what the stupidest fool will let him."

SHARPER "U"-BOAT WAR

THE FLIGHT OF THE PEACE-DOVE has focused the attention of the world once more upon the submarine, for on all sides it is admitted that could Germany succeed in establishing a submarine blockade of the British Isles the collapse of Britain for lack of food would be but a matter of days. The Amsterdam correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* believes that immediate steps are being taken by the Central Powers to establish such a blockade and at the same time to deliver a smashing blow against the Western front. He writes:



BUSY BEES.

All the women of England are knitting a great net to barricade the Atlantic against *U*-boats. —© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

> "Either from the moral or military point of view there seems, indeed, every probability that the next few weeks will see the beginning of a desperate onslaught on the West front. To help in this move all possible elements of frightfulness are being piled up in readiness. These include still more horrible gases and other barbarities than have hitherto been used.
>
> "This land onslaught will be waged simultaneously with utmost destructiveness at sea, where the submarines, which official guesses say number nearly three hundred, will sink on sight. Stories of the size, power, and range of these new submarines do not err on the side of modesty. It is said they are now able to withstand a shell of considerable weight. They also carry six torpedo-tubes each and quick-firing guns. It is freely admitted everywhere in Germany that during the last eight months particularly the losses of submarines have been very heavy. The new submarines are said to be capable of four weeks' work without touching anywhere for any renewal of stores, and their speed is much faster than any hitherto built."

There is no doubt that the powerful Conservative party in Germany are desirous of using the submarine ruthlessly, and in the Prussian Diet, Dr. von Heydebrand, often called the "uncrowned King of Prussia," took the Government sharply to task for not prosecuting the submarine campaign with more vigor. He promised the Government full popular support for a ruthless *U*-boat war:

> "If we are to win a victory, it is absolutely imperative to use the weapons which give us the possibility of winning a victory against the toughest and strongest adversary, England . . . If our military authorities, the higher command, and the Emperor find it suitable and timely to make the necessary use of unlimited submarine warfare, the German and Prussian people will be prepared to bear the consequences."

The leader of the Conservative party in the Reichstag, Count von Westarp, in a speech at Magdeburg indorsed the views of his colleague and, as reported in the Magdeburg *Central Anzeiger*, said:

> "Our utmost strength must now be thrown into the scales. There is no weapon of warfare which we dare to withhold. We have too few weapons in hand against England, who possesses at this moment our colonies, has swept away our commercial marine, and put a blockade into effect.
>
> "If we want to make further progress against England we must strike her life-nerve—her commercial fleet. We have already dealt England mighty blows in cruiser-warfare, and it is technically possible to augment our achievements, but the chief thing is commercial warfare.
>
> "It is a good sign that nobody feels it necessary to try to interfere with the plans and decisions of the military authorities, but that everybody has full confidence."

The Conservative party is receiving no little support in the press. The military Berlin *Kreuzzeitung* writes:

> "We agree with the Conservative party in the Reichstag that, as regards the submarine-war on shipping, the German Government should make use of the resolution which it reserved to itself in the note of May 4, and which is actually conceded to it in an almost derisive manner by America's answer and our enemy's abrogation of the Declaration of London. We can but see in it a well-adapted and indispensable weapon for the accelerated victorious ending of the war."

The semiofficial Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* discusses the submarine compromise arranged between Wilhelmstrasse and Washington, and broadly hints that ruthless action is coming presently:

> "To the political reasons for the decision of that time there belonged also consideration not only for America but also for other neutrals—a consideration intended to preserve for ourselves the friendly feelings of neutral states. If England, however, succeeded in ranking the neutral states, either passively or actively, against us, then what was an important reason in spring, 1916, would disappear. . . . We can but draw our conclusions from all political and military factors, and so do what is most useful to Germany, what best secures victory for Germany. But apart from the above-mentioned reason, another of the total of those reasons which led to the spring decision of 1916 has altered in its essentials and one which has reference to our submarine weapon, but which can not be discust here in detail. In any case, this change tends in a direction which is favorable to us in case we are compelled to act ruthlessly."

WHY CONSTANTINE SCORES—Mr. Gustave Hervé in the Paris *Victoire* asks that section of French opinion which clamors for open war with Greece to exercise patience. Incidentally he reveals the conditions which have enabled King Constantine to play off one Power against another with such great success. Mr. Hervé tells us that the policies of the different Allies clash over the Greek situation, and proceeds:

> "Put yourselves in the place of the Russian Government, which, as every one knows, is not republican. With what eye do you suppose the Russian Government views the Venizelist movement? For the Russian Government Venizelos is a revolutionary, whereas Constantine represents monarchical principles. You may be sure that from Petrograd all sorts of urging has reached our Government not to inflict indignities upon Constantine, but to stretch patience to its limits in his favor. Whatever may be our sympathies as republicans for Venizelos, we could not on his account quarrel with Russia."

England and Italy, too, dislike drastic action in Greece:

> "Now look at the question from the British Government's point of view. That Government, please remember, entered the war not because of an alliance, but to defend Belgium. It became a belligerent on behalf of a small nation which had been treated with outrageous brutality. How can one suppose that England would be willing to sacrifice the solid moral position she had assumed—so solid, especially in the eyes of neutrals, and particularly of the United States—by throwing herself upon Greece?
>
> "There remains the Italian Government, which prefers Constantine to Venizelos, who, with his views of founding a Greater Greece, including the islands and cities of Asia Minor, runs counter to Italy's Mediterranean ambitions. Since Rome realizes that war against Constantine would mean the triumph of Venizelos, it opposes a rupture with the Greek King with every energy at its disposal. It is easy to see that under these conditions Constantine had things his own way, and that our Premier had to use extreme dexterity to assure the safety of our Saloniki army, which was his main object, without arousing trouble. He is achieving his object."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHAT PATIENTS THINK OF THE DOCTORS

WITH THE INTREPID OBJECT of learning the attitude of representative laymen toward the modern physician, *The Medical Review of Reviews* recently asked a considerable number of well-known men and women, largely authors, the question, "What is the matter with the medical profession?" All of them have no doubt been patients at one time or another, and their answers, printed in its last number (New York, January), are largely favorable and even laudatory, tho they include some caustic criticism. James Mark Baldwin, the psychologist, believes that physicians "live up to their light possibly better than any other" body of men; altho medical education in the United States is "inadequate and insufficiently controlled." John Kendrick Bangs expresses "a supreme contempt for the flings indiscriminately hurled at physicians as a class." Ellis Parker Butler, whose opinion is given in dialect, thinks that doctors and surgeons nowadays are "so dang much better than the old fellers was that they seem imperfect," which he further elucidates by explaining that the profession took refuge formerly behind "flubdub hocus-pocus mystery stuff," which inspired awe, whereas doctors now "come right out in the open," thereby inviting the criticism that they often receive in full measure. George W. Cable knows "no other calling that so faithfully, unselfishly, and constantly toils to put itself out of business." Andrew Carnegie maintains that "the doctor is indispensable." Dr. Paul Carus, editor of *The Open Court* and *The Monist*, writes as follows:

> "Most of the unfavorable comments made on the physician are due to the public, who misunderstand the human nature of the medical profession. The physician has studied medicine in order to make a living, but the patient expects him to be a healer pure and simple, and expects that his service should be gratuitous. On the other hand, there are many physicians who take high fees for very questionable services. But the latter case happens in every profession, and we must recognize that none insists so strongly on a high ethical standard of its members as the medical one. . . . . . .
>
> "Some physicians understand better than others how to make a fair living, but the physicians who are most successful in making money are not always the best according to the ideal standard of the profession, and if the quack flourishes, who is to blame—the quack himself or the public, who prefer his ostentatious services to the work of a quiet, unassuming man who employs no trick to enlarge the circle of his clientele?"

Theodore Dreiser, introduced by the editor as "our most suppressed novelist," is unwilling to say that there is anything wrong with the medical profession as a profession, "any more than I would quarrel with lawyers, or engineers, or architects, or authors as such." He goes on:

> "The trouble with most professions, including priests and soothsayers, is not the tenets which govern them, but the weak, confused, aspiring, selfish animals who are called to be made into professional men. And back of them is nature, compounding and breeding the above-described animal. Some of the best men I have ever known have been doctors, and some of the worst. An evil-minded or shallow or careless doctor is to me as bad as a burglar or a murderer. Indeed, I have more respect for the latter, for they are often so passionate and confused that they know not what they do. Similarly, a thieving lawyer—of whose kind there appear to be thousands—is lower than the ordinary criminal.
>
> "The ideal of each day and age since the world began appears to have been and still is, strutting pomp—richly caparisoned power. For this men murder as they go, in an endless variety of ways. The low-minded, ignorant doctor—in order to live and be happy—steals in the sense that he takes what does not rightfully belong to him. He doctors where he should not, pretends to a knowledge he does not have, fumbles with life, and when his victims die turns his back on memory. The higher skilled, but equally unscrupulous professional, seeking local station and wealth, overcharges, browbeats, carries profitable cases along, and bleeds his victims to the last dollar. I know four such eminent practitioners in New York alone. They make a shame of a great art."

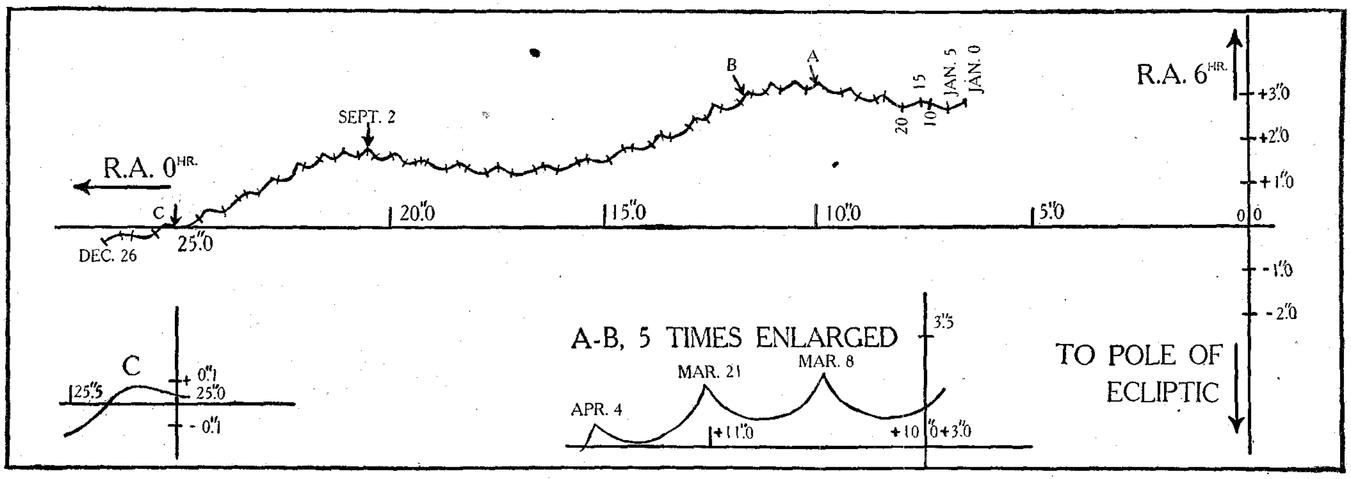
Wallace Irwin thus sets down what he terms "the prevailing fault of the medical caste":

> "The fact that a physician has the life of his patient in his keeping, as it were, renders him necessarily cautious. In smaller men this caution becomes an inordinate narrowness which renders a great many doctors incapable of entertaining any new idea in medicine. They are too willing to seize upon the weak points of any innovation and condemn it for its few flaws. Professor Ehrlich's discovery was pretty well damned at first, I understand, not because of its defects, but because our practitioners did not know how to apply it. The average family physician to-day is in the habit of saying 'Pooh, pooh!' when twilight sleep is mentioned. . . . The narrow-minded physician is convinced, I believe, that the average layman is an idiot who snatches at every scare-head in the papers. . . . . . .
>
> "The trouble with medicine, as I see it, is that any man with an average mind can, by work, obtain a diploma. Exceptional men, men of genius, also go into the medical profession and, of course, do the world an incalculable service. I do not say that the average doctor is not also a benefit to his fellow men, but said fellow men must not make a fetish of him or reverence him as one who has acquired merit through the offices of a mysterious priesthood."

A somewhat similar sermon to the medical profession is read by a fellow humorist of Mr. Irwin's—Jerome K. Jerome—a proof that no one can be more portentously serious than the "funny men" when they try. Says Mr. Jerome:

> "What so many of your profession fail to understand is that medicine is not a science. At best it is an art. At worst a make-believe founded on credulity and fear. The doctor of to-day stands in the shoes of the medieval priest. In the days of the Inquisition it was our souls that we were expected to hand over to his keeping. If we did not follow his instructions (and incidentally subscribe to the church funds) we were to go to hell. We could not argue with him. He claimed to have got his information from God, and any layman who doubted his claim was to be burned at the stake. The medicine-man of to-day claims precisely the same omnipotence in respect of our bodies. If we don't do everything that he tells us he condemns us to future torture and disease, and if, looking into the examples round us, we venture to doubt his all-knowledge, he demands from the Government the right to imprison and to fine us. As priest he dealt in incantations. As doctor he inoculates us. . . . Half the time of the medical expert is taken up in explaining the mistakes of his predecessors. What they told us up to twenty years ago we now know to be all nonsense. But with a fine absence of humor the medical expert is quite convinced that we have in this particular year reached the limit of medical divination, and that further mistakes therefore are impossible. To the observer the whole thing is an interesting comedy; for the sake of humanity one would be glad if the medical profession could learn a little of the modesty and humility that go to the making of true knowledge."

George Kennan thinks that, like the rest of us, doctors "do the best they can in a world full of perplexities." Charles Rann Kennedy proclaims bravely that he is "on the side of the doctors," and opines that denial of the "mighty and inspired" things they do is "blasphemy against the Holy Ghost"—which is surely hard on Messrs. Irwin and Jerome. S. S. McClure



From "Popular Astronomy," Northfield, Minn.

MOTION OF THE NORTH POLE AMONG THE STARS—1917.

thinks most physicians could stand improvement, but excepts "six great doctors—exercise, rest, food, sleep, sun, and work." R. F. Outcault, the inspired creator of "Buster Brown," cries out: "God bless the doctor; there's nothing the matter with him!" Terence V. Powderly, beloved of some and execrated by others, holds that many a doctor is being spoiled by modern society. He goes on to explain:

> "He would rather have a clientele of ultra fashionables than one of moderate means. To my mind the ideal doctor is the one who meets all, serves all, on an equality. I am told that here in Washington there is a skilful physician who refuses to respond in daytime to a call from a workingman or woman for fear that his rich patients might see him entering a humble habitation. That man is not in love with his noble profession, and the man who does not love and respect his calling should quit it—unless his object is to make money. . . . . . .
>
> "Personal observation prompts me to say that no other profession has produced so many unselfish, self-sacrificing, generous men as the medical. If it's the yellow streak in the man that crops out in some doctors, there is that in the practise of the healing art to bring out the best and most humane in the practitioner. Tenderness, sympathy, and generosity are the chief attributes of the great majority of physicians that I know."

William Marion Reedy, the all-around editor of *The Mirror* (St. Louis), argues that doctors should be skeptics. He says:

> "I can't see or say anything that would help to increase the efficiency of the profession, except possibly to suggest that the members endeavor to keep an open mind as to all that is going on in the world. If they do this they will keep the profession from its greatest danger; that of petrifaction into an exclusive caste of hierarchy. There is nothing more that becomes a doctor than a healthy liberalism, and this implies a certain amount of skepticism as opposed to dogmatism, pseudoscientific, medical, or theological."

Upton Sinclair thinks that doctors are "not socialized," and have a "tendency to fall behind," so that they "have to be prodded." But he bids them not to worry; "being prodded is the best thing in the world." John Spargo regrets the continued emphasis laid upon curative as opposed to preventive medicine, for which he blames the fact that the profession is still "based upon individualism and competition." Nathan Straus, on the other hand, thinks that preventive medicine is coming into its own, and so inaugurating "the greatest phase" of medical history. We close with a word from Booker T. Washington, whose contribution to this interesting symposium was written just before his death:

> "The old theory of healing was that of curing diseases by means of medicines after the diseases had appeared. The new theory is that diseases should be prevented by correct living and obedience to the laws of health. The one was curative, the other is preventive. In both systems the physician is the central point, for, if I may quote the famous Dr. William Osler, 'the basis of the entire profession of medicine is faith in the doctor and his drugs and his medicines,' and that is true whether we have in mind the physicians who depend upon drugs for cures; those who manipulate the body for healing; those who teach that one mind acting upon another can banish disease; or those who rely upon the operation of the Divine Mind to heal the bodies of men.
>
> "Sustained by this faith and the obedience which it has created, countless millions have been cured of diseases and relieved of pain from the most ancient of days; and so in the light of all this I regard the physician as one of the most useful friends of mankind—a friend without whom the past would have been a house of continuous human pain and suffering, the present would be a record of complete physical decay and death, and the future would be without hope to those who simply will not learn nature's laws of health and healing."

OUR WOBBLING EARTH

MOST CITIZENS UNDERSTAND that the earth's axis points, in general, toward the North Star. If prest a little, they would probably qualify this by saying that the actual celestial pole does not coincide exactly with this star, but is somewhat to one side. Those who retain a vague recollection of their high-school astronomy would say, in addition, that the position of the axis is not fixt. As a matter of fact, the earth does not spin steadily like a "sleeping" top, but "wobbles" a little, like a top that is just preparing to yield to the various forces that oppose its continued motion. In an article on "The Motion of the Pole," contributed to *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., December), Mr. O. H. Truman gives us a picture of the handwriting of the earth's axis on the northern heavens, the line which it would trace if prolonged as a vast stylus to reach some celestial tablet. Says Mr. Truman in substance:

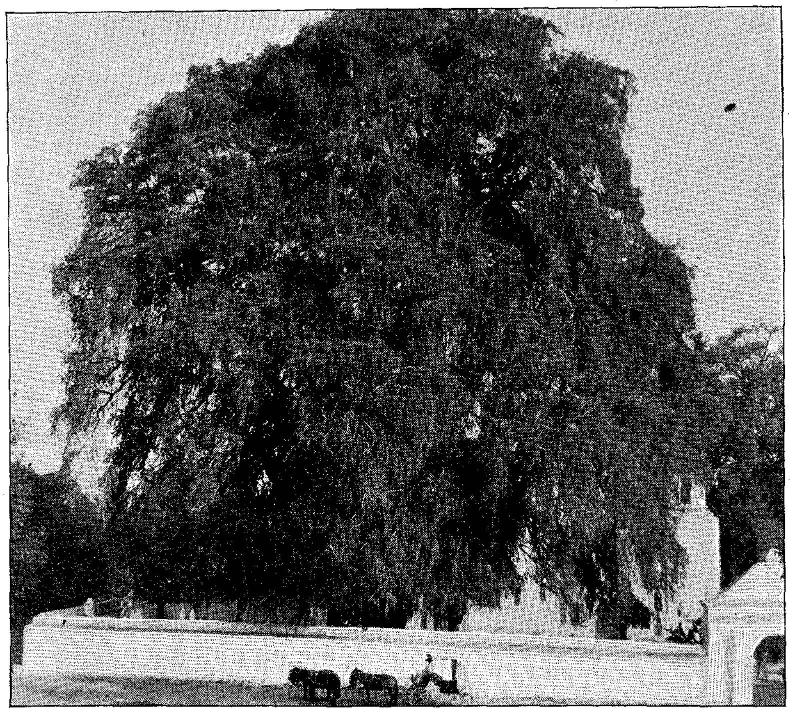
> "All text-books on astronomy give a description of the phenomena of precession and nutation, but never have I seen the last represented by a proper figure—a figure which shows what actually happens instead of an idealized version, and is calculated to give the student a correct and definite idea of it. In an endeavor to present the subject in a more correct and at the same time a more appealing way than common, therefore, I have made a lantern-slide from the accompanying drawing.
>
> "The twenty-five-thousand-year path of the pole of the equator about the pole of the ecliptic would be exactly followed, at a uniform rate, if the force were uniform which tends to tip the earth's axis.
>
> "Now, it is well known that this force is due to the attraction of the sun and moon on the equatorial bulge of the earth, and if the sun and moon were always in the same positions with respect to the earth, and always the same distance from it, we should, in fact, have a constant force and a uniform precession.
>
> "But this is not the case. Twice each year the sun is on the equator, and its tipping force upon the earth is reduced

to zero; twice each month the same is true of the moon. And added to all of this, the distances of the moon and sun from us vary by important amounts.

"So the twisting force upon the earth is very irregular, and the pole, instead of moving at a uniform rate along the precessional circle, moves at a variable speed, and departs a little from the circle, sometimes toward, sometimes away from, the center."

The larger fluctuations shown in the curve, like great waves, are six months apart, and are due, Mr. Truman tells us, to the sun's being farthest from the equator, and so getting a bigger "purchase" twice a year. The little ripples on the flanks of the big wave are due to similar variations in the moon's attractive power, with periods of one month. Variations due to the changing distances of sun and moon exist, but are too small to be shown. Mr. Truman concludes:

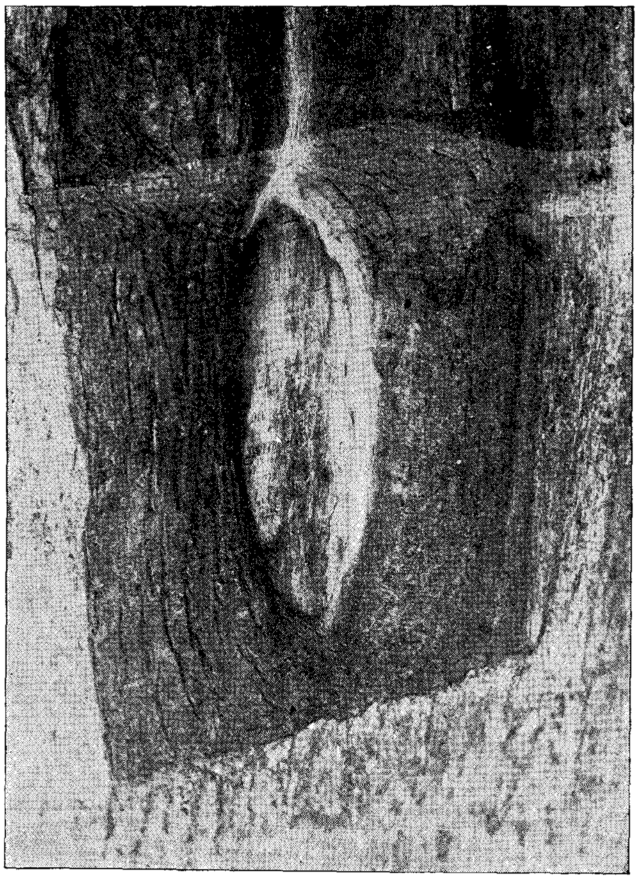
"Had there been any stars near the pole's path I should have marked them, but none, even as faint as seventeenth magnitude, are close enough to show. But after all this is not surprizing, for if one should put on his telescope an eyepiece having a field less than half a minute in diameter, and point at random on the sky, what would be his chance of seeing a star? The entire year's path of the pole is comprised in a space but little larger than the trapezium of Orion, and the minuter variations which I have drawn are so small that if traced upon the sky they could scarcely be seen, even with the greatest telescopes. But from the eye of mathematics they do not escape. It sees them and predicts their coming years into the future, and determines the allowance that must be made for them in those minuter observations where alone they are able to make their presence felt."



Illustrations by courtesy of the Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin.

A CONTEMPORARY OF ADAM.

This bald cypress, which has been standing at Santa Maria del Tula, Mexico, for perhaps six thousand years, is thought by scientific observers to be the oldest living tree. It is as old as Archbishop Usher believed the human race to be.



COVERING UP A FAMOUS VISITOR'S CARD.

The old Mexican cypress shows how vigorous it is in extreme old age by the way in which it is healing the cut and covering over the plate inserted by Alexander von Humboldt in 1803.

THE OLDEST TREE IN THE WORLD

IT IS NOT IN CALIFORNIA—for the redwood, altho a giant, is equaled in longevity by the bald cypress, and in at least one instance the cypress is ahead. So, at least, we are told by *The Missouri Botanical Garden Bulletin* (St. Louis, December). This aged cypress, which stands in southern Mexico in the village of Santa Maria del Tula, is believed to be at least four thousand years old, and perhaps five or even six thousand. It was first noticed, *The Bulletin* tells us, by Alexander von Humboldt, in 1803, during his travels through this part of the country. Humboldt believed it to be made up of three united trunks. At the time of his visit he inserted a square board into the side of the trunk, about twelve feet above the ground, cutting a shallow hole in the outer part of the tree for that purpose. This board bore a Spanish inscription, a copy of which does not seem to have been recorded. *The Bulletin* quotes the following reference to the tree from Dr. Gray's essay on "The Longevity of Trees":

"We possess three independent measurements of this enormous trunk. The first is that given by Humboldt, who states, probably on the authority of his informant, Mr. Anza, that the trunk is thirty-six meters (one hundred and eighteen English feet) in circumference. In the year 1827, Mr. Poinsett, then our Minister at the court of Mexico, transmitted to the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia a cord which represented the exact circumference of this tree. Its extraordinary length naturally excited some doubts as to the correctness of the measurement; and immediate application was made to Mr. Poinsett for further particulars. He accordingly transmitted a communication from Mr. Exter, an English traveler who had just returned from Oaxaca, and who had carefully examined the tree in question. According to Mr. Exter's measurement the trunk is forty-six varas—one hundred and twenty-two English feet—in circumference; which is nearly in accordance with Humboldt's account. In neither case is the height at which the trunk was measured expressly mentioned. But this point has been duly attended to by a recent scientific observer, Mr. Galeotti, who visited this celebrated tree in 1839 and in 1840, and whose careful measurement gives to the trunk the circumference of one hundred and five French (equal to one hundred and twelve English) feet, at the height of four feet above the surface of the soil. The previous measurements, therefore, were taken somewhat nearer the base. The tree as yet shows no signs of decay, altho it bears less foliage in proportion to its size than its younger fellows. But we find no authority for Mr. Exter's statement, that this tree was mentioned by Cortez, and that its shade once afforded shelter to his whole European army. Perhaps he had in some way confounded it in his memory with a cypress which the conquistador passed on the march to Mexico, and which is still traditionally associated with his name."

The editor of *The Bulletin* goes on to say in substance:

"In 1903, Dr. Hermann von Schrenk, Pathologist to the Garden, visited this famous tree. At this time measurements were made of the trunk and photographs taken, two of which are herewith reproduced. One of them, taken from the roof of one of the buildings across the square of the small churchyard, where the cypress stands, gives a good idea of the general shape of the tree. The crown is almost round, and the tree has little resemblance to young cypress trees growing in dry localities or older ones growing in the swamps, but looks more like a large oak. It has an extremely massive but comparatively short trunk, deeply fluted.

"A careful examination of the tree (incidentally it might be stated that this was made under the supervision of a guard of soldiers and a large percentage of the population of the village) showed no evidence of decay or disease of any sort, all of the branches appearing healthy and vigorous. The best indication of its good condition was evidenced by the manner in which the famous Humboldt plate had been more or less covered during the hundred years after its placing. The other picture shows a photograph of this plate, from which it will be readily seen that the tree had almost fully healed over the wound made by the insertion of the board. The photograph shows only indistinctly the Spanish words which are still evident on the board. Of Humboldt's name, the only parts legible are 'der' of the first name, the small 'v,' and 'Hum.'"

Dr. Gray, in his essay, suggests that lateral incisions in the trunk would reveal its actual growth for the last few centuries, and might disprove or confirm the surmise that this huge bole may consist of the trunks of two or three original trees. The writer in *The Bulletin* tells why it is such an examination has been impossible, and why it has been difficult to make exact measurements of the tree:

"Unfortunately, it proved entirely impossible to carry out the suggestion made by Dr. Gray, because the slightest mention of injury to this famous trunk was regarded with horror by the inhabitants. The external examination does not confirm the description which Humboldt attributes to his friend, Mr. Anza, but confirms the accounts of Mr. Exter and Mr. Galeotti, that the tree appears to be one solid trunk.

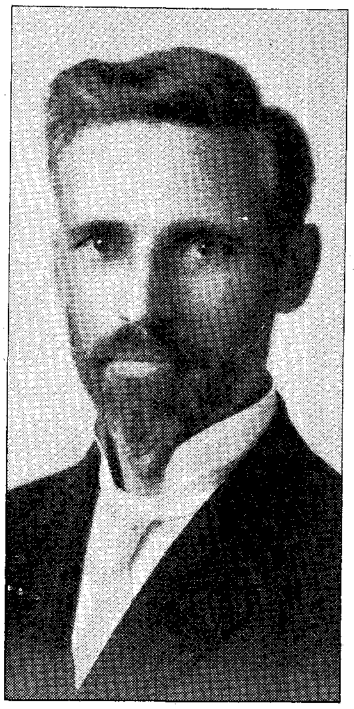
"The measurements of the tree were made with difficulty, since it has a considerable swelling, which extends from six to eight feet up from the ground, and furthermore because of the tremendous buttresses, some of which are three to four feet deep. The measurement made by the writer showed a circumference of one hundred and twenty-six feet, measured breast high.

"The age of this great trunk has naturally been the subject of a great deal of speculation, but, due chiefly to the fact that we have so few data as to the rate of growth of these large trees during the past century, no very accurate statement can be made.

"However, enough is definitely known to indicate that a conservative estimate of the age of this trunk would be considerably over four thousand years, and probably nearer to six thousand years. It is hard to realize that this particular tree started its growth at a period antedating any human records."

BIRTH-CONTROL AND RACE-SUICIDE

DO WE NEED BIRTH-CONTROL, or are our births "controlled" too much already? That would appear to depend on what class of the population we are considering. Prof. Robert J. Sprague, who holds the chair of economics and sociology in Massachusetts Agricultural College, tells us, in an article contributed to *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, February), that our wealthy classes need more births and our poorer ones fewer—"birth-release" in the former case and control in the latter. Control he thus considers as simply a phase of the general problem of population, and he urges the adoption of a "program for eugenics" that shall include this and many other things. The survival of the merely strong, Professor Sprague says, may result in the survival of "the strong hog." Pressure of population develops brutality, selfishness, and disregard for human life; it crushes leisure, generosity, and art and makes impossible some of the finer virtues of a race. On the other hand, race-suicide is destroying the social balance and is becoming a real menace where this pressure is not felt. He goes on:



ROBERT J. SPRAGUE.

"Birth-control among the poor is needed for themselves, but birth-release among the upper classes is a greater necessity."

"For one great section of the population we need birth-control and for the other birth-release. Massachusetts is the only State that has for many decades taken birth-statistics on a basis of nativity, and these show that the birth-rate of her foreign-born population is about three times the birth-rate of her native, mostly Anglo-Saxon, people, the birth-rate being fourteen per thousand and the death-rate eighteen per thousand in the same native group. There are many reasons to believe that practically the same situation holds in other States among the people of the same class. Merely to sustain the population and not to increase it, every married woman capable of bearing children must, as an average, bring to maturity at least three children. Of the graduates of our women's colleges only one-half ever marry and the average number of children per graduate is less than one.

"Birth-control among the poor is needed for themselves, but birth-release among the upper classes is a greater necessity, both for their own welfare and the salvation of the nation. Excessive birth-control by those well able to have families sufficient for the nation's growth weakens the nation at every point, necessitates the importation of indigestible foreign elements, good people in themselves but poorly adapted to American life, weakens patriotism, and brings about a mixture of races which makes confusion of morals, dearth of art and literature, and conflicts between classes.

"Birth-control among the poor is a problem, but race-suicide among the middle classes is a racial menace which threatens by its influence to defeat the highest ideals of the nation.

"There ought to be reasonable birth-control by all classes based upon high ideals for the nation and family, responsibility for offspring, and refinement of soul and character of the parents. . . . . . .

"Gradually man has been reducing his life from a world of chance to one of human control and order. Finally, his children will be the result of foresight, plans, ideals, and self-control. . . . Birth-control does not necessarily mean smaller families, but it does mean better families, brought forth and developed according to the right mingling of reason and love. America needs at present a higher quality of population more than she needs a greater quantity; she needs more normal families of the successful classes, not larger families of the unsuccessful. The number of children reared into decent citizenship, not the number born in poverty, is what makes the American family happy and the nation strong."

Birth-control, however, must not stand by itself, for it is only one important factor in the problem of population and vitality. How is our population to increase in the future? Race-suicide is decimating the middle classes of the industrial regions. If the radical birth-control advocates are to prevail, there will be no pressure of population upward among the poor. The men that we shall surely need must therefore come from the poverty stricken classes of the Russians, Italians, Syrians, Portuguese, Mexicans, and negroes. The writer goes on:

"If the insufficient birth-rate of the upper classes were to continue and we were obliged to get our increase in numbers either from the overflowing poverty-stricken families of foreign countries or from the poor classes of our own population, I should say, from the point of view of national welfare, let the increase come from our own people reared under our own flag, language, and customs, even tho in poverty. The adoption of birth-control by poor families to the extent that it is practised by the economically higher classes will condemn this continent forever to be not only the mixing-bowl of the world, but the scrap-heap of the races. These people may be themselves as good as any of us, but forever mixed together from the ends of the world, they can not make a nation. Nations composed of mixed races are weak in most of the things that make for national strength and progress. Lacking the unity of traditions, idealism, and national spirit, they are liable to have excessive individualism and turn to materialistic goals.

"If in America we are to develop a national unity, a great American art and literature, a full realization of American genius for all classes and races already with us, and a respectable position of influence in the world's progress and affairs, we must have a birth-rate among all classes sufficient to maintain, increase, and unify the people of the United States into one great social and national body.

"This nation must set up a goal of the normal American family and racial independence. It must idealize the family instead of the individual and work for its success by all forms of legal, social, and economic readjustments that are necessary for the accomplishment of these ends.

"If we are ever to ripen and perfect our civilization we must not depend upon the pauperized villages of Europe, the deserts of Asia, and the jungles of Africa for our population. We must determine to rear our own population from our own best stock, and so organize and utilize the resources of the country that all classes may bring their families up to the high standards that are possible to us.

"America was founded on great principles which the world needs to have preserved, but without a sufficient birth-rate the old population will pass away and her mission to the world will not be fulfilled."

DANGERS OF RAW PORK—Eat no pork or pork products unless they are cooked, if you would be certain of avoiding trichinosis. This is a warning issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. *The Weekly News Letter* of the Department (Washington, January 3) says that the records show that the number of cases of trichinosis—a serious, painful, and often fatal disease—increases during the holidays, partly because of hog-killing time and partly because farmers frequently make up special forms of sausage which are eaten without cooking. It continues:

"To avoid trichinosis no form of pork in the raw state, including dried or smoked sausages and hams, should be eaten. All pork used as food should be cooked thoroughly, as trichinæ, the minute organisms which cause this deadly disease, die and therefore become harmless when subjected to a temperature of 140 F., or higher. The fact that these organisms may remain alive and active in uncooked pork makes the latter, say department meat specialists, a menace to life and health wherever it is eaten.

"Every one should remember this simple rule of food hygiene: Cook pork well. A practical rule is to cook pork until it has lost its red color throughout all portions, or if a trace of this color is still present, at least until the fluids of the meat have become more or less jellied.

"The Federal meat inspectors do not inspect pork or pork products to determine the presence or absence of the organisms causing trichinosis, as even careful microscopic examination is unreliable. In inspected establishments the inspectors do, however, require that pork which is to be made into products to be eaten raw shall be heated sufficiently or subjected for considerable periods to extreme cold to destroy the harmful organisms. This requirement does not reach all pork products made to be eaten raw, since the Federal Government inspects only establishments preparing products to be shipped in interstate commerce.

"It should be noted that the special treatment required by the Bureau of Animal Industry to be given to pork-products meant to be eaten raw must not be interpreted as an indorsement of such dietetic practises. The measures are taken primarily to reduce the risks taken by persons who ignorantly, carelessly, or wilfully eat such products. It remains that the safest plan is to eat no pork products of any kind raw."

OUR BIG STEEL YEAR

THE PAST YEAR was by long odds the most prosperous the American steel trade has ever known; so we are assured by the writer of a leading review in *The Iron Age* (New York, January 4). From start to finish, we are told, manufacturing establishments were driven to the limit of their capacity as in no previous year. All the other important iron-making nations are at war, and most of them needed more iron and steel than their own output, so that there was precipitated upon the United States a demand far beyond anything that an export enthusiast could possibly have pictured. It began in 1915, but grew much heavier in 1916. Says this trade authority:

"Thus was brought about a distortion of the trade relations of the whole world. Not only were belligerents unexpectedly large buyers, but neutral countries generally, that had been cut off from their usual sources of supply, became heavy purchasers of American steel. Only a portion of the details of such transactions reached the public at the time they were consummated, but enough became known to establish the fact that numerous steel purchases by belligerents were of staggering proportions; while the neutrals also showed a disposition to take greater quantities than it had been supposed their needs would require.

"The magnitude of this foreign buying is indicated in our statistics of exports. The report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce for October, the latest issue, shows that in the first ten months of this year the value of our exports of iron, steel, and manufactures thereof, excluding ore, was $701,052,410, against $294,822,223 in the corresponding period of 1915 and $251,672,076 in the corresponding period of 1913, the year before the outbreak of the European War. There was, of course, considerable inflation in values in 1916; hence, a comparison of the exports of iron and steel commodities whose weights are reported, and are so-called 'tonnage exports,' needs to be given. These exports totaled 4,968,285 gross tons in the first ten months of 1916, against 2,818,999 tons in the corresponding period of 1913. Estimating the remaining two months of the year at the rate of the ten months, the total exports of this class will be only a little short of 6,000,000 tons—a truly stupendous amount. As the foreign buying has not abated, American iron and steel products will for some time further play a prominent part in the world's trade. Foreign buying may also be expected to exert a continued important influence on domestic prices. . . . . . .

"Earnings of steel companies in 1916 exceeded all expectations. Those carrying a burden of floating indebtedness lightly cast it aside and substituted the more cheerful process of piling up a surplus. It was a record year for the wiping out of deferred dividends on cumulative-dividend stocks as well as for the declaration of extra distributions of profits. In this latter respect, however, steel companies have been decidedly conservative. Mindful of the lean years sure to come, they have preserved substantial surpluses, and are thus facing the future with far less apprehension than ever before.

"Labor has shared in the prosperity of the year. Three times in the twelvemonth were wages of laborers advanced by the steel manufacturers, each time 10 per cent., while workmen paid on a sliding scale were steadily benefited by the rising prices of the products they made. It is safe to say that never before, in this or any other country, were iron and steel workers in receipt of such incomes from their daily toil as the workmen of this country in 1916."

LETTERS AND ART

GERMAN REPUDIATION OF PARIS FASHIONS

WHEN THE EUROPEAN NATIONS began house-cleaning and throwing out of doors everything they had once thought good enough to imitate, Germany was foremost in stripping herself of foreign art influences. Her general attitude was given in an article published in our issue of July 29, last year, when we presented Mr. Hermann Muthesius's plea for a national German style in art. Now he has a successor, Dr. Norbert Stern, who particularizes in a pamphlet called "Die Weltpolitik der Weltmode in der Deutsche Krieg" (Stuttgart and Berlin) along the line of style in dress. Whatever may be the welcome given his proposals by the women of the Fatherland, and we have received hints from time to time that some have not taken kindly to the proposed reforms, Mr. Stern's claims are asserted with a charming originality and a rare vigor of expression. He picks out language, the press, and fashion as the instruments by which the Anglo-French enemy have "formed the spirit of the age, the world's public opinion, and the universal style." After this war is over, he continues, "we Germans will have to atone for our sins of omission and commission." There are too many, he thinks, "who see in fashion nothing but a mere toying with dress-goods and woman's vanity." If they only knew how heavy fashion's influence weighs upon customs and morality itself, how it acts upon art and politics, he thinks their indifference would quickly be replaced by an intense interest in the subject. For, he philosophizes:

"Fashion is idea materialized, and, more than a generation ago, the spiritual Austrian economist, Emanuel Herrmann, the inventor of the postal-card, had foreseen the time when 'professional politicians would seriously take up the study of dress.' Language is a deep psychologist, and there is a profound meaning in the root identity of *Mode* (German word for fashion) and *Modus*, *habit*, and *habitus*, for dress is a faithful mirror, indeed, of our whole outlook at life, and he who does not submit himself to the tyranny of French fashion has to suffer social excommunication.

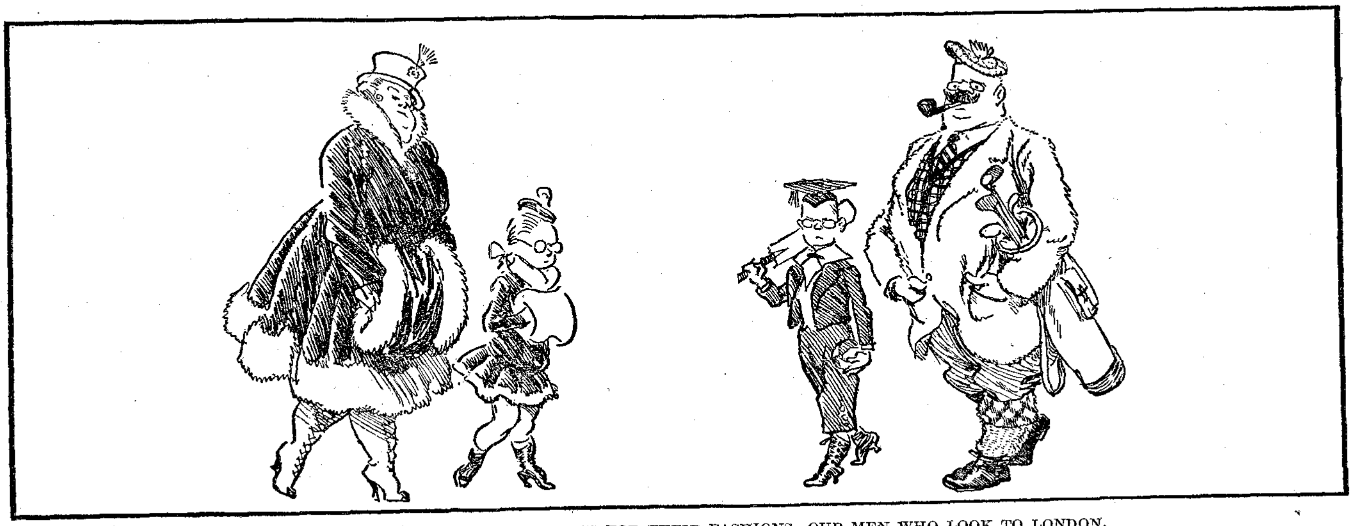
"France, by dominating and captivating the fair sex all over the world, knew how to worm herself into the most intimate secrets of foreign statesmanship and diplomacy. Let us not deceive ourselves; it will be no easy task to dislodge our neighbor from her solid position in the world's *boudoirs*. We shall have to drive in the wedge very deep.

"It is a historical, and, after all, quite natural fact that world-fashions can only be started from the centers of world Powers. Nations can not so easily be forced to dress as others tell them to do. Rome had to become the mistress of the Mediterranean before the ladies on the Nile, Rhine, and Seine wore the same dresses as their sisters on the Tiber. Spain's court dress was not installed at the courts of Austria, Germany, France, Italy, England, and the Netherlands before Charles V. and Philip II. had made their kingdom the predominant Power in Europe. And France herself had to wait until her glorious *Roi Soleil*, Louis XIV., on his victorious return from the continent's battle-fields, laid fashion's scepter upon her lap. Europe, conquered by France, had to assume the French livery. Colbert, the great statesman, was the only leading personality of his time to grasp the political and social importance of the costume. But he had docile pupils in Napoleon I. and Prince Metternich, the famous Austrian Chancellor.

"It was by no means a mere coincidence that the final conquest of the French tailor and milliner (1675) was almost immediately (1677) followed by the acceptance, at the Congress of Nimeguen, of French as the universal language of polite European society. The diplomats and statesmen of all countries had to dress 'in French' their thoughts as well as their bodies. Thus, French *Kultur* penetrated the soul of Europe. And so it remained to the present day. Colbert's prophecy that France will conquer the world by its taste in art, poetry, and fashion has been realized, indeed.

"We had, heretofore, silently and humbly taken the French yoke upon us. But this war must emancipate us. We must give the lie to that boastful French tailor who, while our victorious armies were at gunshot from the Rue Royale, sent the defiant challenge over the Rhine that the Gretchens, immediately after the war, would again take their sartorial cues from Paris."

Philosophical calm abandons Dr. Stern at this point of his argumentation, for he seriously calls for the powerful arm of the State police: "*Der Staat müsste hier eingreifen, wenn ein gedankenloses Publikum sich nicht belehren liesse*" ["The state will have to interfere should an easy-going, thoughtless public not take the lesson to heart"]. Dr. Stern confesses sincere admiration for the handful of Britons who knew how to keep down their giant Indian Empire; but he bows still lower before the genius of the few score of crafty French tailors and milliners, powerful allies of their fatherland's statesmen. With genuine Teutonic seriousness, Dr. Stern reminds us of the insidious skill with which France took advantage of the Russo-Japanese War to throw upon the world-market simultaneously the



"LET OUR WOMEN WHO LOOK TO PARIS FOR THEIR FASHIONS, OUR MEN WHO LOOK TO LONDON, REMEMBER THAT OUR PHYSICAL FORM IS NOT THAT OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH."

FASHIONS IN

Dr. Eugen Wolff has contributed to the *Illustrirte Zeitung* an article on "How we are to order our External Life in the New Germany," Japanese kimonos and the Russian blouses. "That is carrying water on both shoulders with a vengeance," he cries out. "The bear and the cat, both, were satisfied." A similar game, he further recalls, was played on the occasion of the Turco-Bulgarian War, when Europe's ladies were forced to wear the colors of Bulgaria, then the protégée of France. But, he asks—

"Who would ever have thought it possible that even the now discarded tango fashion had a political background? We were at the eve of the opening of the Panama Canal. The United States made itself ready for its assault on Europe. The San Francisco Exhibition was mainly destined to show the Central- and South-American republics the industrial ascent of their giant neighbor to the north, suggesting to them thereby the thought of severing their economic relationship with Europe. France saw the danger, and, in a jiffy, the favorite dance of the Argentina white-slavers became the fashionable dance from San Francisco to New York, from London to Petrograd. And Paris added to the dance the not less provoking tango split dress. The South-American *amour propre* was satisfied."

Dr. Stern continues his treatise on the philosophy of clothes by giving us a learned disquisition on the difference between world-fashion and national costume. The latter is a strait-jacket which can not be changed by individual taste, while fashion invites—yea, imposes—modification by the wearer. A national costume is the civil uniform of a people or of a certain section of a country. Fashion, on the contrary, represents a transient political thought, a passing economic interest. The costume of the courtier and state functionary is the rigid symbol of aristocracy and bureaucracy; fashion is a democrat, leveling the social differences.

"To speak with historical exactness, fashion, properly speaking, appears on the scene only, then, when the State begins to lower the bars of social privilege, and it can develop its full power in a democracy only. The French rococo style was limited to aristocracy. Real fashion started with the French Revolution.

"There are people among us who, in the national excitement through which we are now passing, clamor for a German national costume. They mean well, but the idea is ridiculous and unfeasible. There has never been nor ever will be a universally German national costume, for political reasons as to the past, for economic reasons as to the present and the days to come. Only an absolutist régime matures a national costume. The Chinese cue was cut off when the Manchu dynasty left the Imperial palace. Not even the smallest of the German duchies tolerated a universal livery. Only certain corporations, lay and ecclesiastic, accepted one.

"Costumes are petrified thoughts of the past. They can not be transferred to living surroundings without being modified and rejuvenated in a center of world-fashion. The people with its natural, fine instinct rejects the abrupt imposition of an antiquated style. The dress must be in harmony with the ideas, the taste of the age. France's secret of success lies in her exact reading of racial psychology. Wars or alliances or the opening of new trade-routes were for her the cleverly chosen moments for reviving the fashions of yore. If this war had not broken out, I am sure the world would have been surprized, as a sequel to the San Francisco Exhibition, by some fashions picked out among Uncle Sam's costumes of the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries. Everything was ready. The fashion press of France and the United States worked in complete unison. The German Michel, as usual, would have said, Amen! And all because France knew that we Germans are without backbone, and took no notice of us; and our own stuffs and fashions would have had to pass through the English or French capitals before returning to us under an assumed foreign name."

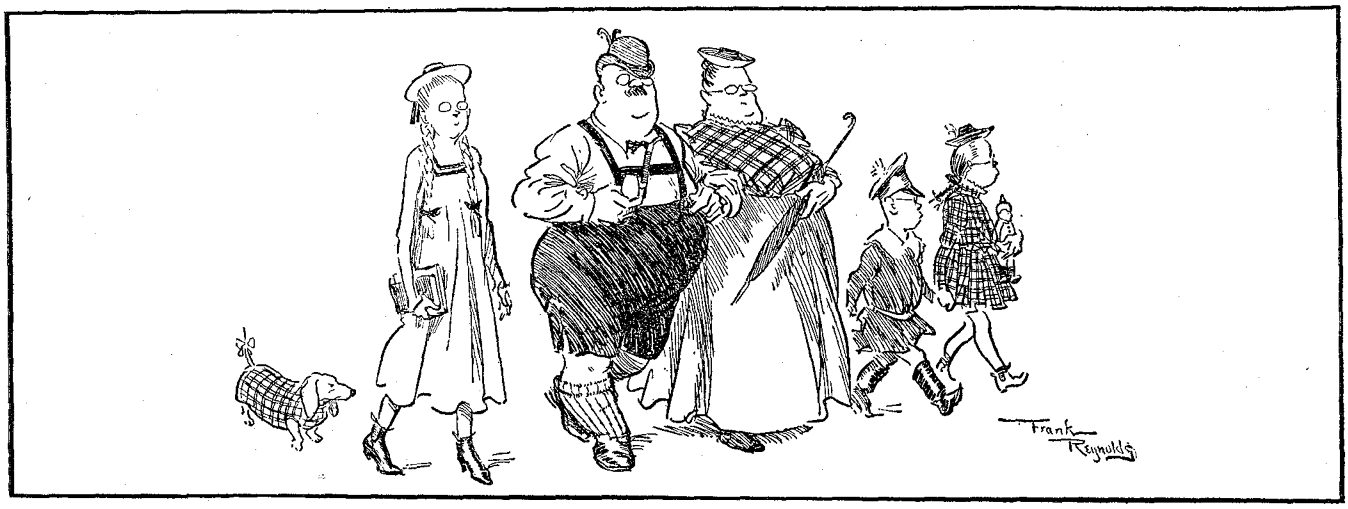
And now our author springs a genuine surprize on the unaware reader by seriously advocating the khaki uniform as starting-point for the new German world-style, singing a hymn to the gray color, its intrinsic advantages over black and white, its full harmony with the mood of our time. The great sacrifices made by Germany forbid bright colors and impose absolute simplicity in the cut. Nations and epochs instinctively create their dress as nature does in obeying the temper of the seasons. "So could the darker shades of gray express the mourning for our dead, the lighter ones symbolize the hope in our final victory."

But in his great universal solicitude, Dr. Norbert Stern also thinks of the faithful allies, encouraging the creation of a Turkish fashion, for which the Mohammedan Exhibition at Munich in 1908 and the Oriental Exhibition at Cologne, in 1913, furnished very acceptable hints.

"This war brought the beautiful countries of Islam close to Austria and Germany. German warriors are fighting for the sacred interests of the Moslems. An alliance of sword and heart, strange indeed, but so natural on the other hand, has established itself between Central Europe and Asia. Turkish women, several times a day, send up prayers to Allah for the victory of Germany. In Jerusalem, Turkish soldiers exchange the native fez for the Prussian helmet to show their sympathy. German sailors in Constantinople wear the *tarboosh*. Turkish soldiers from Asia Minor ape the Emperor's mustache. These things are of great significance to him who knows how to read the expressive language of fashion, to grasp, so to say, the metaphysical meaning of dress.

"If you assume your neighbor's costume, you signify your friendship for him and identify your interests with him. Ships hoist the flag of their honored guest; friendly sovereigns, when meeting, exchange uniforms. In brief, a Turkish fashion is the logical outcome of the present situation."

Dr. Stern concludes his essay with the recommendation that the scepter of fashion be henceforth transferred from the frivolous hands of the French *demi-mondaine* to the chaste hands of the German *Hausfrau*. He then passes in review the German cities and from it *Punch* culls and illustrates some selected passages, which Germany in other days might have taken in the spirit of humor.



"GERMAN CLOTHES AFTER THE WAR MUST BE MODELED ON SOME PARTICULAR NATIONAL COSTUME NOTED FOR ITS EASE AND BEAUTY."

THE NEW GERMANY.

which could claim to replace Paris as future centers of the world's fashion. He quotes the famous Dr. Julius Lessing, director of the Berlin Industrial Museum, who, in 1884, had the courage to write as follows: "Where should fashion find a center in Germany when Germany herself has none? Berlin is hardly the *Kultur* capital of Prussia, Frankfort-on-the-Main and Cologne taking their own courses. Of the art of southern Germany, Munich is the center. A German fashion would have difficulties to prevail over its French competitor. How would a 'Prussian' or 'Bavarian' fashion fare? Before Berlin has not become, in the truest sense of the word, the moral capital of Germany, one has no right to dream of a predominating 'German fashion.'"

Dr. Stern soothingly adds that the situation has somewhat changed since the times of William I. and Bismarck, but he evidently inclines toward Munich and Frankfort-on-the-Main, the latter having, among others, the great advantage of being the railroad center of the fashionable cosmopolitan watering-places—Homburg, Nauheim, Wiesbaden, Kissingen, and Baden. Dresden, Cologne, and Vienna also have their justifiable claims.

FRENCH ARTISTS KILLED

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY French artists, among whom are painters, sculptors, engravers, and architects, have paid the extreme price of their devotion to country and are counted with the dead. Altho a large number were either students in the Beaux-Arts or men young in their profession, says the American painter, Mr. William A. Coffin, "not a few were known to American artists, sculptors, and architects who studied in recent years at the Paris *école*." Included in the list furnished to the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred, organized to cooperate with the French society in raising relief funds for artists' families, is the name of the young American aviator, Victor Chapman, killed at the front, who was a student of architecture in the *atelier* of Gromort. The names printed in *The Evening Post* of January 18 are not repeated here because doubtless only a few would be known even to a limited circle in this country, but Mr. Coffin's words to the *Post* are worth quoting:

"Some time ago in one of my letters to Mr. Léon Bonnat, president of the Fraternité des Artistes, who is the director of the École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts, I asked if a list could be sent to me of French artists who have been killed in the war. In due time such a list came to hand from Mr. Edouard Thoumy, one of the secretaries of the Fraternité, and it includes students who went to the front from the Beaux-Arts *ateliers*. The lists are, I think, of interest—of sad interest, indeed—for, tho there are no more than three hundred and fifty names, doubtless a number of the men would have attained wide fame if their careërs had not been cut short.

"The first two sections of the list, including artists who have gained reputation in France, may not contain names known in America, but this is because these soldiers were comparatively young. All the students were young men, of course.

"I do not like to ask our *confrères* in Paris, who are face to face with war and have their hands full with their efforts to help the dependents of their brethren, to go to much trouble in a matter of this kind, but I know these lists would be twice as long if they included artists not connected with the Société des Artistes Français or the École des Beaux-Arts. The lists, all bearing the heading, '*Tombés sur le champ d'honneur*,' are transcripts from the registers of the Société and the École, and give all the Christian names of each soldier, making identity exact, but I have deleted in most cases all but the first name given, as well as the names of masters of *ateliers*, which were appended.

"I beg that a little more of your valuable space may be accorded to say that the Relief Fund for the Families of French Soldier-Artists under our direction is of the greatest help to the Fraternité des Artistes; that we know their needs are more pressing than ever, and that checks for this fund should be made payable to William Bailey Faxon, treasurer, and mailed to 215 West Fifty-seventh Street (American Fine Arts Building) or to the undersigned [Mr. Coffin]. Treasurer's receipts are sent to all contributors and their names are forwarded to Paris from time to time with our remittances."

DEFENDING "REPERTORY" AGAINST MRS. FISKE

FEW ARTICLES on the art of the theater have aroused more interest than the one by Mrs. Fiske in *The Century* which we gave our readers a taste of in our issue of January 6. Some have applauded, but not so the dramatic critic of the New York *Evening Post*, Mr. J. Ranken Towse, if one may penetrate the anonymity of an editorial article. This writer finds that Mrs. Fiske's "series of vehement assertions concerning the value of the repertory system" are likely to "seem curiously perverse to most students of stage art and history and doubly strange as proceeding from an actress of her repute and long experience." Mr. Towse looks on with amazement at Mrs. Fiske's assertion that the repertory idea is "outworn, needless, impossible, and harmful," and retorts that assertion is not proof. Her main argument to prove the repertory system outmoded is that it has no place in an age of specialization such as ours, when actors should attain perfection in the special line to which they are adapted. But so it was with the old repertory system, retorts Mr. Towse, "with the significant addition that the player learned to be proficient in several lines instead of one. In other words, he became versatile, an artist, who was a specialist in a dozen different ways." Mrs. Fiske's instances are against the fact, according to the *Evening Post's* critic:

"Granville Barker, she is made to declare, showed 'the essence and the evil of the repertory theater when he produced plays for which his company was utterly unfitted.' But Mr. Barker's company was a scratch, not a repertory, company, as was abundantly proved by the results. In 'Androcles' it did well enough, but in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' it failed egregiously, because it could not embody the spirit or voice the music of the text. Neither Mr. Barker nor his players had been properly schooled.

"Does Mrs. Fiske really suppose that a repertory theater can, in these days, be formed on the instant? At the stroke of a millionaire's wand? There was a time when this could have been done, when it would have been possible to collect a body of trained actors, with mastery of cultivated speech and varied illustrative action, from every point of the compass, but that ended a quarter of a century ago. She seems to think that the New Theater Company was a repertory company just because it proposed to become one. That enterprise, so rich in promise, collapsed mainly for the reason that the true stock-company idea, which means a cooperative body of players trained in all the requirements of miscellaneous drama, was, unhappily, ignored. The company ought to have been selected and set to work on the proposed program for two or three years before the theater was opened.

"Nothing could be unluckier for Mrs. Fiske's argument than the reference to Irving's famous London Lyceum Company, which, she says, was composed of specialists. Here the fact is true, but the implication disingenuous. Specialists, in various directions, many of them, including Irving himself, they undoubtedly were, but how did they become such? All of them were the products of the thorough schooling they had received in these same needless, impossible, and harmful stock companies. Where are their equals to be found to-day? And, why are they non-existent? 'Januschek,' she cries, 'was the last of a race of giants.' Why are there no more of them? Whence did they spring, if not from the competitive stock companies, the only practical schools of acting? A. M. Palmer and Augustin Daly, she avers, often approached the ideal. That is true. Palmer triumphed because he never ventured out of the field in which his players were skilled workers. Daly put his 'specialists' into poetic drama and demonstrated their utter inadequacy. Out of their narrow boundaries, transferred into realms of imagination from those of mimetic realism, they were impotent in speech and action. 'No single company,' says Mrs. Fiske, 'even tho it had years and years in which to prepare, could give five entirely different plays and give them all properly.'

Has she ever heard of Sadler's Wells, to quote but one of many instances? Even now, she says truly, good modern plays are often ruined by bad acting. How does this happen, one wonders? By what standards does Mrs. Fiske judge?"

Mr. Towse's question and his argument which follows on recall statements in his recently published book, "Sixty Years of the Theater," relative to the dearth on our stage of actors trained in the art of acting. He is led to reassert his position by Mrs. Fiske's suggestion that the repertory system seeks "to educate the actor at the expense of the public and dramatic literature," to which he retorts:

> "That can only refer to the endowed theater in which few students of the stage have much faith. Otherwise it would imply an extraordinary misconception of the real functions of the theater. What profit to the public, or to literature, can there be in uneducated actors without a glimmering of the higher beauties of the art which they profess? The number of our educated actors, except in a few special lines of purely contemporary and comparatively small artistic interest, is diminishing. In the whole English-speaking world to-day there are not half a dozen players of the highest order. Because of this condition the great mass of the literary drama of all kinds, upon which the chief artistic claims of the theater are dependent, is banished from the stage. Even in the modern plays the best performances are still given by actors who had their early training in repertory. The modern system has had a long trial, with consequences too obvious for dispute. It has made 'stars,' it has made money (for a few), it has multiplied theaters, magnified the paltry, and relegated to temporary obscurity what is fine, imaginative, or inspiring—matter worthy of intellectual and artistic consideration. Herein no wholesale condemnation of the modern drama, even of the most 'advanced' modern drama, when it has brains, valid significance, beauty, or brilliancy, is intended for a moment. The theater ought to be, must inevitably be, progressive, but if it is to be in the future what it has been in the past, it must be catholic and comprehensive. It must have a body of skilled professional artists, in the fullest meaning of the phrase, such as the competitive repertory system, embracing every class of drama, once provided. If there is any other way, it has not yet been discovered."

AN "AFFIRMATIVE" EDUCATION

BERNARD SHAW once made an onslaught upon modern education and amused himself while he stupefied others by suggesting a new curriculum. One of the things he recommended was to teach children how to look up trains in a time-table. Reforms almost as drastic and as practical as that seem to be in contemplation by the Rockefeller General Education Board, who plan to remove the "dead-wood and lumber of tradition" from the American system of elementary and secondary education. Such a "modern school" as is proposed will be opened in connection with the Teachers' College of Columbia University, and the curriculum devised by Abraham Flexner, secretary of the General Education Board, will include "no study of formal grammar, no involved mathematics, no Latin, Greek, nor other dead language, no ancient history except as it bears on modern problems—nothing, in fact, for which no better reason than tradition can be assigned." Books will disappear as far as possible as a means for instruction, and "the accessible world" will be used as the laboratory where children are to be "taught and trained with an eye to the realities of life and existence." Dr. Flexner is quoted by the press as saying:

> "The curriculum will include nothing for which an affirmative case can not now be made out. We shall drop the study of formal grammar, for such evidence as we possess points to the futility of formal grammar as an aid to correct speaking and writing.
>
> "The modern school will not go through the form of teaching children useless historic facts just because previous generations of children have learned and forgotten them. Nor will it teach obsolete and uncongenial classics simply because tradition has made this sort of acquaintance a kind of good form.
>
> "Latin and Greek will be left out—not because their literatures are less wonderful than they are reputed to be, but because their present position in the curriculum rests upon tradition and assumption. Nothing is more wasteful of time, or, in the long run, more damaging to good taste than unwilling or spasmodic attention to what history or tradition stamps as meritorious or respectable in literature; nothing more futile than the make-believe by which children are forced to worship as 'classics' or 'standards' what in their hearts they revolt from because it is ill-chosen or ill-adjusted.
>
> "A realistic treatment of literature will take hold of the child's normal interests in romance, adventure, fact, or what not, and endeavor to develop them into effective habits of reading. Methods will not be calculated to 'train the mind' or to make make-believe literary scholars.
>
> "Mathematics will be taught in such form, in such amounts, and at such times as other subjects require. Perhaps nowhere else, under present systems, is waste through failure so great as in this subject. When a certain degree of success is attained it is often quite unintelligent; children mechanically carry out certain operations in algebra, guided by arbitrary signs and models; or they learn *memoriter* a series of geometric propositions. The hollowness of both performances—and most children fail to perform so much—is evident when a mechanical problem takes a slightly unfamiliar turn. The child's helplessness shows a striking lack of mathematical knowledge and 'mental discipline.'
>
> "The truth is that the present position of both algebra and geometry is historical. With the realistic standard applied mathematics taught will be only when necessary, and then in amounts necessary.
>
> "The school will put great stress on modern languages. It is believed that languages have no value in themselves; they exist solely for the purpose of communicating ideas and abbreviating thought and action processes. If studied they are valuable only in so far that they are practically mastered—not otherwise. We shall aim for absolute fluency for our pupils.
>
> "The school from the first will undertake the cultivation of contacts and cross connections. Every exercise will be a spelling lesson; science, industry, and mathematics will be inseparable. Science, industry, history, civics, literature, and geography will to some extent utilize the same material.
>
> "Located in New York, the school will have wonderful assets for educational purposes—the harbor, the Metropolitan Museum, the public library, the city government, the Weather Bureau, the transportation systems, the teeming life of Broadway, lectures, concerts, plays, etc. Other communities may have less, but all have much. As things now are, children living in this rich and tingling environment get for the most part precisely the same education they would get in Oshkosh or Keokuk. They are losing their heritage."

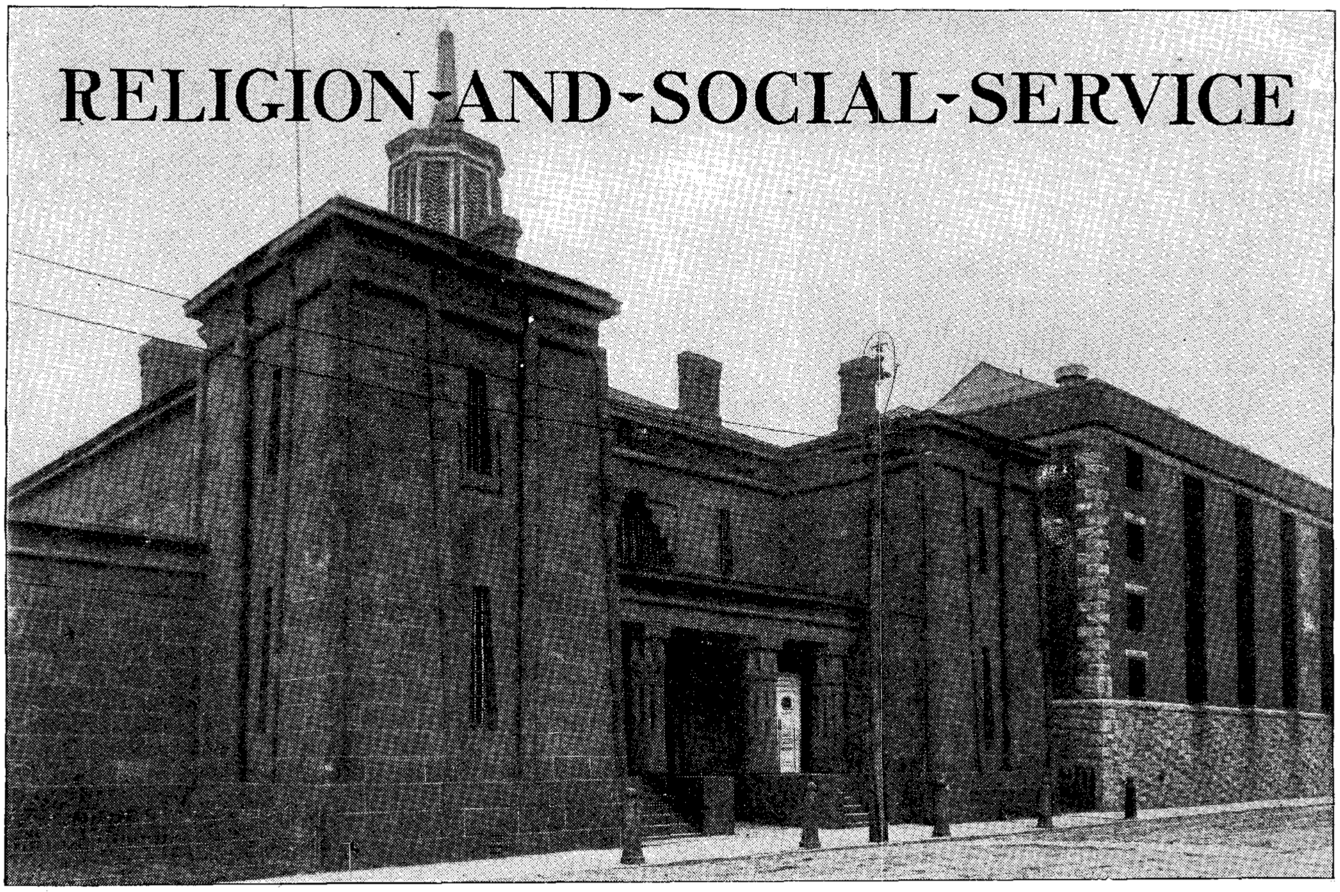
Already a body of opposition is preparing itself; some hold with Father Joseph H. Rockwell, of Brooklyn College, that the new scheme is an "absurdity," while others, like Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, regard it with mild "suspicion." William G. Willcox, president of the Board of Education, opposes the abandonment of the classics and ancient history, saying:

> "Human nature has not changed throughout the ages. We can not understand the modern without a study of the ancient. How are we to understand the development of man unless we read the history of those who lived before? We should know the language they spoke, the books they read, and the thoughts that were theirs. I am a believer in liberal education for the common schools. I am opposed to the elimination of the cultural studies. A study of practical problems can not take the place of culture."

Rabbi Wise's enlarged "suspicion" is put in this way:

> "Every college man or woman must be particularly interested in the announcement, even tho it came too late to save us from the little Latin and less Greek with which we were dowered in our youthful days. It is deeply suggestive that the announcement makes clear that the undertaking is to be regarded as an experiment.
>
> "Some will question, some will wonder, whether it would not be more auspicious to have initiated the experiment under public auspices rather than under the egis of a quasi-private institution. It will be regarded with suspicion by those who have too timidly listened to the councils of vocational education, but more discerningly hesitated to accept the potentially menacing gospel of industrial efficiency."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



Copyrighted by Brown Brothers, New York.

WHERE HOPE MAY NO MORE BE ABANDONED BY ALL WHO ENTER.

Penitentiary at Trenton, New Jersey, in which the new Governor, Walter E. Edge, promises drastic reforms.

TO REFORM NEW JERSEY'S MEDIEVAL PRISONS

HOPE FOR PRISON REFORM in New Jersey waited upon the inauguration of the new Governor, Walter E. Edge, of Atlantic City, and his first message to the legislature sounded the call. Shocking information of prison conditions had been publicly given in the New York *Evening Post* by Harold A. Littledale, and in the *New Republic* (New York) by Patrick Quinlan. The latter, as he himself says, speaks "after nearly two years in its cells as an unwilling resident." His conviction, which aroused much controversy, was for speeches in the Paterson silk strike that were held to be incendiary. "If we agree," he says, "that malnutrition, foul air, bad sanitation are evils in a slum, we can not deny they are evils in a State institution." The new Governor states in his message that "conditions in the State prison at Trenton are admittedly unsatisfactory." The ground maintained for prison purposes, he says, is so extensively occupied with buildings that there is no opportunity for sanitation. Certain proposed changes are rejected as mere makeshifts, for the situation would only be temporarily relieved, but not cured. He continues:

"It seems to me that we are far enough advanced in our ideas on prison reform to face this problem and solve it for all time in a big way.

"I believe the door of opportunity for this solution opens to penal farms and road-work. If these well-known ideas are put into greater practical practise in New Jersey, there will be no need for such extensive prisons. Inside industries, which, of course, must be preserved for those prisoners who can not do outside work, will be the easier regulated, because they shall need to be less extensive. The State-use system as a substitute for the contract-labor system, which is unlawful and ought not to be permitted under the subterfuge of the so-called piece-price plan, can be extended on such a comprehensive scale that it may be possible even to solve the prison problem without adding a foot to the grounds of the institution in Trenton.

"I take it that the success at Leesburg shows the possibilities of the penal-farm system."

The Governor proposes calling together in conference in the near future representatives of the Prison Labor Commission and of the New Jersey State Charities Aid and Prison Reform Association, inspectors of the State prison, the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, the State Purchasing Agent, and other representative officials, to "tell their stories individually, express their own views, and submit to questions." In brief—

"There is necessity for harmonizing the conflicting opinions and views upon this question and obtaining speedy legislative action for the purpose not only of solving the prison-reform problem, but also of reorganizing and placing on a sound business basis the management and care of public institutions of a charitable and correctional nature. Regarding the latter, there ought to be more centralization of authority, and, in consequence, more workable and reachable concentration of responsibility."

Mr. Littledale, in one of his *Evening Post* articles, makes out a long indictment on the basis of "facts," which he collates and asserts. Thus:

"*It is a fact* that two, three, and even four men are confined together in the same cell in violation of the law.

"*It is a fact* that dungeons exist and that men are incarcerated therein and given only bread and water twice a day.

"*It is a fact* that men have been chained to the walls of underground dungeons.

"*It is a fact* that women convicts are confined with men, and that cell 55, wing 4, is kept apart for that purpose.

"*It is a fact* that women prisoners eat, sleep, and live in their cells and work on sewing-machines in the corridor outside their cells.

"*It is a fact* that there is no dining-hall and that men are fed in their cells or in the corridor.

"*It is a fact* that the cries of convicts protesting against their food have been heard by those who passed through the streets outside.

"*It is a fact* that the men have only half an hour's recreation a week, and that the recreation-yard for fourteen women convicts is larger than the recreation-yard for 1,200 men.

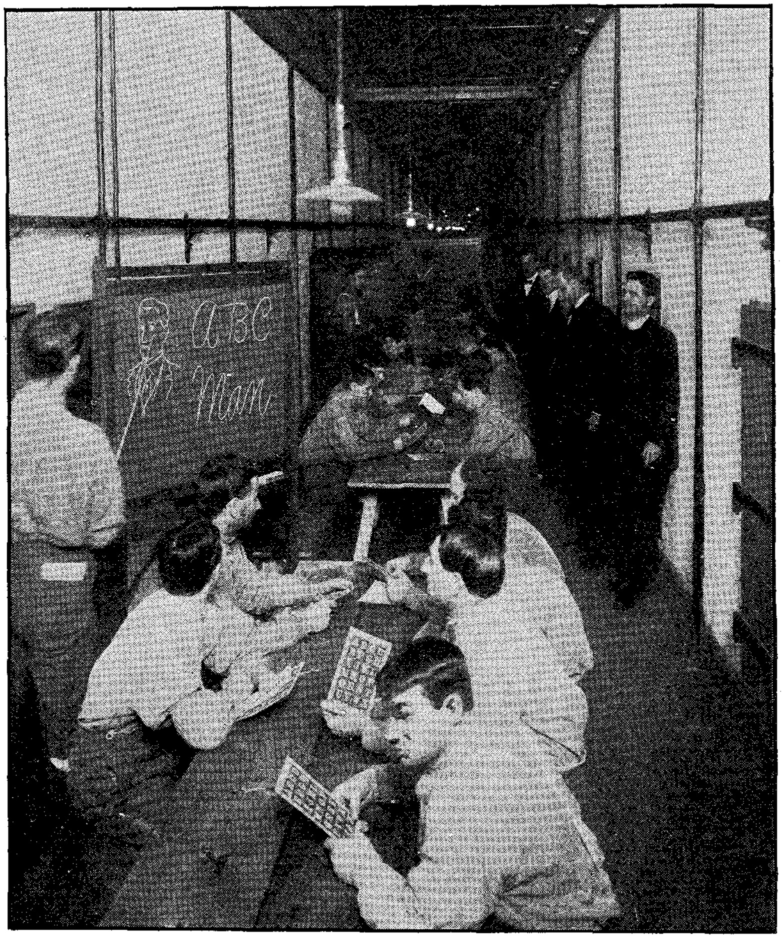
> "*It is a fact* that many cells are dark and ill-ventilated.
>
> "*It is a fact* that in the newest wing seventy cells are so damp that they can not be used, and that on occasions the corridor is so wet that the keepers have to wear rubbers.
>
> "*It is a fact* that a cell-building erected in 1835 is in use to-day.
>
> "*It is a fact* that the State's wards were confined up to last Monday in an old wing that the State Board of Health had condemned as unfit for human habitation.
>
> "*It is a fact* that consumptives circulate with the well, exposing them to contagion.
>
> "*It is a fact* that the first offender is thrown with the habitual criminal.
>
> "*It is a fact* that a youth was released in December who came to the prison a boy of thirteen years, wearing short trousers.
>
> "*It is a fact* that men are punished by being put face to the wall, and that sometimes they are kept there all day without food.
>
> "*It is a fact* that convicts may not receive fruit.
>
> "*It is a fact* that a commodious bath-house, with hot- and cold-water supply, is used only two months in the year.
>
> "*It is a fact* that for ten months in the year the convicts are given only a bucket of water once a week in which to bathe, that after bathing they must wash their clothes in this water and then wash out their cells."

Mr. Littledale continues with a much longer list of "facts," some of which follow:

> "*It is a fact* that the management of the prison is vested in a Board of Inspectors who meet only once a month, and whose members are from scattered parts of the State.
>
> "*It is a fact* that paroles can be granted by two independent bodies—the Board of Inspectors and the Court of Pardons.
>
> "*It is a fact* that a salaried school-teacher is employed, but that there is no schoolroom or furniture, in violation of the law.
>
> "*It is a fact* that three chaplains are employed, but that the chapel seats only 350 persons, while the prison population is usually in excess of 1,300.
>
> "*It is a fact* that the salaried moral instructor is the Rev. Thomas R. Taylor, father of Leon R. Taylor, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, and that he was appointed by his son while Acting Governor of the State.
>
> "*It is a fact* that the Board of Inspectors turns the convicts over for work on the public roads at the rate of $1.25 a day, which is paid by the taxpayers, but that the Board turns the convicts over to private contractors at thirty-five cents a day.
>
> "*It is a fact* that goods made in the prison for private contractors are not marked 'Manufactured in New Jersey State Prison,' and that this is a violation of the law.
>
> "*It is a fact* that while the contract shops are put in operation daily, the shop, equipped at a cost of more than $12,000, to make socks and underwear for inmates of State institutions is idle and has been idle for some months, and that the salaried instructor has nothing to do.
>
> "*It is a fact* that convicts are supposed to be paid 2½ cents a day for their work in prison and that they do not get it."

The New York *World*, after commending the enterprise of *The Evening Post* for making these revelations, says:

> "Probably there is not a State in the Union in which the hardships inflicted upon human beings in the New Jersey prison would be tolerated for a day in the case of live stock. It is only when we come to deal arbitrarily with men and women convicted of crime that we forget all our fine principles and set up petty despotisms worse than those whose violent suppression we are in the habit of celebrating.
>
> "A system that breaks or brutalizes its victims, even tho they may have been offenders, is more dangerous to society than most of the prisoners whom it tortures. The horrors of the Trenton blackhole are worse than most of the wrongs that peopled it. For these infamies we are indebted to a spirit of tyranny which has persisted in spite of our political ideals and which has obscured even the humanity of a people that is shocked by the sufferings of a dog."



Copyrighted by Brown Brothers, New York.

EDUCATION AT TRENTON PENITENTIARY.

It is asserted that "a salaried school-teacher is employed, but that there is no schoolroom or furniture, in violation of the law."

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF THE NEW YUCATAN

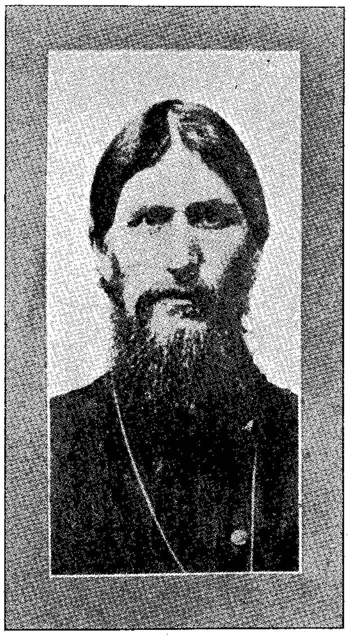
How Governor Salvador Alvarado, of Yucatan, appears to Catholic eyes is disclosed in a letter from the city of Merida which is quoted in the Catholic *Extension Magazine* (Chicago, January). That even independent observers in this Mexican State are shocked by certain things the Governor has done to the Catholic Church was noted in our issue of January 6, when the many admired reforms in the government of the State were recorded. The Catholic commentator finds little if anything to commend in the Alvarado policies, and one capital charge made against the Governor is that of summarily executing citizens. The date of the letter is September 24, 1916, and it reads in part as follows:

> "Here you can not pray, hear mass, or talk. There is not a priest or an open church in any of the towns of the State. All the churches, except two in this city, were seized and all their furnishings were destroyed. The Church of the Third Order is now a museum; the Church of Jesus-Maria, a Masonic Hall; and several of the others are stores, their balustrades and altars having been sold or destroyed. Other churches have been turned into halls for workmen or dwellings for soldiers' families. There is not one Catholic college or school open. The bishop's residence and the residences of the priests were confiscated by a decree of Alvarado, and as they fear being later obliged to restore them, they are selling everything—the marbles, the doors, and even the plants in the gardens. Meat-markets are not permitted, because Alvarado bought 60,000 barrels of meat from the United States, so only he may sell meat. With this meat he pays many people. Everything is sold for the profit of Alvarado and Carranza. Every month we have 10,000 hens, 500 chickens,

and 500 cases of eggs, besides the cereals; all are distributed through all the states, to be sold, and the profits, they say, are to pay the expenses of the revolution. No one can purchase anything but through the Government. We have been obliged to go without needles because the Government does not keep this article. All the traders have to get their goods from the Government. In each town there is a provost who determines the prices of all goods, like pottery, eggs, etc. The provost's salary is paid by the merchants. All this is in the name of liberty. Good-by. I report things which nobody can know there; but many things will always remain unknown, because the official papers state the contrary, and we have a close censorship on all communications."

RUSSIA'S RELIGIOUS IMPOSTOR

ONE OF THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY as well as one of the most successful impostors who ever made religion a cloak for ambition, sensuality, and vice was removed from earth in the assassination of the Russian monk, Gregory Rasputin. This is the striking assertion at the beginning of a most interesting study of the monk in *The Outlook* (New York), by Mr. George Kennan, the American traveler who some years ago investigated and wrote on the Siberian-exile system. Rasputin's very name, we are told, "means a rake, a dissolute, licentious man," and was assumed by its bearer when, in later life, "he put on a deceptive garb of sanctity"—perhaps intending "to suggest the idea that he was a reformed and converted sinner." He was of peasant stock and received the elementary education of the public schools, which enabled him to write his name and read the Bible. "As a youth he was given to drunkenness and dissipation, and lived the life of a common village hoodlum of the peasant class; but in spite of his excesses he developed into a man of powerful physique and not unpleasing appearance, and a man, moreover, who for some reason was particularly attractive to women." His intermediary years, when he took up the guise of religion, are here sketched:



GREGORY RASPUTIN,

The recently assassinated Russian monk who wielded a "dark" influence in the Royal household.

"About the beginning of the present century, when he was approaching middle life, Gregory happened to fall in with an itinerant Siberian preacher, and under the latter's influence he ostensibly reformed, repented, and became converted. Whether there was any sincerity in this profest change of heart or not we have no means of knowing; but for two years or more the repentant sinner studied the Bible, ecclesiastical history, and the writings of the Church fathers, and finally went on a long religious pilgrimage. When he returned to western Siberia he became an itinerant preacher himself, and set up as a *starets*, or 'holy one,' under the name of Rasputin. By this time he had become a man of shrewd native ability, had acquired self-confidence, and had discovered that by means of his personal magnetism, his knowledge of the Scriptures, and his reputed holiness, he could exert a strong influence over both men and women, but particularly women. The idea then apparently occurred to him that he could find a wider field for the exercise of his talents in the capital of the Empire than in western Siberia, and in 1905, armed with letters of introduction from the local ecclesiastical authorities to Bishop Theofan and the famous Father John, of Cronstadt, he started for St. Petersburg.

"The supposition that a middle-aged, profligate Siberian *muzhik* could make a career for himself in the higher circles of St. Petersburg society would have seemed at that time so improbable as to be almost ridiculous; but the daring, quick-witted, unscrupulous religious impostor was well on the road to success in less than three months. He seems to have been taken up first by the ladies of the higher court circles, who found his religious teachings novel and his personality attractive. The Countess Ignatief, wife of a former Governor-General of Siberia, is said to have called attention to him first, but he was soon received as a welcome guest in all those salons of the capital where religious and philosophical questions were discust. 'In a few months,' said the St. Petersburg *Ryetch*, 'the *starets* reached the apogee of his influence and success. Religious seekers in the salons regarded him as a sort of apostle, who had come as the bearer of new truth and teaching. His religious and philosophical theories, based on his alleged authority from on high and on the "cleansing" of the world from its sins through him, attracted a throng of disciples—especially female disciples—and opened a wide arena for the gratification of his lascivious propensities.'"

Accounts differ as to the circumstances of his meeting the Czar, but it seems to have occurred about ten years ago, and his influence soon became so great that "even nobles, generals, and high officers of State who desired promotion or increase of salary sought his intercession and support." But by 1909 his loose moral conduct had become a scandal and in 1910 Prime Minister Stolypin ordered him out of the city. He disappeared for a time, but at the end of 1911 he was back again in St. Petersburg and "became the favorite, if not the adviser, of the Emperor and Empress." During the next two years, so Mr. Kennan quotes from the St. Petersburg *Ryetch*, "the life and success of the *starets* were perhaps without a parallel even in Russian history." Thus:

"To his influence were attributed the resignation of S. M. Lukianof, Procurator of the Holy Synod, the overthrow of Bishop Hermogen and the monk Iliodor, with whom he had quarreled; the promotion of Bishop Barnabas; the campaign against the Metropolitan Antonius; and the wholesale dismissal of professors from the ecclesiastical academies. His activities finally created so much indignation in the Duma that they were made the subject of two interpellations.

"In July, 1914, while Rasputin was making a visit to his native village of Pokrofsky, in the Siberian province of Tobolsk, he was stabbed in the street by a peasant woman named Guseva, who declared, when she was arrested, that she 'wished to remove from this world that false, infamous prophet, who has led so many people astray, and who has falsely instructed the Czar on countless questions.' Rasputin, who seemed to be mortally wounded, was taken to a hospital in Tyumen, where he was soon cared for by Prof. Serge Fedorof, the Czar's court physician, and Mademoiselle Virubova, a lady-in-waiting of the Empress, who had been sent there by Imperial command. Two or three days later a telegram from Tyumen announced that after a surgical operation Rasputin died, without recovering consciousness, at 6 P.M., on the 14th of July. But he was not dead. A subsequent report stated that he had regained consciousness and would probably recover. Three or four months later he was again in St. Petersburg, apparently as popular among the women and as powerful at the court as ever.

"After the outbreak of the European War Rasputin's influence over the Emperor and the Empress was popularly connected with many important events, notably the removal of the Grand Duke Nicholas from command of the armies. Rasputin, it was said, favored a separate peace with Germany, and the Grand Duke, when he heard of it, declared that if the *starets* should fall into his hands he would hang him.

"Russian newspapers and speakers in the Duma have never been permitted to criticize, directly or indirectly, the Imperial family; but during the past two years the attentive reader of current Russian history must have noticed, in the press and in parliamentary debates, frequent references to the 'dark forces' that were attempting to control Russia's foreign and domestic policy.

"These 'dark forces' were Rasputin and other adventurers, impostors, or fanatics, who were apparently influencing the character and sometimes inspiring the acts of a religiously inclined but superstitious monarch. The most potent of these sinister influences has finally been removed by assassination."

OVER $75,000 FOR BELGIAN CHILDREN IN TEN DAYS

AMERICANS ARE THE MOST LIBERAL PEOPLE on earth. We have long believed it. We know it now. They are proving it by every mail THE LITERARY DIGEST receives. Their letters and remittances, from all parts of the country, are pouring in upon us in generous response to our appeal on behalf of the Belgian children. We close this page necessarily on Wednesday noon, January 24, and up to this hour, in the brief ten days since remittances could begin to reach us, the sum total of returns is over $75,000. It is a splendid token of human sympathy, of Good Samaritan service. And our DIGEST donors have only just begun to give! Old and young, rich and poor, their hearts are thrilling to that cry of the children oversea. If but a half of them could read but one-half the letters that have already come to us, there would not be a hungry child in Belgium the remainder of this year. Only a few inadequate quotations can be afforded space, giving mere hints of the wonderful spirit which the great number reveal.

Remember that 100 cents of every dollar contributed goes to Belgian children, under guarantee of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"I have some difficulty in supporting and educating my own children," writes a gentleman of Tulsa, Oklahoma, "but not so much that I can not contribute a mite to the aid of four young Belgians"; and his check is for $48. From Atlanta, Ga., comes a remittance of $36, representing three members of the sender's family. "For my wife and myself and for our three happy and well-nourished children," says a gentleman of Waterloo, Neb., "I beg to enclose you sixty dollars."

"Your appeal should meet with an instantaneous and liberal response," comments a New York gentleman; "your method is the right kind—practical, and will succeed"; and his letter encloses a check for $600 "to care for fifty Belgian children during the ensuing year."

We do not always feel free to give the names of contributors, so many of them have stipulated that their names be withheld. As, for instance, a manufacturer in Louisville says: "Enclosed find check for $60, upon the condition that my name is not to be mentioned." Real sacrifice shines through a letter from Ohio, enclosing two checks, from two school-teachers, each for $12.10, and asking that they be notified if more is needed "by April 1."

Enclosing $60 in the name of his wife and himself a Missouri teacher says: "This is approximately 1 per cent. of our joint income. I feel that it is reprehensibly small, and I shall want to contribute again as soon as I can catch up on debts."

"I know that I am under a moral obligation to help the suffering Belgian children," writes an officer in the United States Naval service. "You know, Mr. Editor, that that obligation rests with equal force on every other American citizen whose power to aid is equal to mine." And his check is for $1,200.

With a brief message from a Pennsylvania college town comes a check for $1,236, covering one child each for three children in that home—"Eleanor, Bill, and Jim," while "Mother and Dad" add the "$1,200 for 100 children." From another college town near that home of those Friends who favor peace, another pair send $100; and a Boston lady remits $120, "with best wishes for the Fund," which sum is matched by the check of a Delaware reader, while the check of an iron-founder in Tennessee for $240, covers twenty children's extra ration, and says: "I trust you will have a generous response." Detroit, Mich., is represented by a manufacturer who sends $200; and from a cotton-mill in New Jersey comes a remittance of $1,224, covering 102 children.

By telegraph a Philadelphian who had previously sent $100 pledged a like remittance each month for a year. Remitting $17, a manufacturer in Milton, Pa., proposes that we print the appeal of January 20, in circular form, and says he will pay for 1,000 copies and place them in homes there.

Says a lawyer in Louisville, Ky., enclosing his first remittance: "I am willing to undertake the extra feeding necessary for twelve children for one year, provided I may be permitted to make the payments monthly." Many other pledges of like nature have come. To accept the thousands of such that we hope will follow must mean large expense for clerical service, etc., but this THE LITERARY DIGEST will cheerfully incur. Send the pledges in!

"My Sunday-school class contributed to the Fund about two years ago," writes a Brooklynite; "I was in hopes you would start another"; and he sends $24. "The ministers of every denomination and in every church of the United States should voice this appeal from their pulpits," writes a St. Louis lawyer, who encloses $12.

"Dear Little Belgian Boy": says one letter from Illinois—"Here are $12 to take care of you this year. I am only four and a half years old, so daddy is holding my hand as I write this letter to you"; and a little older son of the same "daddy" writes for himself to another "dear little Belgian," and "daddy's" check for $24 is enclosed with both. We wonder if there be not thousands of such nice little fellows as Harris A. Kemp and J. S. Kemp, who would like their fathers to do likewise for them?

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from January 18 to January 24 inclusive.

$6,312.00—Employees of the Publishers of The Literary Digest. (Payable $526.00 monthly for 12 months; our employees decided to give monthly so as to give **largely.**)

$1,236.00—"Mother and Dad, Eleanor, Bill and Jim."

$1,200.00—A. W. Wagnalls, Wilfred J. Funk, C. C. Achorn, His Eminence Cardinal Farley, R. J. Cuddihy, Mrs. R. J. Cuddihy, H. N. Wood.

$1,000.00—Cooper Underwear Company.

$600.00—"Five Philadelphians," Dorothy B. Everett, T. M. Gardner, William L. Lyall, J. F. Thompson, Grove Park Inn (F. L. Seely, President).

$500.00—Dr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Gould, Eleanore S. Semple.

$300.00—A. E. Pringle, Starr & Company.

$252.00—Walter W. Pharo.

$240.00—H. S. Chamberlain, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Heatly C. Dulles, Frederick C. Folsom, "In Memory of Lewis B. Luders," T. A. Marlow.

$200.00—R. F. Bower, J. P. Gay, H. K. Noyes.

$150.00—W. R. Gardner, Louise F. Peiser.

$144.00—A. Gatliff, Richard Henry Gatling, J. V. D. Norman, Louis C. Sands, Mrs. Frederick Stovell.

$120.00—"Anonymous," Mrs. H. O. Apthorp, W. H. Bower, E. R. Brown, "Cortland, N .Y." Walter S. Cramp, Robert W. Emerton, Joseph P. Everett, J. K. Fraser, "A Friend," J. M. Griffith, William E. Guy, A. B. Hine, Willard C. Jackson, Miss Mary Johnston, Edgar C. Leonard, J. S. Mackorell, Lawrence J. Morris, Caroline B. Sariments, B. H. Sebring, E. D. Starbuck, Newton B. Tarkington, Ralph Tuggle, W. P. Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Ward, W. E. Weldon, Wm. H. Wise, "A Well Wisher," Woolf & Shulhof, Henry Warden.

$110.00—Keystone State Normal School.

$108.00—Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Bushnell, W. P. Bauer, Mrs. C. M. Bosworth.

$100.00—Thos. M. Adams, Walter Beebe, Mary E. B. Blair, P. B. Bowers, Wm. G. Davidson & Company, inc. G. A. Eckhert, Ogden M. Edwards, Robert W. Evans, Mrs. Mildred Foss, "Four Friends," F. A. Heard, S. M. Maitland, W. E. Mohler, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Newlin, Miss Emily Packer, Julius A. Payne, Mrs. William Dingee Polk, Joseph Ralph, Miss Elizabeth Taylor, Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson, H. B. Wiese, Mary C. Withers.

$96.00—John Russell, Anderson Lumber Company, F. M. Olyphant, H. W. Paull, J. B. Hawley, C. R. Monsarrat.

$84.00—St. John's Church, I. W. Miller.

$79.00—"A Friend."

$75.00—James Eastwood, Archibald Cattell, W. Oswald, "Riverton," Scoville, Brown & Company.

$72.00—"A Family of Six, Seymour, Ind." "Newark, Ohio," Harriet, Betty and Ida Webber.

$60.00—R. E. Allen, "Anonymous," E. N. Carpenter, Carolyn A. Colwell, Mr. and Mrs. Larry G. Coy, F. R. Dove, "E. 89th St. Friends, Cleveland," Frances G. Eggleston, Francis Farquhar, O. P. Fitzgerald, Olive B. Griffith, H. B. Hawley, W. S. Hollister, Mrs. Lloyd B. Huff, C. W. Humphrey, "In His Name," "J. M. P.," Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Kellogg, Samuel Kunkel, C. K. Lipman, S. Messer, C. L. Munson, Irving E. Payne, Geo. H. Preston, A. E. Schlieder, J. R. Sheppard, F. K. Smith, H. H. Taylor, Mrs. Upton B. Thomas, Susan E. Tiffany, W. E. Ward, S. S. White, Jr.

$50.00—"A Friend of Children," W. D Boswell, Cantwell & Carville, Mrs. W. H. Clingerman, L. L. Curtiss, D. I. Davis, R. M. Davidson, L. G. Eddy, C. H. Evans, Jane A. Gardner, L. P. Hough, Mrs. A. B. Howson, Mrs. Alexander Laughlin, Jr., James Logan, Horace Ludington, Thomas J. Morrow, Clarence W. Noble, Miss Margaret Rowntree, Kirkland Ruffin, A. G. Setter, J. C. Smith, J. W. Spellman, Miss Gertrude S. Thompson, Mrs. Wilson Hatch Tucker, C. E. Tuttle, F. L. White, May G. White, J. and R. Young.

$49.50—"S. L. I. H."

$48.00—"Anonymous," A. B. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Lee M. Bender, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bliss, Edna A. Brown, Mrs. Geo. L. Carnegie, Dr. E. A. Dewey, Mrs. Charles Dillingham, Pauline Dillingham, P. Duff & Sons, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. A., "Four Wright Children," L. L. Kempher, Eleanor M. McClintock, Mrs. J. L. McCutcheon, Mrs. T. A. Marlow, Henry S. Montgomery, P. S and Edith S. Murrill, G. E. Musgrove, E. H. Perry & Company, Mrs. C. Griggs Plant, Mrs. Anna Poole, Miriam W. Rollins, Mrs. Edward G. Selden, J. C. Sevier, Mr. and Mrs. McK. Smith, F. M. Stowers, P. S. and M. R. Vanderkloot, H. H. Weaver, Thomas A. Witherspoon, M. S.

$37.00—Helen W. Hyndman.

$36.00—George L. Arps, Bassett, Herbert F. Boughey, A. A. Brigham, H. J. Cadwell, "Cash," "Mothers' Circle," Rev. and Mrs. C. P. Cheeseman, B. M. Dings, Elizabeth Fearn, "Florence, John and Bobbie," Howard T. Floyd, Dr. Edgar E. Pyke, Robert B. Greer, M. D., Mar-

(*Continued on page* 314)

A "LITERARY DIGEST" CLASS IN ENGLISH AT THE MOBILE, ALABAMA, HIGH SCHOOL.

This is only one of many hundreds of groups of students who use THE DIGEST as an aid in class-work.

WAKING UP THE CLASS

JUST how teachers are using the weekly news and discussion-columns of THE LITERARY DIGEST begins to come home to the editors from the letters which are being received daily from all parts of the country. As a help in the educational field, the use of periodicals seems to be increasing rapidly, and we are glad to share with our readers some of the good news about the way in which teachers are performing what one of them recently called "modern miracles" with classes which were formerly sources almost of discouragement to them.

Among the audience which the editors of THE DIGEST address each week there are thousands of students in high schools and colleges, and in addition to the inspiration derived from the knowledge that they are helping the rising generation toward ideals of citizenship, the editors derive no small amount of pleasure from the experiences of many teachers, as written out in letters of satisfaction. A great many of these accounts are interesting simply as stories, without the added fact that they are true happenings. One of the more fascinating and forcible of these little tales is sent us by an instructor in the High School, at Torrington, Conn.—Miss Bertha C. Duncan—who tells us how she turned her worst class into one of the best—truly a worth-while accomplishment, of which both Miss Duncan and THE DIGEST may well be proud. She writes:

Of all the classes I ever attempted to teach that was the worst; a Business-English class of thirty pupils, whose character may best be indicated by their names.

There were "Buck" Martin, "Barb" Mitchell, "Rip" Oakley, "Kid" Litzsky, and a dozen others of like distinction. My prize pupil was "Hooligan" Kelly, usually called "Hoolig," a strapping young Irishman with fiery red hair that stood up straight all the way around, and with a temper that matched his hair.

There were a few nice girls in the class, but the boys, with one exception, were the most "arrant knaves" that ever blest the portals of a high school.

They had grubbed through two years of English, had been hauled by a long-suffering teacher through a course in Gray's "Elegy" and Goldsmith's "The Deserted Village," only to feel a general sense of freedom now that they had been able to select Business English, which, to their fertile imaginations, appeared a course designed especially for the lazy and indifferent.

After a short time even this much-boasted course began to seem dull, and one day I was beset by the plea: "We're getting tired of writing letters. Ain't there anything else we can do?" Two years of study had done little to remedy their natural abuse of their mother tongue.

"Well," I asked, "would you like to read something, a novel perhaps?"

"Aw, what's the use of reading things like that? What do we care about such stuff? They haven't anything to do with us," and "Hoolig's" red hair fairly bristled with disgust.

How to interest a crowd of boys more likely to enjoy an account of a prize-fight than anything else was my problem, and the answer seemed to come from the skies by the Funk & Wagnalls, Limited. That evening I received a pamphlet explaining a plan by which THE LITERARY DIGEST might be introduced into high schools.

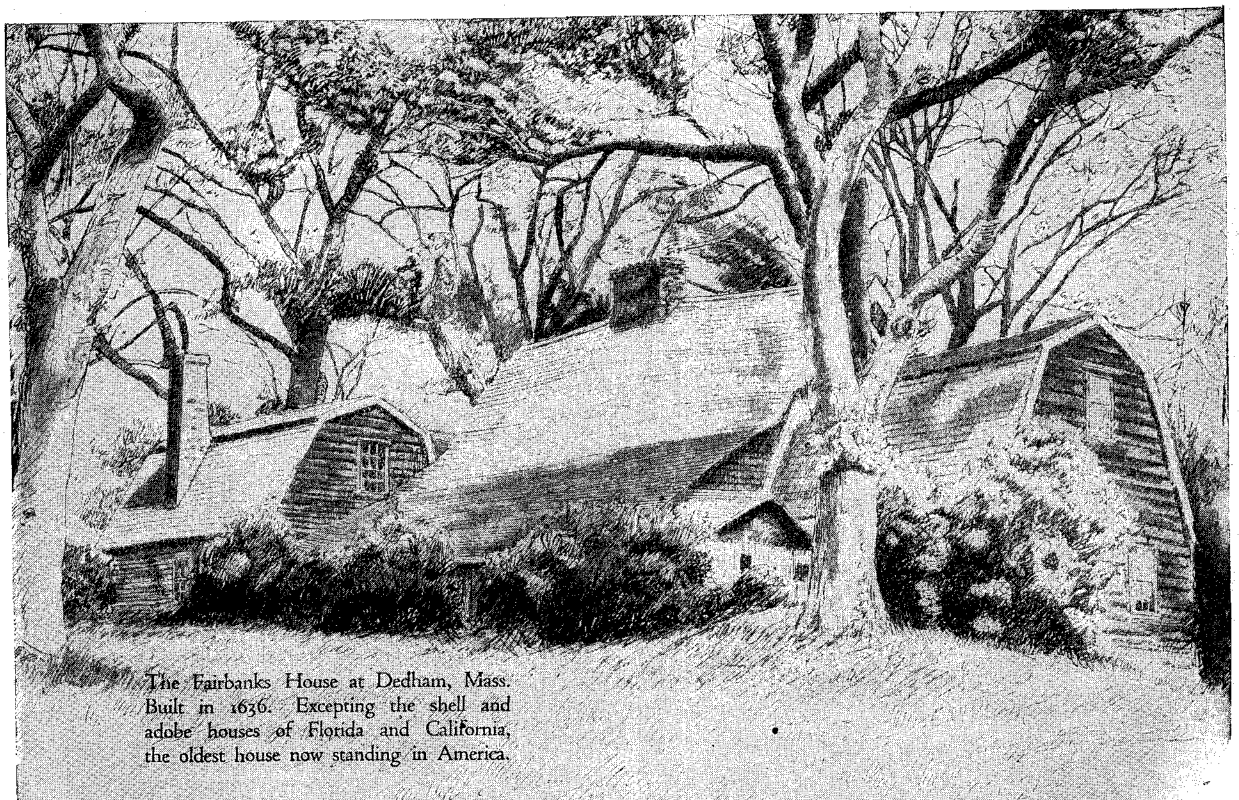
"Just the thing! Maybe that would suit 'Hoolig,' and 'Kid,' and all the rest of those delectable urchins."

The next morning I suggested that we try the plan and see how we liked it. Some of the more demure girls looked doubtful.

"Do you think we can understand it?" ventured the meekest of them all.

But "Rip" would be heard. "Sure we can! Say we try it for a month."

The first number of the magazine we looked over in class, and I suggested that each select his own topic for the first



The Fairbanks House at Dedham, Mass. Built in 1636. Excepting the shell and adobe houses of Florida and California, the oldest house now standing in America.

281 Years Old—and Still a Comfortable Home

For nearly three centuries this unpainted house has stood exposed to the weather. Continuously occupied and still almost perfectly preserved, it offers convincing proof of the enduring qualities of

WHITE PINE

Ever since the Pilgrims landed, White Pine has been universally recognized as the wood preferred above all others in home-building. And figuring value in terms of service, it is the most *economical.*

White Pine does not shrink, swell, crack, twist, warp or rot; and once in place it "stays put," after years of exposure, even in the closest fitting mitres and in delicate mouldings and carvings. It takes paints and stains perfectly.

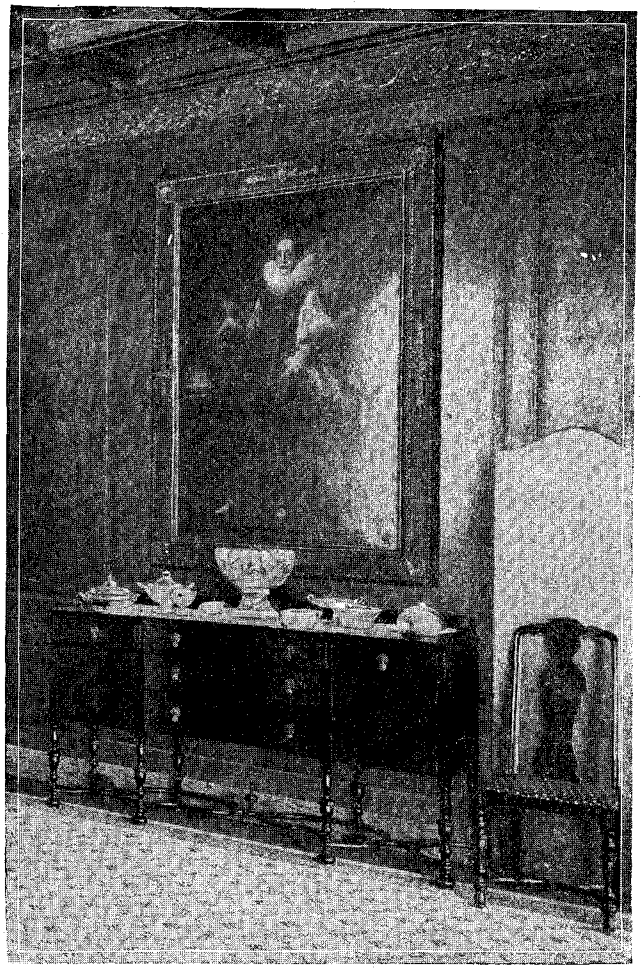
Investigation of the merits of White Pine will well repay anyone seeking a wise choice of building materials.

Send today for our free booklet, "WHITE PINE IN HOME-BUILDING." It is beautifully illustrated and full of valuable information and suggestions on home-building. If there are children in your home, send also for "The Helen Speer Book of Children's White Pine Toys and Furniture," a fascinating plan book, from which a child may build its own toys and toy furniture.

WHITE PINE BUREAU,
1221 MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Representing
The Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and The Associated White Pine Manufacturers of Idaho

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri



LORD BYRON WROTE of the furnishings in the house of Samuel Rogers, as of a character to "bespeak an almost fastidious elegance in the possessor."

A highly favorable impression of the householder is imparted by furniture bearing the inlaid shop-mark of Berkey & Gay.

This fact, however, does not mean that Berkey & Gay Furniture is necessarily expensive. Berkey & Gay suites and pieces, classic and fine in every detail, may be acquired at moderate prices.

Dealers, America over, are pleased to show you Berkey & Gay sleeping-room, dining-room, library and foyer furniture for *"your children's heirlooms."*

A Portfolio of Pictures of Model Rooms will be sent you for twenty cents in stamps.

BERKEY & GAY
FURNITURE COMPANY

Factories, Executive Offices and Exhibition
176 Monroe Avenue, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Eastern Office and Exhibition
113-119 West 40th Street, New York

Admittance to our Exhibitions at New York and Grand Rapids, granted only by letter of introduction or in company of dealer.

recitation. So each passed in a slip naming his own choice.

I certainly spent a great deal of time preparing my own lesson, for I did not intend to let the plan fail through any neglect on my own part. It was a little difficult to keep the discussion of the European War within the bounds of safety, but no very violent outbursts occurred and the period was safely over. I thought that some were already a little less skeptical of the success of our plan. I had been obliged to explain the cartoons myself, for no one had seemed to think it worth while to choose them.

Gradually the interest of the class was increased, we are told, and with enhanced interest, or perhaps causing it, was the growing understanding of the topics and discussions presented. By this time the teacher no longer had to assume the task of explaining the cartoons, for the choice of them had become a matter of extreme rivalry, and finally they had to agree that "turn about was fair play." Miss Duncan continues:

As the pupils became more interested I gradually placed the responsibility of Literary Digest Day in their own hands. A committee made out the program, and one of their own number presided at the meeting, while I made myself as unnoticeable as possible. The most peaceful days for me were those on which "Hoolig" presided, for, placed in a position of responsibility, he fairly swelled with dignity and really conducted the class in a most admirable manner.

In direct connection with our Business English we studied the advertisements, and one day wrote a letter to be sent to secondary schools, setting forth the advantages of The Literary Digest for classroom use.

By this time the original purpose of the regular course had dropt to secondary importance in their estimation, and they would have liked to use the magazine every day.

I had hardly noticed their changed attitude until, one day, the principal met me in the hall and remarked: "I think those boys must be getting interested in The Literary Digest. They seem to carry it with them wherever they go, and I frequently see them reading it. Your idea of using the magazine was a lucky one."

And now let us visit the class on a Literary Digest Day after the magazine had been in use for three months.

"Hoolig" occupies the chair, with his list of topics and speakers on the desk before him.

"Will Mr. Mitchell please explain the cartoons?"

"Barb," with a grin of pride, takes his position before the class and, with considerable appreciation of their humorous qualities, explains those he has considered the best.

This done, it is "Hoolig's" opportunity: "Any one anything to say on the subject?"

"Mut" Ryan, who has all this time been shaking his head and with difficulty repressing his desire to speak, is immediately in the aisle. "I do not agree with Mr. Mitchell's explanation of the cartoon on page 678. I think it should be this way," and he proceeds to correct "Barb's" interpretation.

"Hoolig" again rises. "Last week we had a discussion of the negotiations between Germany and America over the submarine question. Mr. Oakley, will you please tell us about the situation as it stands at present?"

The next topic provokes a discussion over the question: "Should a Congressman be more loyal to the country as a whole than to his own particular district when their interests apparently conflict?" Here "Hoolig's" dignity is tested rather severely by the difficulty which arises from the fact that they all wish to speak at once.

This discussion having finally subsided, "Hoolig" asks Miss Baker, rather a shy, bashful girl, to tell the story she has read in the "Personal Glimpses." Miss Baker steps to the front of the room and, with newly acquired self-possession, tells the story in an interesting fashion.

And so the period passes, and "Hoolig" relapses into his own irresponsible, happy-go-lucky self.

"How did you measure the success of your experiment?" do you ask?

Well, I do not suppose that I worked any very great reformation in the character of the boys, nor that the slight effect will necessarily be permanent, but I really felt quite satisfied when I found this paragraph in "Mut" Ryan's examination paper:

"I have studied English for a good many years, and it has always been my most disliked study. I can honestly say that this is the first year that I have enjoyed my English work, and I am sure that it is THE LITERARY DIGEST that has made the difference. I think I have advanced in my ability to write and speak easily, and I know much more about the affairs of my own and foreign countries. It seems as if we ought to be better Americans because we have taken this course."

And then, again, there is the little story of a teacher who took a class consisting mostly of "left-backs," and proceeded to make them keen, responsive, and progressive, just by turning the most attractive sort of light on the class-work. The instructor, who is also the head of the History Department in Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, New York City, is Prof. G. E. Boynton. He tells us how life was infused into a hitherto listless class:

"That class will drive me insane," I said, one day, when the recitation had been particularly dead.

I had had similar experiences, but this Monday seemed the climax of them all, and I felt that something had to be done.

Of course I found it easy to excuse myself. It was the last period of the day and everybody was tired. Most of the class, too, were "left-backs," and so had proved their stupidity, and, besides, I had traveled this same road in much the same way for twenty years.

So why should I worry if they insisted on going to sleep under my leadership.

But I did worry. One day in one of these fits of despondency the thought came to me, "Why not try some current literature like THE LITERARY DIGEST and see if that will arouse them from their stupor?"

A second thought, however, convinced me that it was impracticable, as this was only a beginners' class in ancient history. "Current Topics" would deal with Amer-

"Shut yer eyes tight an' I'll rubbit in good!"

—Molly's businesslike order to Brother Bill as she plunges her chubby hands into the rich, sudsy lather of Packer's Tar Soap. Then she proceeds to "rub it in good!"

When Bill's sunny hair is rinsed with warm water and dried carefully with a nice soft towel the result is immediately apparent.

My, but his little head feels fine! Each separate shining strand of hair stands out clean and glossy—and his scalp is wonderfully refreshed and stimulated by Molly's treatment.

That soothing piney lather, worked into the roots of the hair, at regular intervals, will preserve the natural beauty of the hair in after years.

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

Nothing so good for little boys' and girls' heads as this same Packer's Tar Soap—their daddies and mothers use it with the same keen satisfaction.

Send 10c for sample half-cake.

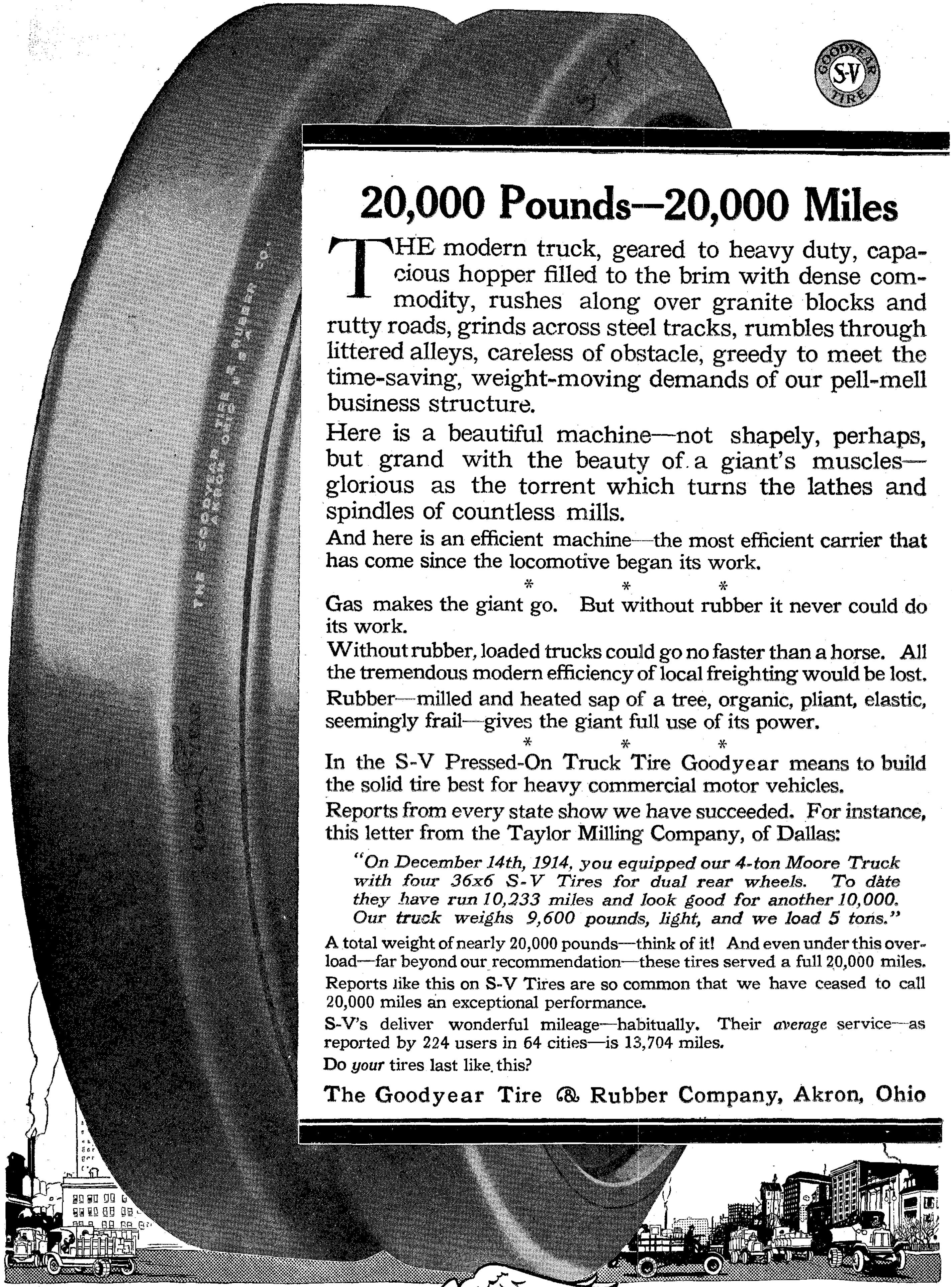
THE PACKER MFG. CO., Dept. 84A, 81 Fulton St., N. Y.

Write for our Manual, "The Hair and Scalp — Modern Care and Treatment," 36 pages of practical information, free on request.

PACKER'S LIQUID TAR SOAP Shampooing

Packer's Liquid Tar Soap—cleanses the hair and scalp delightfully. Delicately perfumed. Liberal sample bottle 10c.

(Pure as the Pines)


GOODYEAR S-V TIRE
THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.
AKRON, OHIO, U.S.A.

20,000 Pounds—20,000 Miles

THE modern truck, geared to heavy duty, capacious hopper filled to the brim with dense commodity, rushes along over granite blocks and rutty roads, grinds across steel tracks, rumbles through littered alleys, careless of obstacle, greedy to meet the time-saving, weight-moving demands of our pell-mell business structure.

Here is a beautiful machine—not shapely, perhaps, but grand with the beauty of a giant's muscles—glorious as the torrent which turns the lathes and spindles of countless mills.

And here is an efficient machine—the most efficient carrier that has come since the locomotive began its work.

* * *

Gas makes the giant go. But without rubber it never could do its work.

Without rubber, loaded trucks could go no faster than a horse. All the tremendous modern efficiency of local freighting would be lost.

Rubber—milled and heated sap of a tree, organic, pliant, elastic, seemingly frail—gives the giant full use of its power.

* * *

In the S-V Pressed-On Truck Tire Goodyear means to build the solid tire best for heavy commercial motor vehicles.

Reports from every state show we have succeeded. For instance, this letter from the Taylor Milling Company, of Dallas:

> *"On December 14th, 1914, you equipped our 4-ton Moore Truck with four 36x6 S-V Tires for dual rear wheels. To date they have run 10,233 miles and look good for another 10,000. Our truck weighs 9,600 pounds, light, and we load 5 tons."*

A total weight of nearly 20,000 pounds—think of it! And even under this overload—far beyond our recommendation—these tires served a full 20,000 miles.

Reports like this on S-V Tires are so common that we have ceased to call 20,000 miles an exceptional performance.

S-V's deliver wonderful mileage—habitually. Their *average* service—as reported by 224 users in 64 cities—is 13,704 miles.

Do *your* tires last like this?

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR
AKRON

ican and European history, which they had not studied in high school, and so I would be adding to my troubles by entering this new field with no real text-book.

Still the problem prest for solution. I could hear the echoes of my pedagogical studies ringing in my ears from time to time—"Proceed from the known to the unknown." "They must know something about the present," I thought. I wonder if it would help if I should approach my ancient world through the knowledge of the present. I had just been reading Du Bois's "Point of Contact," and the idea would not be dismissed. "Besides," said I, by way of convincing myself that I should make the experiment, "if I wait until they have had American history, there will be few if any of them left, so great is the percentage of those who never reach the senior year."

So one Friday I said to my class: "I've been thinking of you a good deal lately, wondering how I can help you to like your history. Some people say we give too much time to the ancient world and not enough to the one in which we are to spend our lives. If you think you would like to talk over the history we are making from day to day by a study of The Digest once a week, I am willing to give my time to it."

Every head shook in the affirmative—the first bit of enthusiasm I had seen during the term.

I had anticipated their reply, and had The Digests on hand. After giving them out with the questions, I took a few minutes to kindle enthusiasm by allowing the class to look over the cartoons.

It was a delight to see the hands come up as one and another thought he could improve on the interpretation given of the cartoon.

The bell rang just as I had exprest the hope that the week-end would give them pleasure in learning the history we are making to-day.

Blue Monday came. I had formed the habit of calling it that, for things seemed to go a little worse on that day.

"To-day we are a discussion club," I said. "Our topic is this world of ours. What is happening that will some day be written in the book of history? Well, Nicholas! I see your hand is up!"

He was a Russian, and with enthusiasm he started: "The Russians have taken Erzerum and are marching toward Trebizond."

"Where are these places, and why are they important?" My questions were answered without hesitation. Nick's mark had jumped many points.

"What other army in that country is hoping to join with the Russians?" "The English." "What city do they hope to take?" "Bagdad." "For what is it noted?" "A great railroad center." "If the Germans and Turks hold the country, what is a part of their plan?" "To take the Suez Canal." "How would that help?" "Shut off the English trade with India." The answers came promptly. I hardly knew my class. I wondered if the enthusiasm would continue if I switched off on to ancient history.

"Who can tell me what we have called this country in our previous study?" "The Tigris-Euphrates Valley," "The ancient home of the human race," came two quick replies. "How long has civilized man lived there?" "At least six thousand years." "What great cities have fallen there and are being uncovered to-day?" "Babylon, Nineveh." "What leaders do you associate with this country?" "Abraham, Nebuchadrezzar, Hammurabi."

Thus we received our Oriental history in this delightful atmosphere.

John's hand was in motion. "What would you like to tell about, John?" "The retreat from Gallipoli." "Go ahead—well done! I wish you would recite like that in history."

"What have we called that narrow strip of water near Gallipoli?" "The Hellespont." "Who crossed there with armies in the fifth century?" "The Persians." "Where were they going?" "To fight the Greeks." "What Greek city is now being used by the Allies?" "Saloniki."

"Henry, what have you read?" "About the trouble in Mexico." "Why do we seem to be held responsible?" "The Monroe Doctrine." "Explain." "We have said other nations could not interfere with the North- and South-American countries, and so we are responsible."

"How did the Monroe Doctrine help the Mexicans in 1866?" "The French Army left."

"Has any one read of any attempt to make any of our people happier? Well, call it social reform. Well, Helen?" "The New Child-Labor Law." "Right!"

"Why not allow fathers, like the old Greek fathers, to do as they like with their children?" "The children would have to work too hard. They would not get an education."

"Name another social reform in behalf of children recently brought about in our own State." "The pensions for widowed mothers." "Good!"

"Why not send the children to the public institutions?" "The mother can take better care of them."

"Lawrence, don't shake your arm off! What is it?"

"I read of our treaty with Nicaragua." "Tell us about it. Well said!"

"Do you think this will be a help to Nicaragua?" "Yes, we can help them put down revolutions."

Thus the minutes flew rapidly by.

"How many think we'd better try this next week?" Every hand went up and the march out of the class-room, like the recitation, suggested a new class spirit.

Later, at my desk, the day's work done, the recollection of that class came again.

The transformation that had taken place seemed hardly credible, and one could not help wondering if it would last.

Time is making the answer clear, and the conviction grows that this is time well spent.

Linking up the present with the past, throwing the light of to-day upon some of the dark spots of the long ago, is surely worth while. All these things help us to realize The Unity of History.

Expensive.—Seth Woodbury was a tight-fisted, hard-hearted old farmer, his brother William dying, the neighbors said, from lack of proper treatment. Seth hitched up and drove into town to have a notice about his death inserted in the weekly newspaper.

"There ain't no charges, be there?" he asked, anxiously.

"Oh, yes, indeed," answered the advertisement manager; "our price is one dollar an inch."

"Cracky," muttered the old man, "an' Bill six foot two."—*New York Telegraph.*

"He Can't Gnaw Thru"

Kno-Burn
(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. P. O.)

Expanded Metal Lath

It's a discouraged rat that finds the fine impenetrable mesh of "Kno-Burn" barring his further progress—no choice for him but to move to a house of poorer wall construction.

Rat proof and *rot* proof—a barrier to fire—a fabric that absolutely prevents the unsightly cracks that you've come to associate with plaster and stucco—those are a *few* of the many qualifications that have established Kno-Burn Expanded Metal Lath as the *standard* wall base.

The cost of a house lathed with "Kno-Burn" is so little more than that of houses lathed with the cheapest types of wall base that it is not an item to anyone who is building for permanence or re-sale value.

Send for booklet 702. It gives full details and interesting cost figures. It is free.

Modern Walls Ceilings

North Western Expanded Metal Company
970 Old Colony Bldg.
CHICAGO, ILL.

324 "Viceroy" baths in this hotel
EDGEWATER BEACH HOTEL, CHICAGO

Bath room beauty

KOHLER Bath Tubs are specified for the finest hotels and the most luxurious apartment buildings, such as the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago. This is because of the unequaled *beauty* and *excellence* of

KOHLER WARE

—Always of one quality—the highest

But it is not for conspicuously high-class buildings only that KOHLER Bath Tubs, Lavatories and Sinks are most suitable.

KOHLER WARE, with its hygienic designs and superior enamel, is in wide and *rapidly increasing demand* for the less expensive houses, apartments and bungalows.

The trade-mark "KOHLER," in faint blue in the enamel of every KOHLER product, is our quality guarantee. If you are building, request your architect to specify KOHLER Ware for your bath rooms. Write for our new book "KOHLER OF KOHLER." It contains illustrations of our many attractive patterns.

Address Department D-2

"It's in the Kohler Enamel"

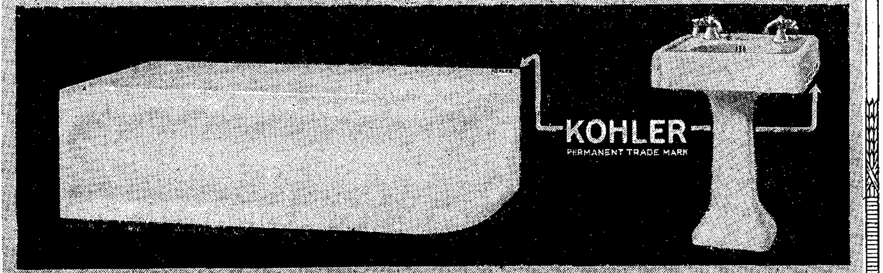
KOHLER CO.
Founded 1873
Kohler, Wis. U.S.A.

BRANCHES
Boston New York
Philadelphia
Atlanta Pittsburgh
Detroit Chicago
Indianapolis

BRANCHES
St. Paul St. Louis
Houston
San Francisco
Los Angeles Seattle
London

The "Viceroy", Plate V-14
[Patent Applied For]

Columbia Lavatory, Plate K-205-A



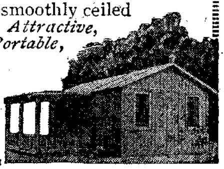
Deaf Persons
after trying electrical and other devices find that the
OTOPHONE
is the thing in aids to hearing. No cumbersome wires, no battery. A small, compact instrument held AGAINST the ear, NOT inserted. Reproduces natural voice tones very effectively; no "buzzing." Manufactured in our surgical instrument department. Our TRIAL offer and testimonials will interest you.

In writing today for illustrated booklet, please mention our booklet No. 17.

E. B. Meyrowitz
INCORPORATED
OPTICIAN
Mfrs. Surgical Instruments and Electrical Appliances
237 Fifth Avenue. New York

Sectional Double Wall $108
BUNGALOW

WRITE for illustrated Catalog of **Scotlumber** Camps, Boat Houses, Garages and Contractors' Houses. Above price is for 10 x 12 house, without porch. Built in units, on the sectional book-case idea. Expands with your needs. Any two men can erect it—quickly, easily. Readily taken down, moved and set up any number of times without injury. Double walls and air space between insure protection from heat and cold. Inside and outside walls smoothly ceiled with matched lumber. *Attractive, comfortable, complete. Portable, but looks permanent.*



SCOTT LUMBER CO.
Box 25, Norwich, N. Y.
Estab. 1853

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

ANOTHER LIFE OF "STONEWALL" JACKSON

Arnold, Thomas Jackson. Early Life and Letters of General Thomas J. Jackson, "Stonewall" Jackson. Illustrated with many portraits. Octavo, pp. 379. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

More than one historian of our second *épopée*, the Civil War, has yielded to the fascination of "Stonewall" Jackson's extraordinary career. The fame of Lee's great lieutenant is of the kind that stands well the test of time. To-day, after half a century, in spite of immense changes in the social organization, in face of military events unprecedented in history, his figure stands out as compelling as ever, one of the strongest personalities in American history. "No character," writes his latest biographer, "has appeared upon the world's stage within the past century of whom so much has been written as of 'Stonewall' Jackson." Some twenty formal biographies have been issued, not to speak of innumerable magazine and other articles. Yet Mr. Arnold (who is a nephew of General Jackson) avers that a careful scrutiny of the voluminous matter discloses little information as to a considerable period of Jackson's history. Mr. Arnold, in an Introduction, gives his credentials as biographer.

From earliest childhood, Mr. Arnold tells us, his memory is very clear as to the personal appearance of General Jackson, "and from that time forward I knew him quite well as a boy would know a man." Jackson, when he was professor at the Virginia Military Institute, was accustomed to spend his vacations at the home of his nephew's parents. Later, the nephew was himself a member of General Jackson's family in Lexington, Virginia, for almost a year, associating with the future hero almost daily, always at the same table, and frequently accompanying him in his walks. In later years, Mr. Arnold knew intimately General Jackson's boyhood companions, and from them gathered much unpublished interesting information. In addition, he recently came into possession of more than one hundred letters from General Jackson's private correspondence. Of all this material he has made good, judicious use, producing what seems to the reader to be a new, and certainly a true portrait of the famous Confederate chieftain.

"Stonewall" Jackson *intime* is, indeed, what the reader finds in Mr. Arnold's interesting volume. It is an extraordinary personality, molded on the antique, heroic and yet lovable, which emerges from this mass of facts, letters, anecdotes, and incidents. Needless to say, Jackson's deeply religious nature is amply illustrated in so personal a narrative. Every one knows that Jackson was accustomed to kneel down in his tent and pray to God on the eve of a battle. But all do not know, what this book makes apparent enough, that Jackson had the natural temperament of a saint. His original intention, frustrated by events, was to enter the ministry. In addition to striking portraits taken at different stages of Jackson's career, the volume contains not a few word-pictures. Here is one by an intimate friend:

"His person was tall, erect, and muscular. His brow was exceedingly fair and expansive; his eyes were blue, large, and expressive, reposing usually in placid calm, but

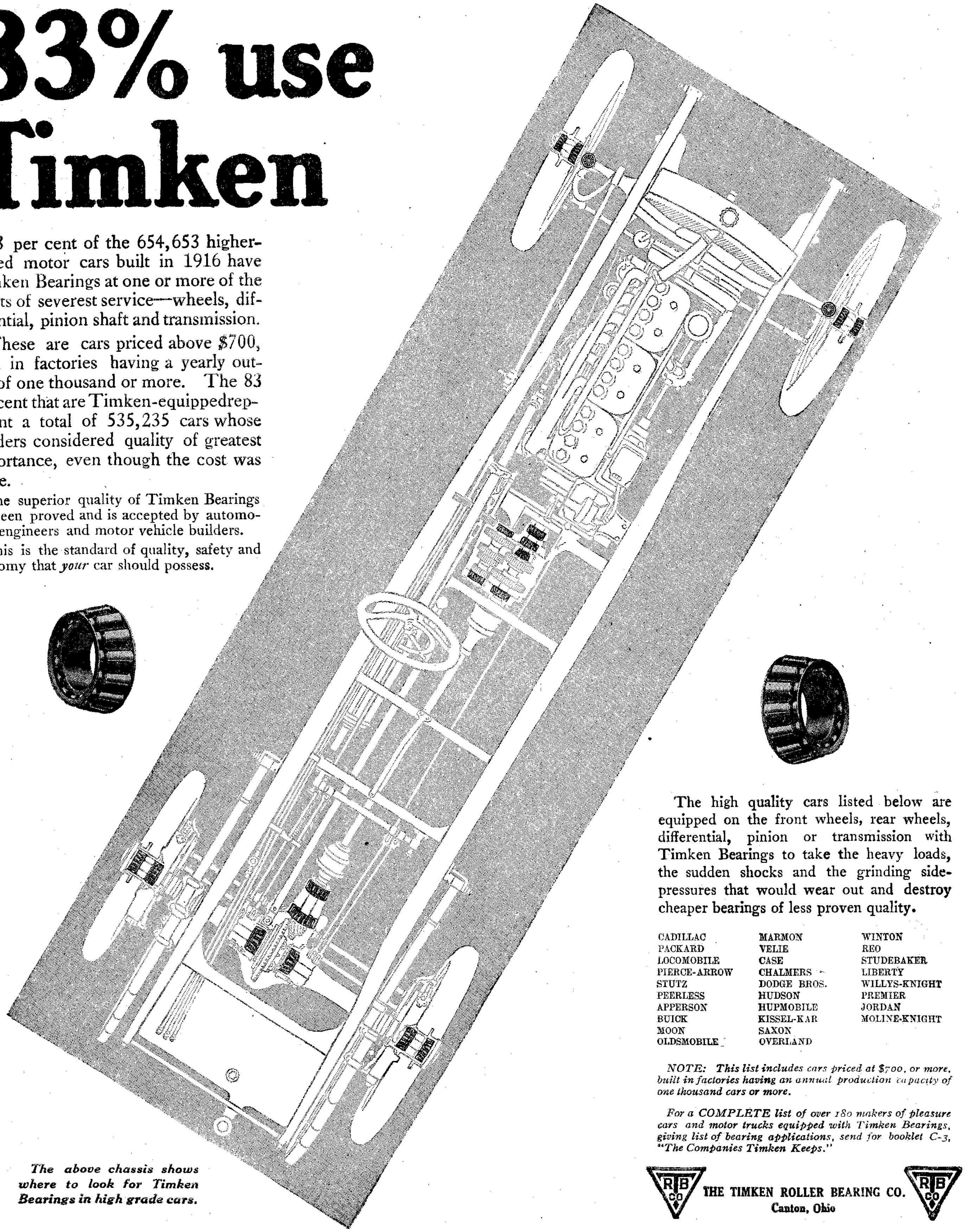
83% use Timken

83 per cent of the 654,653 higher-priced motor cars built in 1916 have Timken Bearings at one or more of the points of severest service—wheels, differential, pinion shaft and transmission.

These are cars priced above $700, built in factories having a yearly output of one thousand or more. The 83 per cent that are Timken-equippedrepresent a total of 535,235 cars whose builders considered quality of greatest importance, even though the cost was more.

The superior quality of Timken Bearings has been proved and is accepted by automobile engineers and motor vehicle builders.

This is the standard of quality, safety and economy that *your* car should possess.



The above chassis shows where to look for Timken Bearings in high grade cars.

The high quality cars listed below are equipped on the front wheels, rear wheels, differential, pinion or transmission with Timken Bearings to take the heavy loads, the sudden shocks and the grinding side-pressures that would wear out and destroy cheaper bearings of less proven quality.

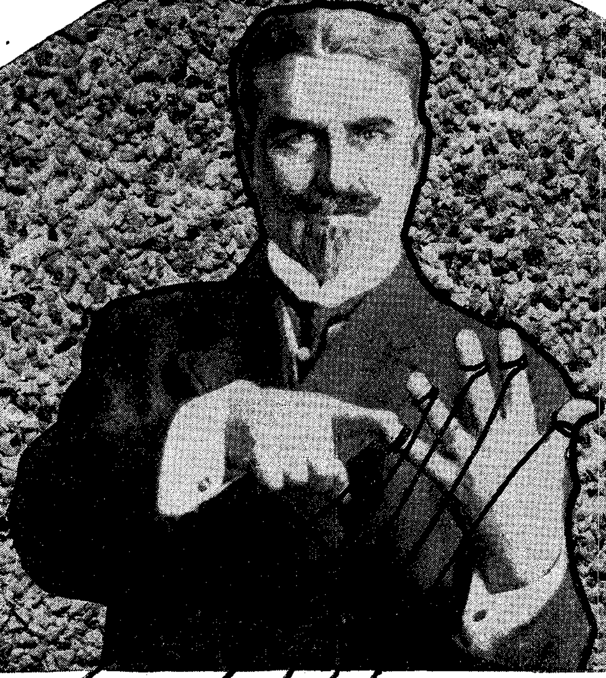
CADILLAC
PACKARD
LOCOMOBILE
PIERCE-ARROW
STUTZ
PEERLESS
APPERSON
BUICK
MOON
OLDSMOBILE
MARMON
VELIE
CASE
CHALMERS
DODGE BROS.
HUDSON
HUPMOBILE
KISSEL-KAR
SAXON
OVERLAND
WINTON
REO
STUDEBAKER
LIBERTY
WILLYS-KNIGHT
PREMIER
JORDAN
MOLINE-KNIGHT

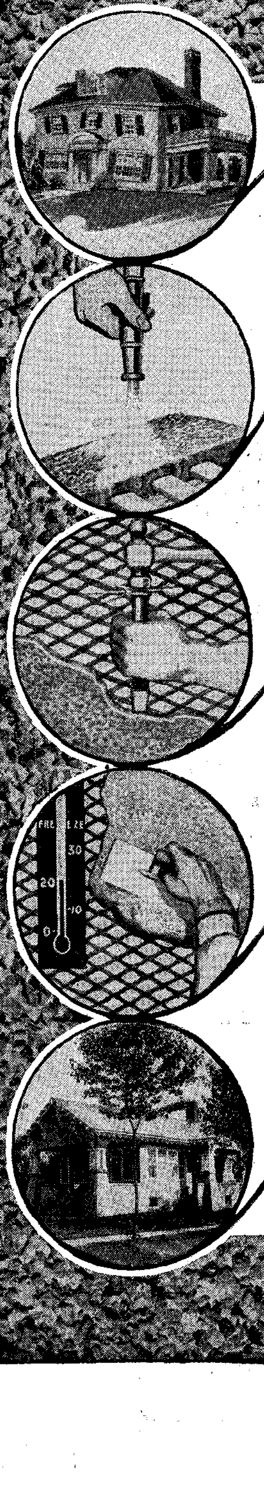
NOTE: This list includes cars priced at $700, or more, built in factories having an annual production capacity of one thousand cars or more.

For a COMPLETE list of over 180 makers of pleasure cars and motor trucks equipped with Timken Bearings, giving list of bearing applications, send for booklet C-3, "The Companies Timken Keeps."

R B CO **THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO.** R B CO
Canton, Ohio

TIMKEN
ROLLER BEARINGS





Remember, Please, These Five Things—

IN selecting the stucco material for your home, tie a string around a finger for each of these five points—*you want them all.* You want a stucco which is *Elastic*—to meet the inevitable settling of your building. You want a stucco which is *Water proof, Fire proof,* and *Weather proof.* You want a stucco which *Bonds perfectly* with the lath you use, wood or metal, or any surface. You want a stucco which may be applied *when* you want it applied, even in freezing weather. You want *the most beautiful stucco* surface you can secure.

Yet in all the world there is but one stucco material which meets *all* these requirements.

KELLASTONE
IMPERISHABLE STUCCO

It contains no Portland Cement—hence it is free from all the faults of any stucco of which you may have heard.

Kellastone is so *Elastic* that no normal settling of walls can ever make it crack or even check. It may be deflected one and one-half inches in seven feet without cracking.

Kellastone is *Water proof*—a rain driving for hours or days could not permeate its surface. Whatever it covers it *keeps dry.*

It is *Fire proof* and *Weather proof.* Neither summer sun nor winter cold can affect it—it will not shrink or expand, hence you will find no yawning cracks about door or window frames ever.

It is a non-conductor—cool in summer, warm in winter.

It *bonds* so perfectly with wood, metal, stone or brick that the surface to which it is applied actually becomes an indivisible part of the Kellastone itself. *Kellastone sticks.*

It may be applied any time in any weather—even in below zero temperatures.

Kellastone will give you practically any surface or color effect you wish—beautiful, individual—everlasting. Any practical plasterer can apply it and you may rest assured that its beautiful surface will be uniform and not only without cracks, but may be applied without "leaving off" marks or blemish.

We have prepared a new book which tells all about this wonderful material and why you should insist upon its use for any building, big or little, new or when remodeling. We will gladly send you a copy.

This book tells also of *Kellastone Composition Flooring,* which resists abrasion, deadens noise and is without seam or joint and never cracks or shrinks. It's ideal for hospitals, factory floors, office buildings, hotels, railroad stations, etc.

Let Us Send You Your Copy of This Book Now.

The National Kellastone Company, 510 Association Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

able none the less to flash lightning. His nose was Roman and exceedingly well chiseled; his cheeks ruddy and sunburnt; his mouth firm and full of meaning; and his chin covered with a beard of comely brown. The remarkable character of his face was the contrast between its sterner and its gentler moods. . . . Hearty laughter [made in him] a complete metamorphosis. His blue eyes then danced and his countenance rippled with a glee and *abandon* literally infantile. . . . Had there been a painter with genius subtle enough to fix upon his canvas, side by side, the spirit of the countenance with which he caught the sudden jest of a child romping on his knees, and that with which, in the crisis of battle, he gave his generals the sharp and strident command, 'Sweep the field with the bayonet!' he would have accomplished a miracle of art which the spectator could scarcely credit as true to nature."

Jackson's military reputation has been appraised by no less an authority than Lord Roberts. "America produced some magnificent soldiers in those four years," said Roberts once to Irvin S. Cobb, "and the greatest of them, to my way of thinking, was 'Stonewall' Jackson. Jackson was one of the greatest natural military geniuses the world ever saw. I will go even further than that—as a campaigner in the field he never had a superior. In some respects I doubt whether he ever had an equal." Some one mentioned to Roberts that it had been said of Jackson that in the latter days of his life he read only two books: the Bible and the campaigns of Napoleon. "Not so bad a choice, if a man had to confine his library to two books," said Lord Roberts, "an admirable choice for a soldier, at any rate. Any soldier might learn much by studying the campaigns of Napoleon, and Napoleon might have learned a good deal, too, by studying the campaigns of Jackson, had the order of the times in which the two men lived been reversed."

A BOOK ONCE FAMOUS, NOW REVIVED

Smith, John Thomas. Nollekens and His Times, and Memoirs of Contemporary Artists from the Time of Roubiliac, Hogarth, and Reynolds to That of Fuseli, Flaxman, and Blake. Edited and annotated by Wilfred Whitten, with eighty-five illustrations. 2 vols., 8vo, xl–382, 423 pages. London and New York: John Lane Company. $7.50. Postage, 28 cents.

Joseph Nollekens, portrait-sculptor (and antiquarian), was born August 11, 1737, and died April 23, 1823, having amassed a fortune of two hundred thousand pounds. His biographer and long-time friend was born in 1766 and died in 1833. The book was first published in 1828, and a second edition was issued in 1829. Since then the work has been as forgotten as was "Woolman's Journal" until rediscovered to form part of a "five-foot shelf." Yet in its first days it was conceded a noteworthy eminence as "the most candid biography in the English language."

The sculptor created busts of some of the most noted men of his day—Laurence Sterne, David Garrick, Dr. Johnson, Charles James Fox, and William Pitt. He also was the maker of a number of ideal works in marble, *e.g.*, "Venus Removing Her Sandal," and "Venus Chiding Cupid." Smith, his biographer, was the son of one of Nollekens's assistants, and himself for a time a pupil, tho his taste ran to prints rather than marble, and he subsequently became keeper of prints and drawings in the British Museum. He was a close associate of the sculptor all his life, and the latter promised to remember him handsomely

The still small voice that warns the smoker.

Sometimes, in every smoker's life, a small voice warns: "Don't smoke-fuddle yourself, my friend,—you need your working edge. Stick to the mild cigar!"

Yet I doubted mild cigars for a taste like mine—keyed up to heavier tobacco.

This was before I smoked ROBERT BURNS.

Now when I sit and blow the smoke wreaths out, I have to smile. For I feel not alone the keen joys of a really gratifying smoke—*I feel better, too.*

* * * * *

Are you one of those who doubt the smoke-satisfying qualities of milder cigars?

Try ROBERT BURNS!

The blend and the curing tell the story. Its Havana filler gives its fine flavor. Our own special curing gives that Havana rare mildness. The neutral Sumatra wrapper *helps* that mildness.

So ROBERT BURNS, though so ripe and satisfying, is yet a far, far healthier smoke.

And moving forward with the times, it is today a better cigar than ever.

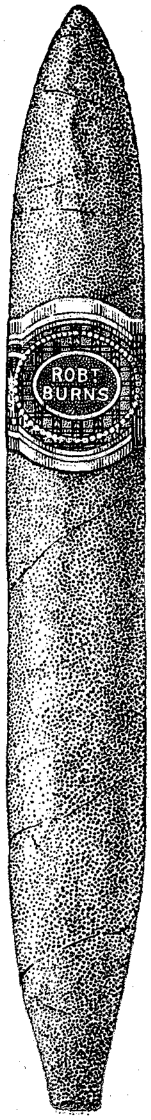
Have you tried one lately?

Remember that Little Bobbie is a pocket edition of ROBERT BURNS himself. Price 5c.

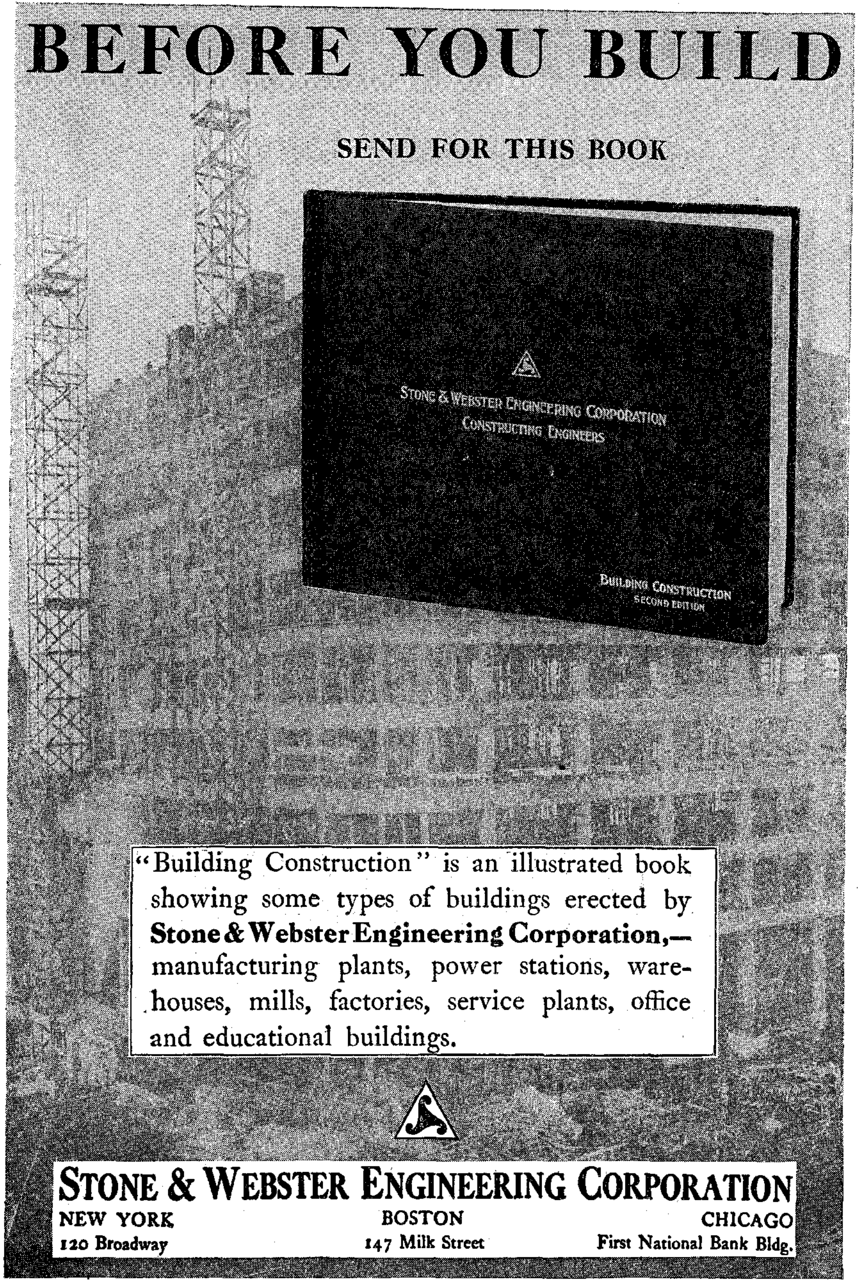
Rob't Burns 10¢

Little Bobbie 5¢

STRAITON & STORM BRANCH
119 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY



ROBT BURNS
Invincible 10¢
(Exact Size)



BEFORE YOU BUILD

SEND FOR THIS BOOK

"Building Construction" is an illustrated book showing some types of buildings erected by **Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation,**—manufacturing plants, power stations, warehouses, mills, factories, service plants, office and educational buildings.

STONE & WEBSTER ENGINEERING CORPORATION
NEW YORK 120 Broadway
BOSTON 147 Milk Street
CHICAGO First National Bank Bldg.

Russia Of To-Day

By JOHN FOSTER FRASER

Just Published

In this most attractive narrative, Mr. Fraser portrays the business and social spirit of the Russian people in war time; the general acceptance of and benefits of prohibition; Russian commerce and trade opportunities; what the war has done and what the future of Russia will be when it is over.

All About Russia

The Chicago Tribune says: "If you want to know all about Russia as she lives and moves and has her being at this particular moment, read this book."

12mo, Cloth. Profusely Illustrated
Price $1.50 net; by mail, $1.62
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

Mounted Police Life In Canada

Just Published

A new book by Captain R. Burton Deane, who has had a big part in the development of the Northwest Mounted Police. He tells of the organization, discipline and duties of the Force and the detrimental effect of politics. The achievements of the Force here recorded form as entertaining a romance of crime, criminals and police as can anywhere be found. Here is an intimate picture of Louis Riel during his trial; stories of the "Tucker Peach," the "Benson" and the "Wilson" murder cases; "The Crooked Lakes Affair," Cattle Smuggling, Lynchings, crimes redolent of the "Wild West"; and to read of them as Captain Deane tells the tales is to be transported to a new field of criminal romance.

Octavo, Cloth, Illustrated, $1.50 net; by mail $1.62
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., New York

100 Years of Vital History

The World's Greatest Story of the World's Most Critical Period

Nearly a century of vital history fills the interval between Napoleon's fall and the maturing of the Franco-Russo-English understanding. It was a century of national upheavals and international readjustments which had so important a bearing upon the alliance of the powers for the present war. A knowledge of the events of this period and the men who controlled them is indispensable to the man or woman, boy or girl, who would understand the attitudes and motives of the nations to-day. This great story of the world's evolution is completely, fascinatingly, authoritatively told in one, big, fine, inexpensive volume,

A HISTORY of the MODERN WORLD

By Oscar Browning, M.A.
One of the world's greatest historical authorities

It describes the world's dominant figures of the last hundred years and what they accomplished—Lincoln, Bismarck, Edward VII, scores of others. It tells of our Civil War; the evolution of the German Empire; the birth of the French Republic; the beginning of the Triple Alliance which Italy repudiated in 1914; the Boer War; the Russo-Japanese War; and all the other significant political and military events of this period. It is a gripping story of a new world in the making. Get it and read it. History and Biography give the greatest education.

New, inexpensive, one-volume edition. 1000 pages, cloth bound, $3.00; by mail, $3.20.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City

in his will. But increasing miserliness or forgetfulness in the sculptor disappointed this expectation, and it is understood that chagrin and revenge prompted this "most candid biography."

Curiously, the work receives its principal value not from its subject—Nollekens is now almost forgotten—but for its digression from that subject. It may be characterized as "inconsequent and discursive," since it leaves its theme at the slightest suggestion, wandering off into narrative or anecdote concerning the noted or the ordinary personages of the day, and into description of localities, houses, and institutions about which some theme clung or at which some interesting incident of note had occurred. It is an antiquarian's chatty chronicle of "things picked up" from Nollekens or by his own curious bent for gossip, or of information gained from the many persons with whom he talked and walked in London's streets or suburbs.

This last is the book's interest for to-day. And service to the antiquarian interested in "Old London" and in the Europe of that age is uniquely rendered by the rich foot-notes of the editor, involving much patient research, which make of the two volumes almost a cyclopedia of personal history of those times in so far as the careers of those named in any way, even the most remote, touched or influenced the capital of Great Britain. The supplementary biographies of artists contemporary with Nollekens have also this chatty value, while of the illustrations one can say no less than that they are "brilliantly illustrative."

FRENCH HISTORY

Stryienski, Casimir. The Eighteenth Century in France. Translated from the French by H. N. Dickinson. Cloth, pp. 345. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net. Postage, 17 cents.

Madelin, Louis. The French Revolution. Translated from the French. Cloth, pp. 662. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net. Postage, 17 cents.

There is an instinctive fascination, a unique *qui vive*, characteristic of French history-writing which is generally lacking in historical works in other tongues. Few English, American, or German historians possess, to the same degree as the French, the happy faculty of being literal without sacrificing literary value. To use language not simply for the purpose of stating facts clearly, but also to make those facts vivid, is an art greatly needing cultivation among history-writers and, indeed, in the field of science generally. Both of the volumes before us are examples of French success in that art, for the translators have been able to do their work faithfully without greatly disturbing the original "tang" of the author.

These volumes are published in the series entitled "The National History of France," of which one has already been issued, Louis Batiffol's "The Century of the Renaissance in France." Three more are projected by the editor of the series, F. Funck-Brentano, each volume being written by an expert in the particular period it describes, and each being a unit in itself. The two before us are alike in the vividness of their style, in their familiarity with the more intimate and personal source-material recently published, in their assumption that their readers already know not a little of French history, and in the honors which they have won.

Residence, Winthrop, Mass.

Clinton Noble, Architect

A "Fisklock" Brick House

1. **Will save you money**
2. **Is a fireproof house**
3. **Is a stronger house**
4. **Is a damp proof house**
5. **Is a permanent home**
6. **Is the best investment**

Lock your house against heat, cold and dampness. "Fisklock" Brick is the key. One "Fisklock" Brick being equal to two solid brick reduces the cost of construction. "Fisklock" Brick has an individuality all its own.

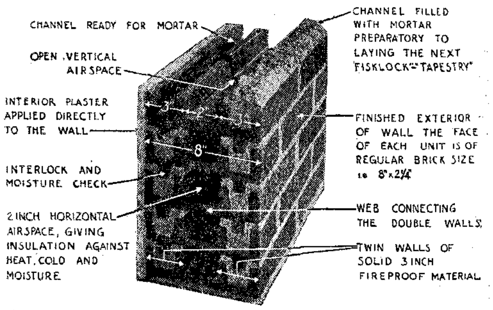
"FISKLOCK"-"TAPESTRY" BRICK

HARDONCOURT-FISKE PATENTS

The two inch air space protects you against the cold in winter and heat in summer.

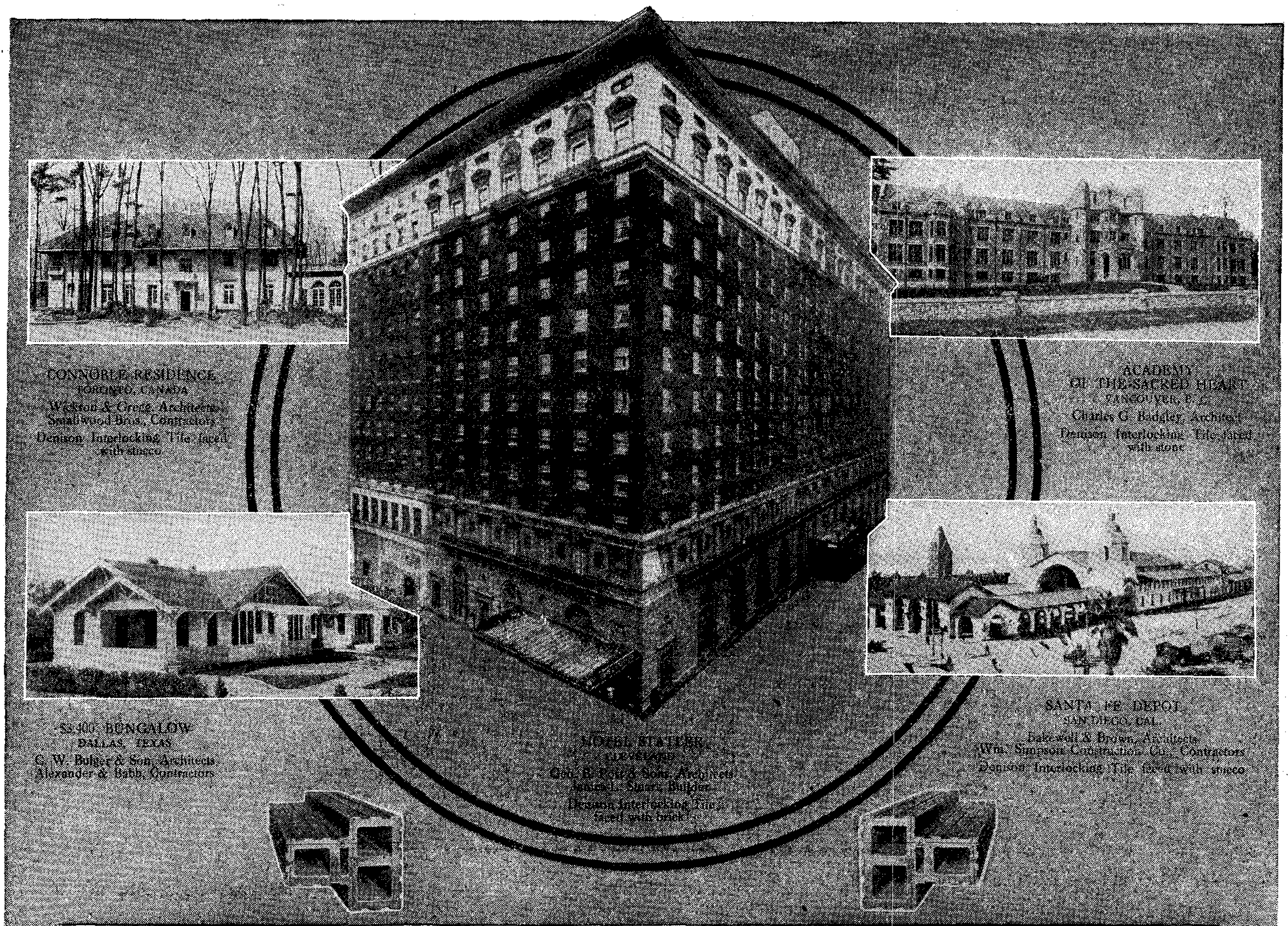
"Fisklock" Brick is made in a wide range of reds and golden buffs, and has been used successfully in almost every type of building.

Why not investigate this wonderful material—it costs you nothing—send for our beautifully illustrated catalogues showing the low cost of "Fisklock" Brick Construction.


CHANNEL READY FOR MORTAR
OPEN VERTICAL AIRSPACE
INTERIOR PLASTER APPLIED DIRECTLY TO THE WALL
INTERLOCK AND MOISTURE CHECK
2 INCH HORIZONTAL AIRSPACE, GIVING INSULATION AGAINST HEAT, COLD AND MOISTURE
3"
2"
3"
8"
CHANNEL FILLED WITH MORTAR PREPARATORY TO LAYING THE NEXT "FISKLOCK"-"TAPESTRY"
FINISHED EXTERIOR OF WALL THE FACE OF EACH UNIT IS OF REGULAR BRICK SIZE i.e. 8"x2¼"
WEB CONNECTING THE DOUBLE WALLS
TWIN WALLS OF SOLID 3 INCH FIREPROOF MATERIAL

FISKE & COMPANY, INC.

1953 Arena Building New York City



CONNOBLE RESIDENCE
TORONTO, CANADA
Wickson & Gregg, Architects
Smallwood Bros., Contractors
Denison Interlocking Tile faced with stucco

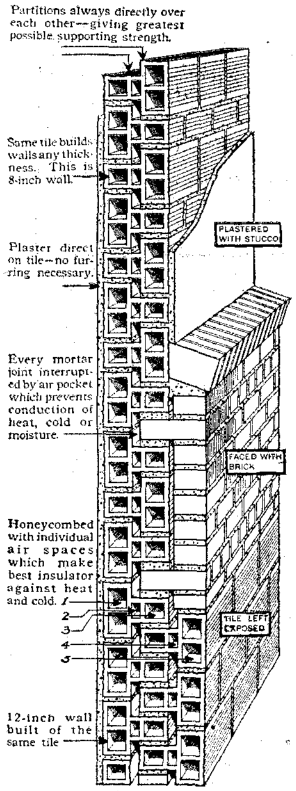
ACADEMY
OF THE SACRED HEART
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Charles G. Badgley, Architect
Denison Interlocking Tile faced with stone

$3,400 BUNGALOW
DALLAS, TEXAS
C. W. Bulger & Son, Architects
Alexander & Babb, Contractors

HOTEL STATLER
CLEVELAND
Geo. B. Post & Sons, Architects
James L. Stuart, Builder
Denison Interlocking Tile, faced with brick

SANTA FE DEPOT
SAN DIEGO, CAL.
Bakewell & Brown, Architects
Wm. Simpson Construction Co., Contractors
Denison Interlocking Tile faced with stucco

DENISON
INTERLOCKING TILE



Partitions always directly over each other—giving greatest possible supporting strength.

Same tile builds walls any thickness. This is 8-inch wall.

Plaster direct on tile—no furring necessary.

Every mortar joint interrupted by air pocket which prevents conduction of heat, cold or moisture.

Honeycombed with individual air spaces which make best insulator against heat and cold.

12-inch wall built of the same tile

Architects and contractors all over America have used Denison Interlocking Tile in thousands of buildings, including every type and every price, from a four-room bungalow to a thousand-room hotel.

This tile protects against fire—it has stood in the face of flames which destroyed solid brick walls. It also protects against the more common troubles of winter cold, summer heat, dampness and decay.

Look at the drawing at the left—always three (or more) separate layers of air cells between you and the weather outside—no through mortar joints to carry in the moisture or cold.

As for strength—notice that the partitions in every tile come exactly over the partitions in the tile below with a full bed of mortar between. Each tile *interlocks* with at least two others, making the wall stronger against side pressure, than one of solid brick.

And when it comes to appearance—you can have an exterior of stucco, brick, stone or you can leave the tile exposed with no facing whatever.

If you are interested in building at all—whether it is a home, a church, hospital, school or factory—write us for complete information on Denison Interlocking Tile.

Denison Interlocking Tile Corporation

Thirty-One Factories
in United States
and Canada

Executive Offices
Cleveland, Ohio

Sales Offices
in Eighty-Nine
Cities

Mr. Stryienski's work has been crowned by the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques and Mr. Madelin's has won the Grand Prix Gobert of the French Academy. Tho the work of the former is entitled "The Eighteenth Century in France," and covers the period from the regency of the Duc d'Orléans to the eve of the Revolution, one leaves it with a feeling that in Mr. Stryienski's mind the history of eighteenth-century France is almost wholly the history of the court. While that may be true from the point of view of dramatic vivacity and piquant anecdotes, the result is a history scarcely national in its scope. The common people of France hardly appear, save to express opinions about the court.

With Mr. Stryienski, it may be said further, the Muse of History, as Henry Esmond put it, "busies herself with the affairs only of kings; waiting on them obsequiously and stately, as if she were but a mistress of court ceremonies, and had nothing to do with the registering of the affairs of the common people." As a result of this limited outlook, Mr. Stryienski is unable to make his discussion of the artistic literary movement of the period an integral part of the narrative and has to leave it to an appended chapter. Yet within the limit of its chosen field the book is an excellent picture of the Government of France as affected by the clash of personalities within the court for favor or control, and to a less degree, its relations with the European courts.

Mr. Madelin's work is the more successful because more broadly conceived. Not only his subject but his own point of view gives to his writing a really national scope. He sees the Revolution as a period of development, swift indeed, but something more than a brief revolt reaching its climax in the Reign of Terror. To be sure, the historical writing of the last thirty years has helped to make familiar this conception. But Mr. Madelin goes on to point out that most of what France wanted in 1789 and in 1794—"equality in matters of justice and taxation, the abolition of the feudal system, a methodical and orderly system of government"—she was still to seek even in 1799, and that it was Napoleon, after all, who, revolutionary, fulfilled the aims of 1789. Just how he did this Mr. Madelin will show us in "The Empire," the succeeding volume in the series. While thus aiding the reader to gain a conception of the Revolution as a whole, the author is particularly successful in swift and vivid characterization, not only of a few of the outstanding leaders, but of many lesser individuals.

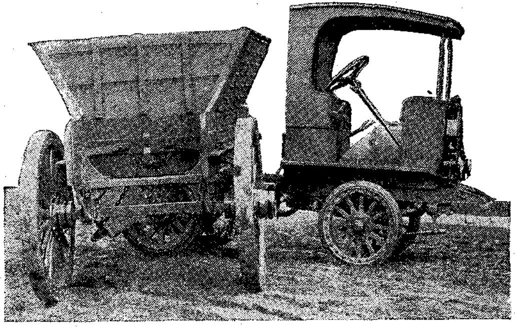
With the notable exception of Aulard's four scholarly volumes there has been no translation from the French so good for the general reader since Taine's well-known work of thirty years ago, and notable advances have been made since his day.

HANNIS TAYLOR ON CICERO

Taylor, Hannis (LL.D.). Cicero: A Sketch of His Life and Works. A Commentary on the Roman Constitution and Roman Public Life, Supplemented by the Sayings of Cicero. Arranged for the first time as an Anthology. Illustrated with portraits. Octavo, pp. xlii–615. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $3.50. Postage, 17 cents.

With the exception of Cæsar, no representative of the ancient world has left so deep and enduring an impression upon the intellectual and political life of succeeding ages as has the great Roman who is the

Study These Big, Exclusive Watson Tractortruck Features



YOU will not find them on conventional trucks. These are Watson advantages, devised by Watson engineers, and found only on the

100% WATSON Tractortruck

Pictures below tell the story of Watson predominance, of the ability of the Watson Tractortruck to handle with ease and dispatch and at lowest upkeep cost every conceivable heavy duty hauling job.

Watson Dump Wagons, too, are recognized leaders. They are in daily use wherever greatest strength, convenience, and stamina are foremost.

Watson Tractortrucks, Trailers, and Wagons are constructed entirely in the Watson Company's own plant—the largest Dump Wagon factory in the world—and are the outcome of many years' constant application to the development of the highest grade, most advanced heavy hauling equipment.

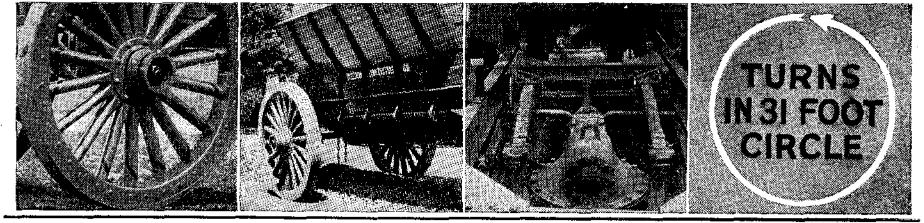
Watson Features:
Turns in its own length without backing.
Undercut bottom dump.
Gravity—not power—does the Dumping.
60% of load carried on steel tires.
Sub-frame carries weight of power-plant, tank and seat when truck is empty.
Utmost flexibility; various types of trailers can be used with same tractor.
Minimum gasoline consumption.
Lowest upkeep cost.
Greatest Tire Service.

Illustrated Catalogs and special literature sent anywhere on request.

DEALERS—To couple up with the Watson Selling Plan is to secure quick returns and a permanent, ever expanding business. A wire will bring specific details.

WATSON WAGON COMPANY
41 W. Center Street Canastota, N. Y.

Tire Saving—*60% of load carried on steel tires*
Labor Saving—*Famous Bottom Dump—unloaded by gravity*
Wear Saving—*Sub-frame protects vital parts when running empty*
Time Saving—*Shortest turning radius without backing*

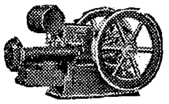


Let Me Quote You a Special Price On My Rapid Fireless Cooker

Cook every meal on it. If you are not satisfied and delighted I will refund every cent. Get my Special Low Factory Price *direct to you.* Cooker is aluminum lined throughout. Full set of famous "Wear Ever" aluminum cooking utensils comes with it. Ask for free book of valuable recipes.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL CO.
Dept. 50, Detroit, Mich.

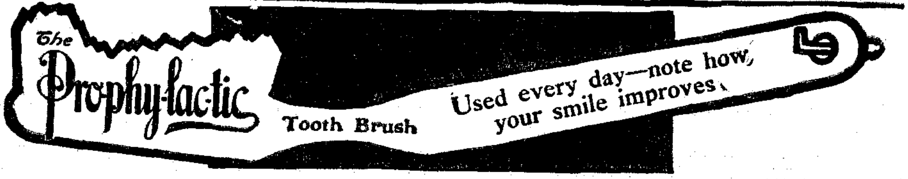
WITTE HIGH GRADE ENGINES



KEROSENE and GASOLINE
2 to 22 H. P.

For operating belted machinery, elevators, pumps, crushers, mills, blowers, hoists, etc. Stationary or Portable, also Saw-Rigs complete. Largest exclusive engine factory in the world selling direct to the user. Save $25 to $100—*Immediate Shipment.* Write for latest WITTE prices and catalog of engines. State size wanted or what work you have. Ed. H. Witte, Pres.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
3627 Oakland Avenue Kansas City, Mo.
3627 Empire Building Pittsburgh, Pa.


The Pro-phy-lac-tic
Tooth Brush
Used every day—note how your smile improves

Are You Looking Forward to a Home of Your Own?

Why not build this Spring? Begin now to collect ideas for the home of your dreams.

When the question of woodwork comes up you may want a dark rich mahogany in the living room, or a warm brown tone. Or possibly your taste runs to dainty white enamel for the down stairs as well as in the chambers above. Again, you may favor the popular silver gray for music room or boudoir.

Whatever your choice, the question of "which wood?" for these various effects can be convincingly answered with

ARKANSAS SOFT PINE

It has proven its durability and artistic possibilities through twenty-five years of service in American homes.

Our Homebuilders' Book, containing eight colonial designs, will give you the "why of it" in every detail, while our samples and book of finishing directions, attractively illustrated, will supply the "how of it." We'll send them free. Write today. Architects should have our Manual—sent on request.

Arkansas Soft Pine is trade marked and sold by dealers. Yours can supply it.

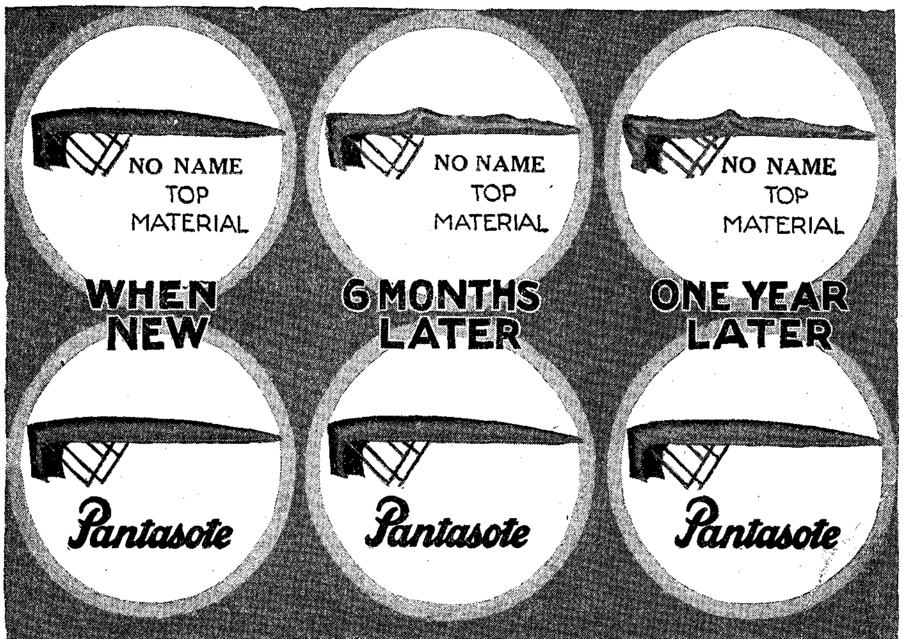
ARKANSAS SOFT PINE BUREAU
214 Bank of Commerce Building
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Satin-like ARKANSAS SOFT PINE TRADE MARK REGISTERED Interior Trim

subject of this highly interesting and brilliant piece of classical biography. To most persons the name of Cicero connotes oratory merely, and his supereminence in this respect has partly blinded posterity to other striking features of his many-sided genius. The fact that Cicero was the protagonist of a lost cause, that of the Republic, has done much to dim his fame as a statesman. Yet, as Dr. Taylor clearly illustrates in this admirable monograph on the Roman constitution and Roman public life, it is as statesman and patriot that Cicero has made his deepest impression upon history. "Had he stood in the market-place, raised an arm, and frozen into silence," says his biographer, making use of words applied to Webster, "his erect figure would have been accepted as the bronze ideal of a statesman and defender of the constitution." It is, then, as the ideal defender of the Roman constitution and as the embodiment of Roman republicanism that Cicero is here depicted. He is shown as the great civilian in an age of "blood and iron," as the distinguished citizen and leader of the Roman bar, upholding by his unrivaled eloquence and unique powers of reason and persuasion the already fainting ideal of Roman liberty.

Expressing his conviction that in the life and achievements of the incomparable Roman orator and jurist is to be found the best possible commentary on the Roman constitution, Dr. Taylor proceeds to an exhaustive and brilliant analysis of the critical epoch which constitutes the dividing line between the ancient and the modern world. This epoch, which furnished the stage for men like Cæsar and Pompey, has never-ending fascination for the historian. Froude found in it startling resemblances to our own era. Ferrero has also felt its dramatic charm, and there is hardly a historian of note whose pages have not been quickened by its inspiration. It is not surprizing, then, if the latest historian has come under its spell. And what lends special and novel interest to the latest account of the dawn of imperial Rome is that the author centers his story, not in a soldier, but in a civilian, taking as a hero a man who represents, and indeed incarnates, the intellectual greatness of "the Mistress of the World."

After estimating every achievement in the brilliant and tragic life of the great Roman, the author insists that the supreme importance of his career to the modern world is embodied in "his intellectual leadership of the spiritual and ethical revolution which prepared the people of the Mediterranean basin for the advent of Christianity." What constitutes the supreme achievement of Cicero, in the author's view, far surpassing in historic importance his forensic triumphs and his democratic propaganda, was the fact that he was able, in the midst of a pagan environment, to arrive at the idea of monotheism, to grasp, as the author expresses it, "the magnificent notion of a single God as the source of natural law." Owing largely to Cicero, the new philosophy, "the earliest offspring of the religious consciousness of the East and the intellectual culture of the West," took sudden possession, as is here pointed out, of the higher classes at Rome, including the jurists. That event, avers the author, became a turning-point in the juristic history of the world because, "just



Time tells the story of your top

Ask the salesman of the car you buy to tell you the story of the top material used on his car. Time will *corroborate* his story if it's

Genuine Pantasote

—the top material that stands the test of time

The salesman of the following cars will point to his top with pride and tell that it is genuine Pantasote.

Locomobile
Hudson
Reo 1917 Six
Chandler
Paige-Stratford
Westcott
Premier
Mercer
Marmon
White
Pierce-Arrow
Ben Hur
Chalmers

To the top-wise man that is enough. But if you press him further he will tell you that because of its secret rubberless composition, Pantasote is sun-proof, dust-proof, grease-proof, crack-proof, temperature-proof, rain-proof, snow-proof and sleet-proof. He will tell you that it is the only top material that will stand up year after year and look well all the time. To make sure he is right about the top, look for the label shown below.

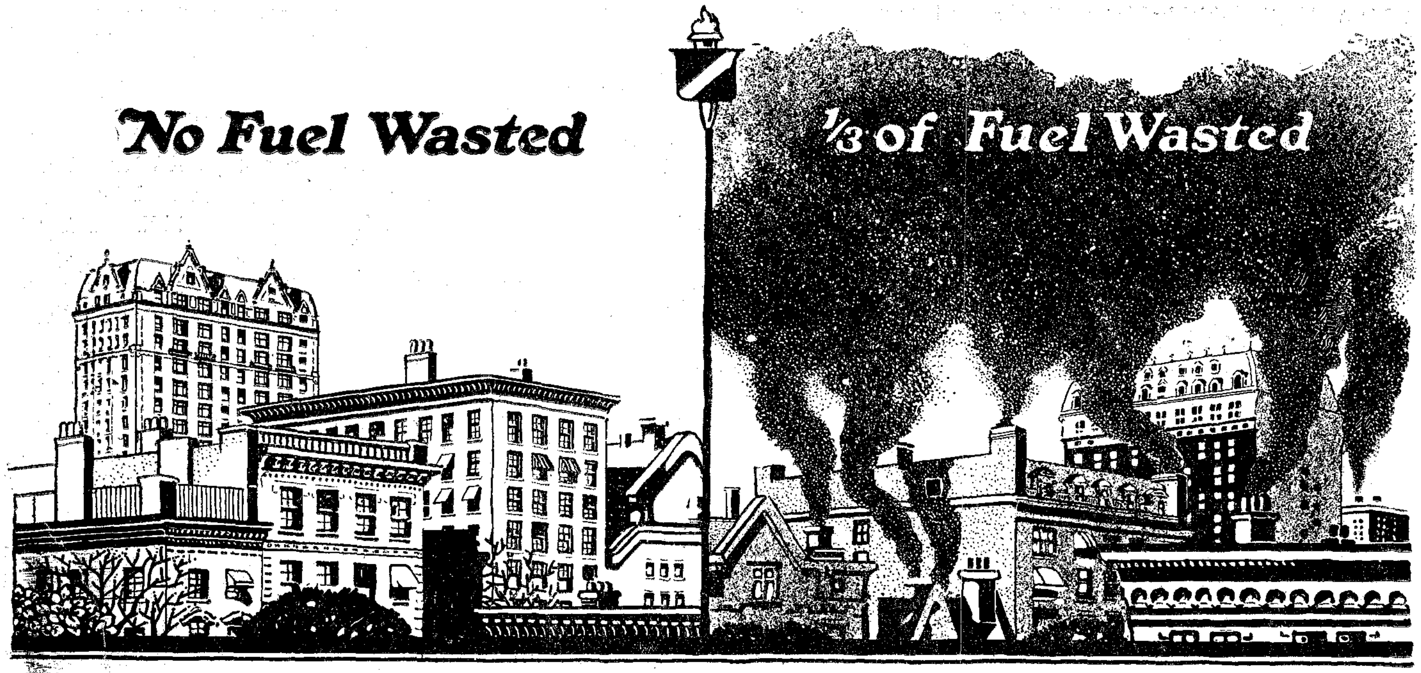
If the car you want does not have a Pantasote top, demand it. It costs the automobile maker a little more than the "no name" top material, but it's worth a lot more to the owner. The makers of several cars which sell for close to $1000 use Pantasote and they can well afford to do so.

AVOID MISREPRESENTATION—even though it be unintentional. Look for this label on tops represented as PANTASOTE.

TO USE THIS LABEL ON MATERIAL NOT TRADE Pantasote MARK IS A PENAL OFFENSE

Send for a copy of "What's What in Top Materials." It describes various materials used for covering tops.

THE PANTASOTE COMPANY
1700 Bowling Green Building New York City



What are you building owners going to do?

Unless you want to spend all your profits to heat your buildings you have got to install a boiler that will burn soft coal smokelessly.

The price of hard coal is going up-up-up, and no one knows when the price is going to stop rising. And if you burn soft coal and make smoke you waste not less than one-third of your fuel, and on top of that the Smoke Inspector is going to make life mighty unpleasant for you.

It's a fine mess—isn't it? But here is the solution.

KEWANEE
Smokeless Boilers
Cut Heating Costs

If you have a Kewanee Smokeless Boiler heating your building you can burn the cheapest soft coal ever mined without wasting any of it—and your stacks will be as clean as a whistle.

There is a two-way saving. First: Your coal costs you less, because you can burn any cheap soft coal without getting into trouble with the Smoke Inspector. And second, you don't waste any of the coal you use.

Will you let our nearest office prove these facts to you?

Also
KEWANEE
Radiators

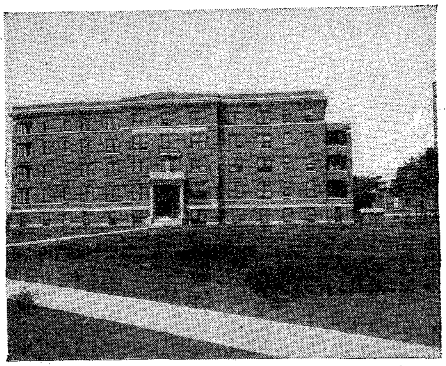
KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY

KEWANEE, ILLINOIS

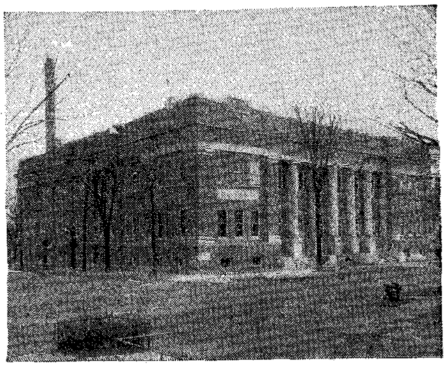
Steel Heating Boilers, Radiators, Tanks, Water Heating Garbage Burners

Chicago New York St. Louis Kansas City Minneapolis Pittsburgh

Blackstone Apartments, Omaha. Bankers Realty Investment Co. Designers and Owners. Heated with Kewanee Smokeless Boilers.



St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital, Mason City, Iowa. Buethner & Orth, St. Paul, Architects. Heated with Kewanee Smokeless Boilers.



Masonic Temple, Rockford, Illinois. C. W. Bradley, Achitect. Heated with Kewanee Smokeless Boilers.

In buildings like these KEWANEE Smokeless Boilers have been cutting coal costs, for many years, by burning soft coal smokelessly.

Many thousands of the best buildings of all kinds in all parts of the country are heated with soft coal completely and smokelessly burned in Kewanee Smokeless Boilers. And the owners have found it the most economical and satisfactory way.

If you are erecting a building—or have an old building which is being heated with a boiler not designed to burn soft coal smokelessly—it means money in your pocket to get the real facts of big Kewanee savings.

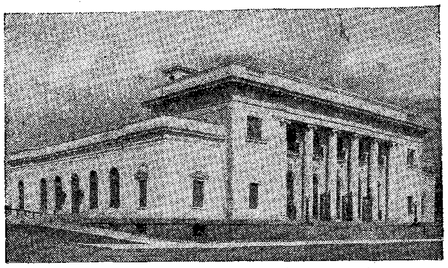
Our nearest office is waiting to serve you.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY

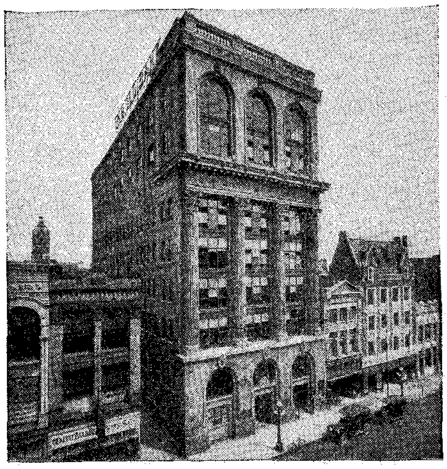
KEWANEE, ILLINOIS

Steel Heating Boilers, Radiators, Tanks, Water Heating Garbage Burners

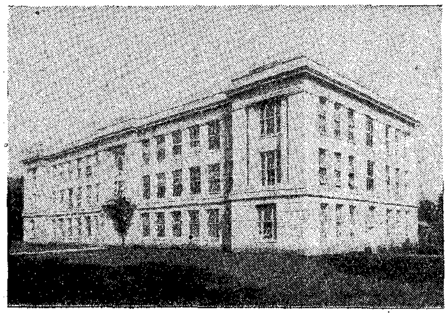
Chicago New York St. Louis Kansas City Minneapolis Pittsburgh



Austin Texas Post Office, Austin, Texas. Heated with Kewanee Smokeless Boilers.

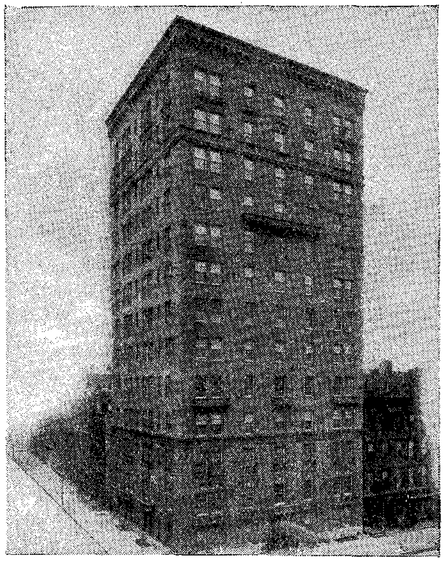


Old State National Bank Bldg., Evansville, Ind. Adolph Scherrer & Sons, Architects. Heated with Kewanee Smokeless Boilers.



The Niles High School, Niles, Ohio. Heated with Kewanee Smokeless Boilers.

Apartment 2319 Commonwealth Avenue, Chicago. Heated with Kewanee Smokeless Boilers.



Apartment, Park and 66th St., New York City. Heated with Kewanee Smokeless Boilers.

Dyes

SINCE the opening of the Chemical Plants of the Sherwin-Williams Company in March 1916 approximately 250,000 pounds of Beta-Napthol and 200,000 pounds of Paranitraniline have been produced. The quality of these materials has been in every respect equal to the best standards of the world's markets before the war. Additional machinery is now being installed which will greatly increase the daily output of these two important dye materials.

The Company is now manufacturing a number of intermediates and dyes particularly for the manufacture of pigments and lakes. The Company has been highly successful in the commercial production of large quantities of Metanitroparatoluidine and Paranitranilinesulfonic Acid, from which are manufactured Helio Fast Red R and Lake Red P, colors employed in making the finest printing inks.

All organic chemicals are manufactured at the Company's plant from refined coal tar products, Benzol, Toluol, Xylol and Napthalene. The Company operates its own Aniline Plant with a daily capacity of five tons of Aniline Oil; also plants for the manufacture of Glacial Acetic Acid, partly to utilize by-products, and also to follow its well defined policy of logical, efficient and conservative development. The Company is also producing a limited number of dyestuffs for textile and similar uses and is gradually adding to this line.

We invite inquiries from all consumers of Dyes to whom we will gladly send detailed information.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES

Address all inquiries to 651 Canal Road, N.W., Cleveland, O.
Showrooms—New York, 116 W. 32d St.; Chicago, People's Gas Building; San Francisco, 523 Market St.
Sales Offices and Warehouses in principal cities. Best dealers everywhere.

at the moment when it became necessary to extend the local code of a city-state over a growing empire that aspired to universal dominion, the stoic philosophers armed the Roman jurisprudence with their unique invention of a law of nature, which, as the law of the stoic world-state embracing all mankind [Cicero's conception], was necessarily universal."

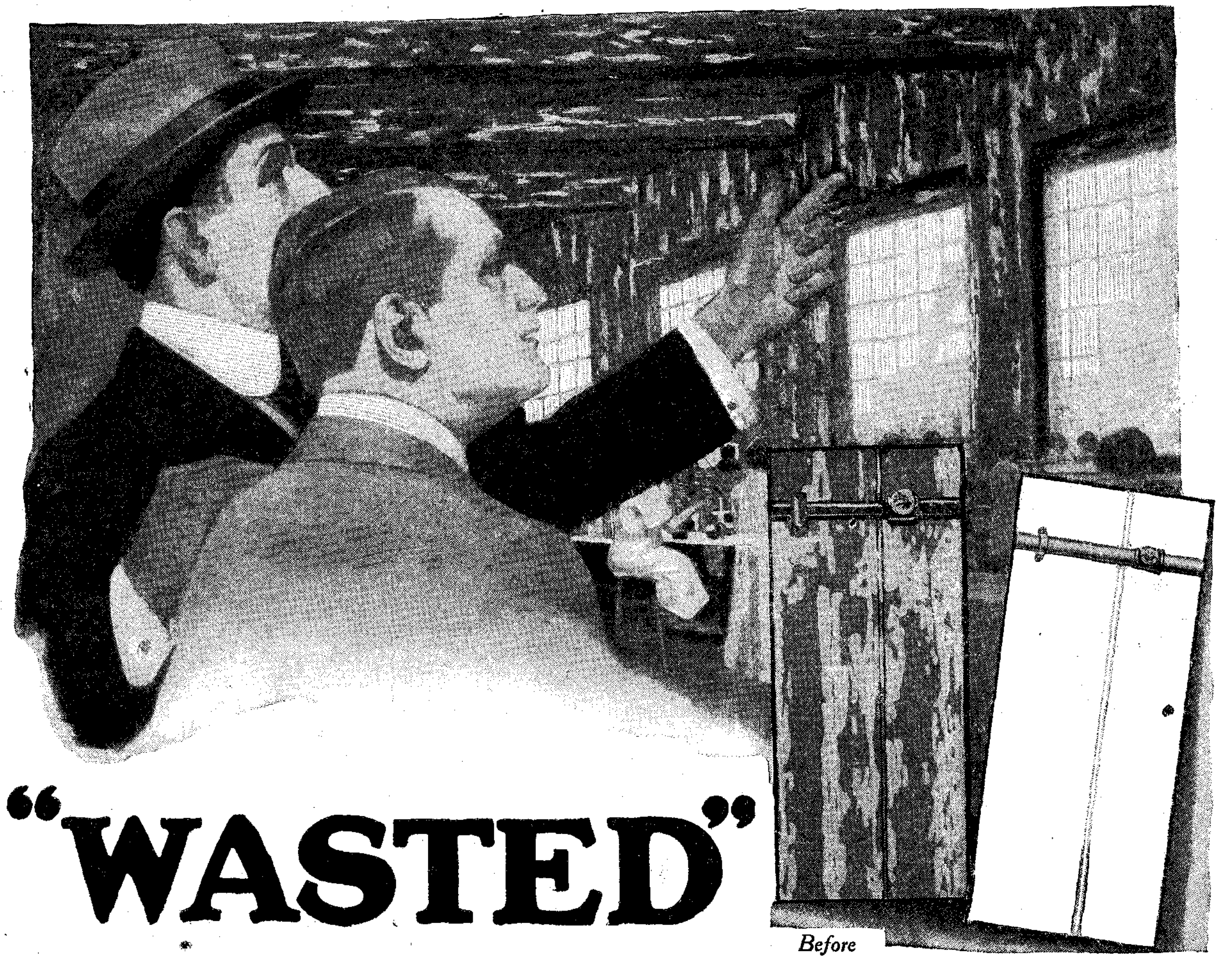
RECENT NOVELS

McCarthy, Justin Huntley. In Spacious Times. Pp. 238. New York: John Lane Company. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a novel of romance and chivalry concerned with Elizabeth's England, Elizabeth's court, and Elizabeth herself. While the good Queen Bess plays with her maids-of-honor, or "sisterkins," we are introduced to Clarenda Constant, the most beautiful of all, and we meet also my lord of Godalming, her fiancé, the septuagenarian courtier, altho she has her heart set on Sir Batty Sellars, whose intentions are not honorable and whose fortune is small. While Clarenda is at "King's Welcome" preparing for her marriage, her life crosses that of Hercules Flood, a retired sea captain and friend of Sir Francis Drake, who is dwelling in his land-ship, *The Golden Hart.* Its unique construction catches the fancy of Clarenda, who tries to buy it. Out of this meeting grows a queer compact and out of sport grows a serious situation, involving these two and Sir Batty and his friends. The stalwart Hercules does not fail in either the encounter of wits or of weapons. We admire him and enjoy the discomfiture of the wily courtiers. Things look dubious for a time, and unusual characters dominate unusual experiences, but the love-duel takes a sudden turn just as tragedy seems imminent. We are delighted with the result and with Godalming's part in the dénouement.

Steele, L. M. Dr. Nick. Pp. 435. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.40. Postage, 12 cents.

Unconventional, original, engrossing, all these things might be said of "Dr. Nick" which leads us to believe that the author has thought deeply, has had strong convictions, and some theories, which he (or she) wishes to express and does so with a wealth of material which sometimes almost clogs the machinery. We are tempted to think the author must be a psychic, or a scientist, Christian or mental, since we encounter that vagueness and incomprehensible elusiveness which characterize much of the talk as in those cults, but it is an exciting story and full of satisfying, inspiring, and edifying material. The background is almost always Hobbe Hospital, Franchey Street, where Dr. Rideau, the great *accoucheur*, half physician, half priest, is the pervading spirit. His sensitive hands are pictured as the medium by which he senses much that is mental, physical, and spiritual. Dr. Nick is his protégé, whom he had saved from deportation when very young and who finally becomes the wonder physician, the "healer." Naida is the young nurse, whose life runs parallel with that of Dr. Nick. Life on the outside is measured in terms of hospital episodes. Hospital-life experiences are portrayed with brutal frankness and graphic vividness, while a love-story of passionate fire, dramatic incident, and tragic scenes is developed in an entirely original manner. Through and above all is the study of character: first of Dr. Rideau, worshiper of motherhood; then of Dr. Nick, growing



"WASTED"

Before

After treatment with "Barreled Sunlight"

Wasted light and flaking paint. Do you realize how much *wasted money* it means?

Three thousand of the biggest plants in the country realize it, and they now treat their ceilings and walls with the finish that *increases daylight from 19% to 36%* and is permanent.

By using this finish, they help their workmen do more and better work; they decrease accidents; they *save as much as three-quarters of an hour electric lighting every day.* They save scaling and re-coating of cold-water mixtures, and flaking of paint into the machinery.

These plants have ceilings and walls that can be washed like a dinner-plate, and are thus kept wonderfully clean and sanitary.

The finish they use is "Barreled Sunlight"—Rice's Gloss Mill White—an oil paint made by a special process discovered and owned exclusively by the makers.

Repeated tests have shown, without a single exception, that Rice's remains white longer than any other gloss paint.

Our guarantee to the engineer and owner covers this claim.

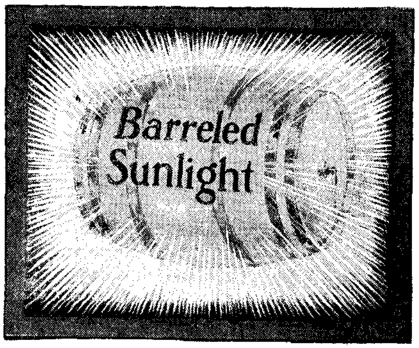
By the Rice Method, it can be applied over old cold-water paint. It does not flake or scale with the jar of machinery; it does not yellow like ordinary oil paints, and saves big money on painting because it does not need renewing *for years.*

"Barreled Sunlight" is also made as a Flat Wall Paint for office and hotel use. Sold by the barrel and by the gallon.

On Concrete Surfaces. Rice's Granolith makes the best possible primer for "Barreled Sunlight"—retarding the progress of moisture in the wall—Rice's GRANOLITH.

Write for our interesting booklet on factory lighting, "More Light," and Sample Board.

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company, 29 Dudley St., Providence, R. I.



Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Fenestra
SOLID STEEL WINDOWS

INSIDE—your office—warm and comfortable—work progressing with its usual speed and smoothness. Outside—the city—cold and blizzard-swept; traffic snowbound; thoroughfares almost impassable.

A weather-resisting wall of Fenestra Vertically-sliding Solid Steel Windows is the key to this sharp contrast of conditions.

Vertically-sliding Fenestra is as serviceable for your office building as pivoted Fenestra is for your factory. Made where most of America's steel windows are made—at the Detroit Steel Products Company, 2201 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan.

A Really Important Contribution to the Literature of the Stage

Sixty Years of the Theater

By JOHN RANKEN TOWSE, *Forty-three Years Dramatic Critic of the "N. Y. Evening Post"*

A book which appeals to lovers of the stage and good literature. It covers a wide group of men and women who interpreted the great and popular roles during the past half century. Mr. Towse writes about them with familiar freedom—as a dramatic critic of his age and rank may well claim the right to do.

The book contains almost 100 portraits of stage celebrities including Edwin Booth, Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Lawrence Barrett, Adelaide Neilson, Charlotte Cushman, Mary Anderson, Madame Modjeska, Sarah Bernhardt, Ada Rehan, Tommaso Salvini, Fanny Janauschek, Joseph Jefferson, Fanny Davenport, Edgar L. Davenport, Lester Wallack and many others who are still active or nearly forgotten.

Winthrop Ames says:—"I have read 'Sixty Years of the Theater' with much pleasure. Mr. Towse has written a book of double value. It will recall delightful memories to a whole generation of theater-goers, and it records in a style of clarity and distinction, the history of an interesting period in theatrical transition."

Otis Skinner says:—"Mr. Towse has written one of the most valuable books on the history of the theater in New York in our time. I have followed its course in instalments with the greatest interest and it is especially gratifying to have the work in this attractive book form. The picturesque figures of the old metropolitan stage have come to life in his pages."

Octavo, Cloth. Illustrated, 480 pages. $2.50 net; by mail, $2.62.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

more and more like his benefactor; then of good old Sarah, whom the old Doctor had rescued from a life of shame, and Naida, of the pure heart of gold. There are psychological problems given us for consideration, uplifting thoughts, and always a gripping story.

Thurston, E. Temple. The Five-Barred Gate. Pp. 305. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.40. Postage, 12 cents.

One would hardly suppose that a story with so little action as this could be so exciting and entertaining, but Mr. Thurston has such a keen understanding of human nature and such an appreciation of the daily problems of conventional living that every touch in description or comment stirs something in the heart or mind. Jim Nairn and Beatrice had been married five years. The author makes us realize very clearly their great love for each other when they start bravely with aspirations and secret hopes. No less clearly he portrays their gradual slipping into discontent with the successive childless years, while Jim, typically masculine, longs for adventure and Beatrice seeks romance. Their own case is repeated in the lives of their servants, Mr. and Mrs. Beavers. Some of the situations are funny and some nearly tragic in the "five-barred gate period," such as comes into the lives of each couple—the period when they must adjust their differences and go over the gate together if their married life is to be a happy one. Jealousy plays a strong part in the little drama, whose final scenes are satisfactory. The lure of the story is in the author's style, his "beautiful nonsense," and his readjustment of the marital tangle.

Trask, Katrina. The Invisible Balance-sheet. Pp. 375. New York: John Lane Company. $1.40. Postage, 12 cents.

Love *vs.* money is not an unusual problem. John Remington Wright had been longing for years to become a world-power, while necessity held him on the farm which really was run by his manager and friend Eben, when suddenly he was given the choice of accepting sixty million dollars from his uncle's estate, but with the condition that he should never marry nor should he delegate to another any of the executive responsibilities of having the fortune. John had always admired Marion, had shared with her his problems and his pleasures. Spring had stirred their pulses particularly, but John was not sure that she loved him, nor that he loved her, and he was sure that money spelled "Vast opportunity, larger influence, and great power," so Marion is left with aching heart and John goes to the city and becomes a multimillionaire. From that point in the story, Mrs. Trask has the world for a background. She depicts New York society with vivid pen, while she gives us brilliant conversations and engrossing characters. We seem actually to know lovable Sally, to despise the wily Ameda Winthrop, temptress, and certainly admire Mrs. Barkly and her "Bobbie" for genuineness and frank speech. There are, too, some pertinent and amusing moments with Eben and his comments on city dissipation. When it is too late, John realizes that he has sold his birthright of love and happiness and that Marion had meant more to him than all else, but his vow and his contract held him aside. We see the inevitable disappointed man, with Marion's loving forgiveness his only consolation, as he passes on to where he can carry neither his money nor his power.

Make Your Concrete Waterproof *when You Build*

IN concrete construction it is not enough that the structure be merely permanent. It should be water-proof and damp-proof as well.

The importance of dry, sanitary basements, water-proofed exterior stucco and concrete block houses, and a permanent water-proofing for reservoirs, silos, swimming pools, etc., is generally recognized by architects, engineers, contractors and owners.

Unquestionably, the best time to make your home water-proof and damp-proof is when you build—the scientific way is the integral method. The original and best integral concrete water-proofing material is

MEDUSA
WATERPROOFING
PATENTED

Medusa (paste or powder) is not a paint or surface mixture, but a material that becomes an inseparable part of Portland Cement, making a concrete or cement mortar everlastingly water-tight and damp-proof.

It prevents efflorescence, the cause of discoloration in cement. It does not affect the strength, setting or color of the cement. It is inexpensive and can be used by inexperienced workmen.

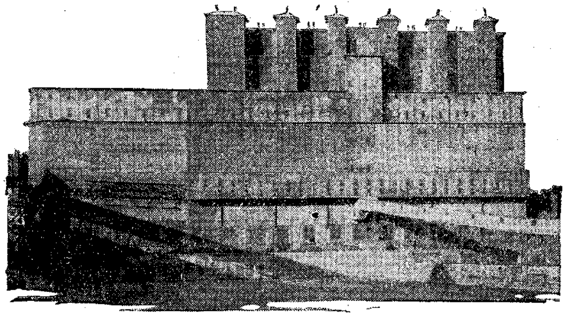
Whether you contemplate building immediately or not, the subject of water-proofing and damp-proofing is of vital interest right now.

Write today for free "Medusa Waterproofing" booklet and information, then you will be prepared to water-proof when you build. The coupon is for your convenience. Fill out and mail today.

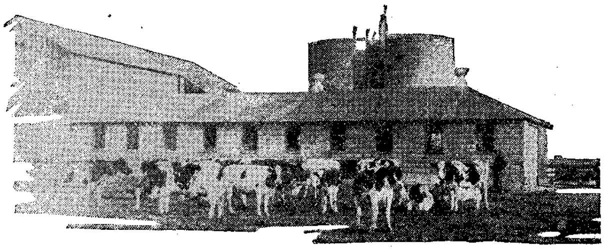
THE SANDUSKY CEMENT CO.
Dept. A, CLEVELAND, U. S. A.

Residence of John C. Reid, Wheeling, W. Va.
C. W. Bates, Architect; Wm. C. Baughman, Contractor

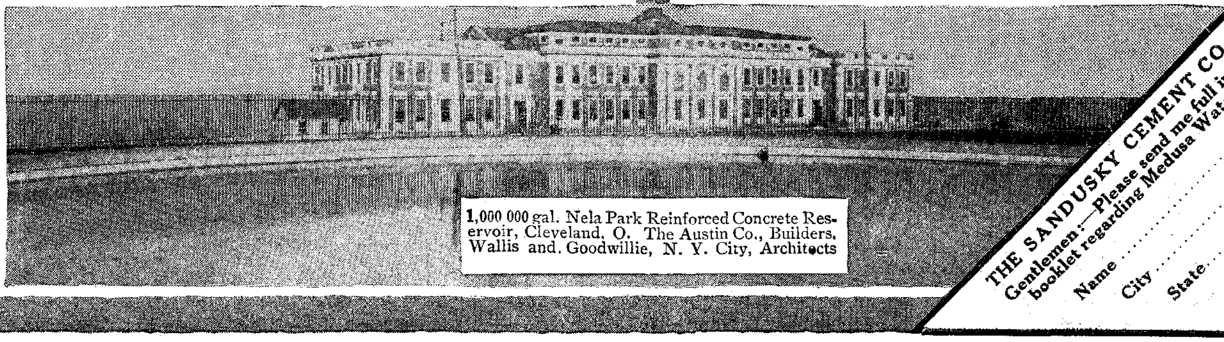
Apartment House, Washington, D. C.
Jos. J. Moebs, Consulting Engineer, Owner and Architect—Washington, D. C.



Harbor Comm. Grain Elevator No. 2 Montreal
John S. Metcalf Co., Ltd., Construction Engineers

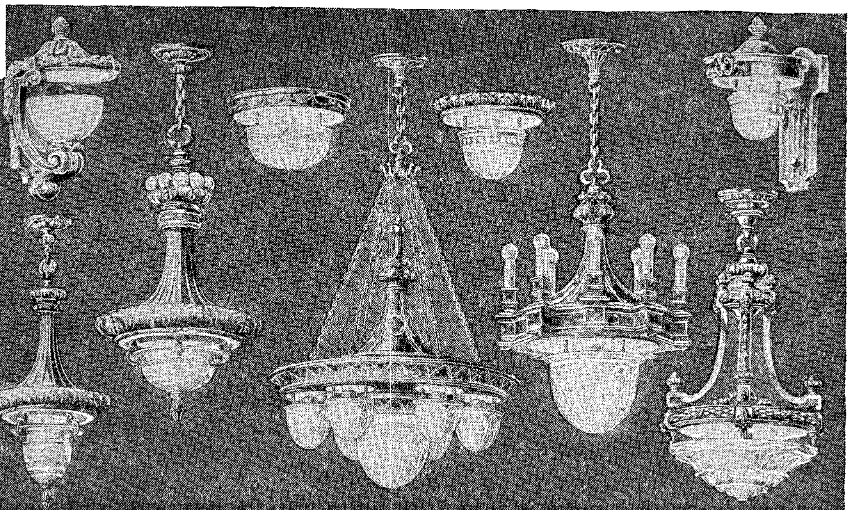


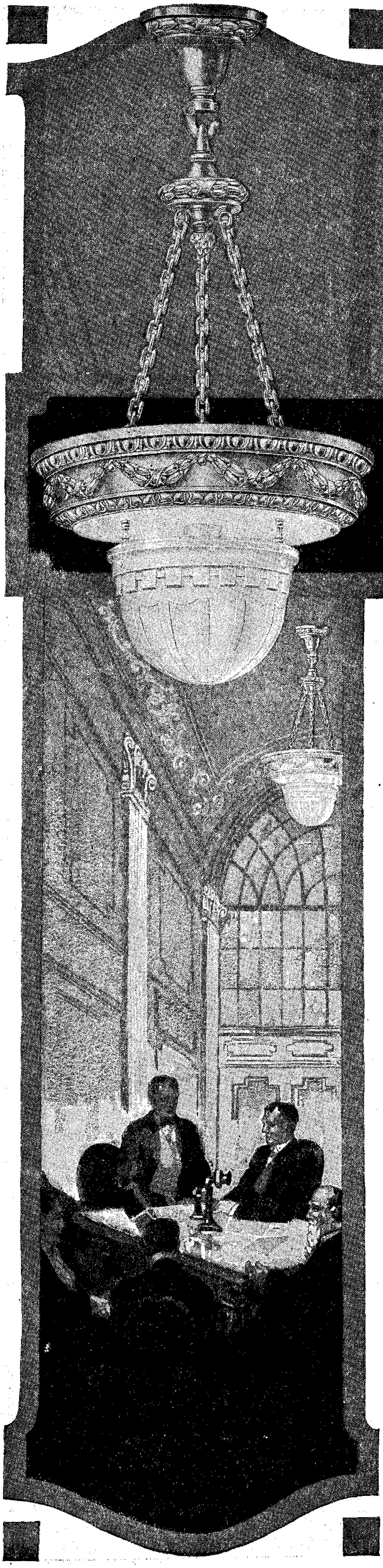
Silos and Dairy Barns, Bigfoot Prairie, Wisc.
Cement Products Construction Co., Walworth, Wisc., Builders



1,000,000 gal. Nela Park Reinforced Concrete Reservoir, Cleveland, O. The Austin Co., Builders. Wallis and Goodwillie, N. Y. City, Architects

THE SANDUSKY CEMENT CO., Cleveland
Gentlemen:—Please send me full information and booklet regarding Medusa Water-proofing.
Name ....
City .... State ....





BRASCOLITE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

WHEN you buy the Brascolite you're buying better illumination—not just fixtures. The fixture designs are there—beauty, variety and adaptability to all tastes and decorative schemes; but primarily the Brascolite is designed to answer your *real* object in putting in a lighting system—the dissemination of maximum illumination with a minimum consumption of current. And the light itself is *right*—broadly diffused, soft and white. As closely as the phonograph reproduces the human voice the Brascolite simulates the light of day.

Best Suited to Eye Health and Comfort—Because

the design is scientifically correct. The glass bowl softens and diffuses the lamp rays and disposes of glare. The flat, depolished reflector dispenses the lamp rays which are reflected upward from the bowl and softens and deflects them to the broad area to be illuminated.

Maximum Illumination for Minimum Current Consumption—Because

there's practically no waste. There is a minimum amount of lamp ray absorbed by either bowl or reflector—practically all rays produce illumination *in the right place.* Also—as the Brascolite carries its own ceiling (the flat, depolished reflecting plane) it is independent of the height, finish, smoothness and color of the natural ceiling and walls of the room to be lighted. Other systems must depend upon these factors for furnishing their reflecting planes.

This all means that to light a given area fewer units (or lamps) are required. Fewer lamps mean lessened current consumption. Therefore,

We Guarantee You Better Illumination and Greater Economy in Current and Maintenance

Another point in economy—Brascolite is adapted to the use of gas-filled, high candle power lamps of low watt consumption. Watts measure current—that's what you pay for.

Ask your local dealer to demonstrate Brascolite efficiency to you. Make sure of getting the genuine. Do not be deceived by fixtures designed to look, at a glance, like Brascolite. Being unable to duplicate the Brascolite constructive principle, they've tried to imitate its appearance—but *none* can duplicate its efficiency. Look for the name stamped on edge of bowl and inner surface of the fixture.

Write us for portfolio containing photographic reproductions of many kinds of installations—explains the Brascolite principle and illustrates the infinite variety of designs.

LUMINOUS UNIT COMPANY **ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.**

NEW YORK, 30 Church St. BOSTON, Old South Bldg. SAN FRANCISCO, 639 Market St.
CHICAGO, 19 South Fifth Ave. PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Land Title Bldg.
Canadian Distributers: Northern Electric Co. Ltd.

CURRENT POETRY

"THERE is no true poetry," said Florence Earle Coates in a recent interview, "that is not dedicated to the soul and to joy." This has long been the firm conviction of this gifted poet; as is evident to every reader of the Collected Edition of her "Poems," now published in two volumes by Houghton Mifflin Company. The spirit of her work is essentially spiritual and essentially joyous; there is delicate and sure artistry, but the artistry does not obtrude itself; it is the nobility of the idea rather than the deftness of the phrase that commands attention. Many of the poems in these volumes have already appeared on this page; the sonnet, "The Unconquered Air," and the exquisite song that has for its refrain, "I love, and the world is mine," are too well known to be now quoted. As an example of Mrs. Coates's mastery of the "grand manner," of her ability to write beautifully and unfalteringly on the loftiest themes, we reprint her "Ode to Silence."

ODE TO SILENCE

By Florence Earle Coates

O Thou, sublime, who on the throne
Of eyeless Night sat, awful and alone,
Before the birth of Kronos—brooding deep
Upon the voiceless waters which asleep
Held all things circled in their gelid zone:
O Silence! how approach thy shrine
Nor falter in the listening void to raise
A mortal voice in praise.
Nor wrong with words such eloquence as thine?

Amid the fragrant forest hush,
The nightingale, or solitary thrush,
May, on thy quiet breaking, give no wound:
For they such beauty bring as all redeems,
Nor fear to interrupt thy dreams
Or trouble thy Nirvana with a sound!

And tho more fitting worship seem the breath
Of violets in the sequestered wood,
The zephyr that low whispereth
To the heart of Solitude,
The first unfolding of the bashful rose
That noiseless by the wayside buds and blows:

More fitting worship the far drift of clouds
O'er azure floating with a swan-like motion,
The Siren-lays faint heard amid the shrouds,
The voiceless swell of the unfathomed ocean,
The silver Dian pours on the calm stream
Where pale the lotus-blossoms lie adream—

Yet, mother of all high imaginings,
In whom is neither barrenness nor dearth,
Wise guardian of the sacred springs
Whose fresh primordial waters heal the earth—
O soul of muted fire,
Of whom is born the passionate desire
That gives to beauty birth—

All music that hath been, howe'er divine,
All possibilities of sound are thine!
The syrinx-reed, the flute Apollo owns,
Symphonic chords, and lyric overtones,
First draw their inspiration at thy shrine.
There come heartbroken mortal things;
There once again they find their wings;
There garner dreams benign—
O nurse of genius! unto whom belong
Beethoven's harmonies and Homer's deathless song!

Many people have attempted to say what would be the effect of war on litera-

The Choice of Paper Makers

AT both the 1915 and 1916 annual dinners of the National Paper Trade Association, the beautiful menu-programs were printed on Strathmore Aladdin Covers.

They had an air about them—a different texture and a different look that represented the supreme luxury in paper from the paper makers' point of view.

Strathmore Aladdin is ready to express the distinction of any advertiser's house or product. *It says the* unusual *commodity's say.*

We've a graphic demonstration booklet that will help you. It is entitled "Paper Does Express." Ask also for "Selective Mailings," another Strathmore publication with an important message to advertisers, great and small. Both booklets are free upon request. Strathmore Paper Co., Mittineague, Mass., U. S. A.

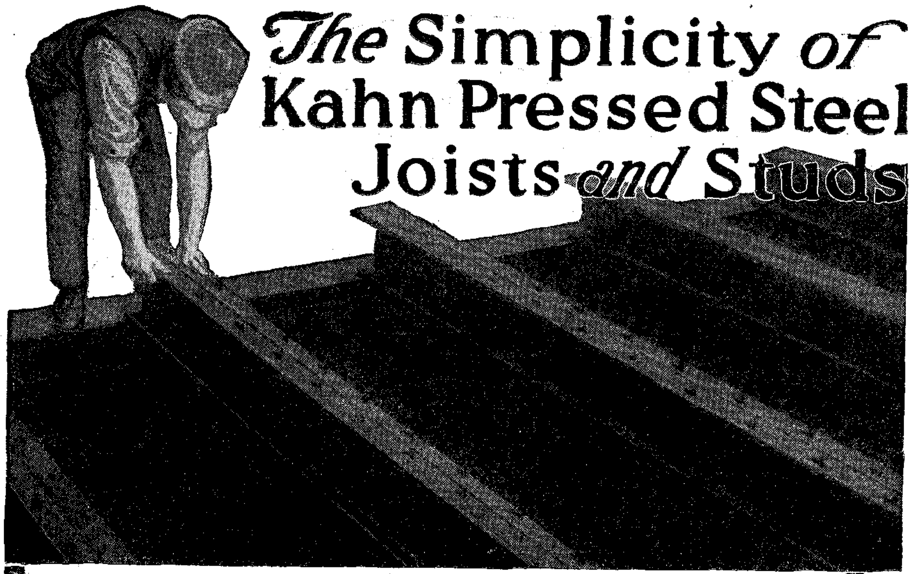
Strathmore Quality Papers

STRATHMORE QUALITY

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
-MADE AT KEY WEST-

WE USE 500
Model 5 L. C. Smith Typewriters in writing our two million customers. Modern business has placed its stamp of approval on this Model 5. Ask for our offer on this genuine guaranteed factory rebuilt Typewriter. Easy payments. 30 Days' Trial.
Larkin Co. Desk TLD-217. BUFFALO, N.Y.

Atwood Grapefruit
Recommended by Physicians for Rheumatism.
As to Flavor, in a Class by Itself.
Price about the same as the common variety.
Always in this wrapper
THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT COMPANY. MANAVISTA, FLA. TRADE MARK.



The Simplicity of Kahn Pressed Steel Joists and Studs

Quickly set in place, requiring no special equipment, **Kahn Pressed Steel Joists and Studs** provide a rigid, permanent construction for floors, roofs, walls, partitions, etc. Each beam reaches the building site complete, cut to length, and ready for placing. Hy-Rib metal lath for the concrete and plaster is easily attached by merely bending down the prongs in the steel members.

Kahn Pressed Steel Joists and Studs are fast superseding wood construction. No danger from fire; no loss from vermin; no depreciation from decay; no expense for repairs. Plaster cracking in ceilings and walls also eliminated.

This simple economical construction is light in weight, easily handled, and cuts down labor and material bills. Used as readily in winter as in summer.

Equally satisfactory for many types of buildings, large and small—stores, apartments, schools, hotels, hospitals, factories, etc.

Don't build without investigating Kahn Pressed Steel. Send for our suggestions and catalog—no obligation on your part. Write today.

Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Youngstown, O.

Dept. B-36 **Representatives in Principal Cities**

Kahn Building Products for modern permanent construction cover ***Reinforced Concrete*** *in all its phases;* ***Steel Window Sash*** *of every type;* ***Metal Lath*** *for plaster and stucco;* ***Pressed Steel*** *joists and studs;* ***All-Steel Buildings*** *of panel units, etc.*

KAHN Building Products TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO

Electric Bells and Telephones

A valuable book for amateur or professional electricians, giving complete explanations and instructions for installing electric bells and telephones. How to wire, connect, test, and repair circuits; how to prepare batteries of wet or dry cells; how to arrange call bells, house 'phones, burglar alarms, etc., on many different kinds of circuits. Contains 144 illustrations.

Cloth-bound, 50 cents; by mail, 58 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Ave., New York

UPHOLSTERY

A book that treats the subject so exhaustively that any one at all handy with tools can readily learn from it how to upholster furniture, or to successfully repair upholstered work of all sorts, as well as to drape hangings, sew and lay carpets, etc. *12mo, Cloth, 162 Illustrations. By mail, 58 cents.*

Funk & Wagnalls Company
354 Fourth Avenue, New York

THE
ANZAC
BOOK

The Fight for the Dardanelles

Described by the Fighters

Here's the "inside" story of Britain's attempt to wrest Gallipoli from the Turks; the soldiers' own stories of their experiences fighting on the peninsula. Every line was written, every photograph taken and every painting and drawing made by British Tommy Atkins and his brother from Australia and New Zealand, Tommy Kangaroo, while in the trenches under Turkish fire. This is war seen from the individual viewpoint—with its personal fun and hardship, glory and sorrow.

THE ANZAC BOOK

It is really a diary in poetry, prose, photo and drawing of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps during its service at the Dardanelles. The many official photographs included are published for the first time. There is a chronological record of the developments in the campaign from first to last, sketches describing the innumerable incidents of trench life—humorous, pathetic, inspiring, drawings by the soldiers, each of which alone tells a whole story. This is the most unique and interesting book imaginable. It will put in a personal light everything you read hereafter about the war.

Profits Are Devoted to the Australasian Red Cross Funds

The book is 8½ in. x 10¼ in. x 1¼ in., Cloth bound. $1.75 net; by mail, $1.91

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

ture and art, but none of them have treated the subject so authoritatively and convincingly as does Mrs. Coates in this admirably wrought sonnet.

ART AND WAR

By Florence Earle Coates

War has its field of blood—heartbreaking War—
  Wherein to rule with undisputed sway
  Throughout its own mad, self-exhausting day.
There, where it rashly sacrifices more
Than laboring Time may ever quite restore,
  Shall it amid red welter and decay
  Strive horribly; but let it not essay
To enter where Peace guards the Future's door!

War has nor right, nor privilege, nor part,
  In lives high-dedicate the world to bind
Through love and hope and the great dream of Art!
  All Lands to such are Fatherland; they find
In alien realms life's grateful, welcoming heart—
  They, chosen of the Gods to bless mankind!

Here is something on a wholly different theme. There are lovely music and high imagination in these lines.

IN THE TOWN A WILD BIRD SINGING

"Hear me, Theresa, Theresa, Theresa!"

By Florence Earle Coates

Hark! Do I dream? Nay, even now I heard
  The white-throat's music, tremulous yet clear:
The very plaint, O lonely bird,
That often midst the greening woods hath stirred
  My heart; but never here!

This is the City! High above the street,
  Before my window singing in the dawn,
By what imagination dost thou cheat
Thy hope to utter melody so sweet,
  Far from thy groves, withdrawn?

Thy tones transport me, wistful, to the North,
  Seeming to lay a touch upon my brow
  Cool as the balsam-laden airs that now
Through pine-woods blow: they woo my spirit forth—
  Forth of the town—forth of myself. But thou?

Dost thou an exile wander from thy home
  Or art thou hast'ning thither?
Through what beguilement dost thou, friendless, roam?
  And goest thou—ah, whither?

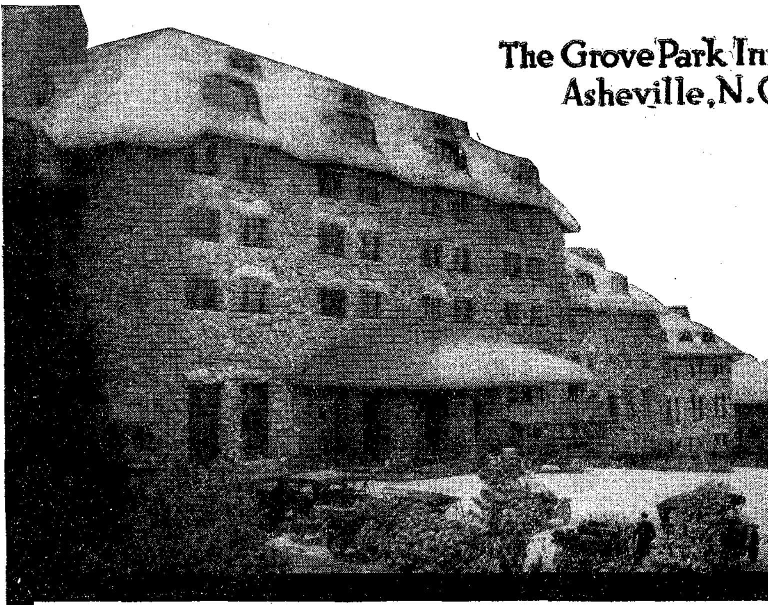
Day quickly fades, Night may refuse her star,
  Clouds may arise, and elemental strife—
  Ah, hapless bird! what *Wanderlust* of life
Betrayed thy wings so far?

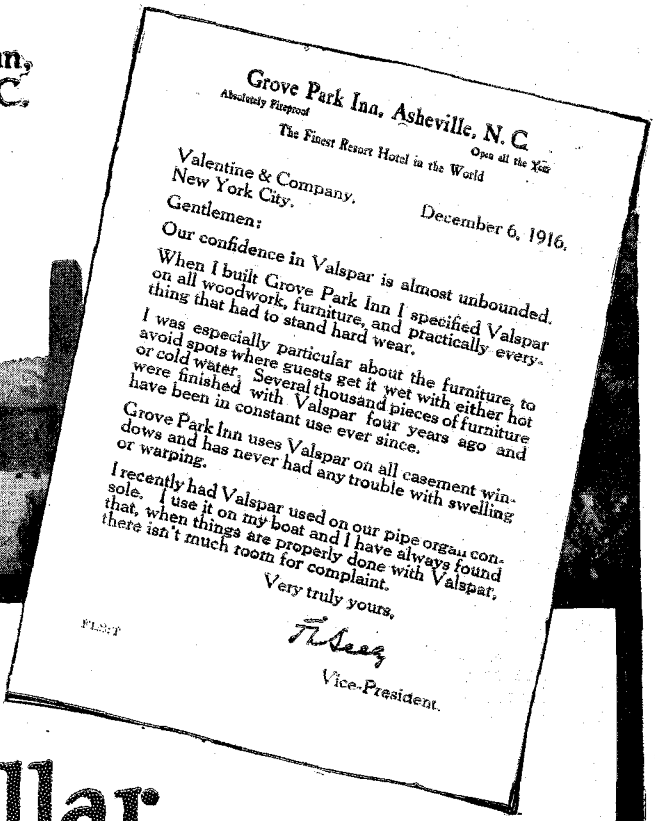
Full as my soul of tremulous desires,
  Thy voice I hear in supplication rise.
  "Theresa!" dost thou call? Unto the skies
The plaint, adoring, holily aspires:
"Theresa!" Is it *she* keeps watch o'er thee?
Homeless—but free?

Wise minstrel! Thou dost well to call on her;
No saint was ever lovelier.
Her heart had room for such wide tenderness
  As his who "Little Sister" called the birds,
  And pity, deeper than all words,
Taught her, like him, to bless.

Silent? Where art thou? Lo, the City wakes!
Toil's round begins, and calm the world forsakes.
Thou, too, art gone!—nor evermore shall come
  Without my window here at dawn to sing.
  Adieu, strange guest! Theresa guide thy wing
Safe to the sweet wild woods that are thy home!

There is real Celtic magic in Blanche Mary Kelly's "The Valley of Vision"





Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.
Absolutely Fireproof
The Finest Resort Hotel in the World
Open all the Year

Valentine & Company,
New York City.

December 6, 1916.

Gentlemen:

Our confidence in Valspar is almost unbounded.

When I built Grove Park Inn I specified Valspar on all woodwork, furniture, and practically everything that had to stand hard wear.

I was especially particular about the furniture, to avoid spots where guests get it wet with either hot or cold water. Several thousand pieces of furniture were finished with Valspar four years ago and have been in constant use ever since.

Grove Park Inn uses Valspar on all casement windows and has never had any trouble with swelling or warping.

I recently had Valspar used on our pipe organ console. I use it on my boat and I have always found that, when things are properly done with Valspar, there isn't much room for complaint.

Very truly yours,

FLSeely

Vice-President.

FLS:T

Varnished with VALENTINE'S VALSPAR from cellar to garret !

The Varnish That Won't Turn White

THERE is more wear and tear in a big hotel than in almost any other institution, and far more than in any home.

People are continually coming and going. Both guests and servants are apt to be more or less careless.

Therefore, woodwork, floors and furniture soon become worn and shabby unless special protection can be given. That is where Valspar steps in, and here follows an interesting story:

Four years ago the Management of Grove Park Inn considered all these facts, and as a result the well-known hotel *was Valsparred from cellar to garret*—floors, doors, woodwork, furniture, bathrooms, halls, bedrooms—everywhere that it could be used to advantage.

Valspar is absolutely waterproof and won't turn white in cold or hot water. It resists hot dishes and spilled liquids; is tough, durable and retains its beauty of finish. Because of Valspar's special features, Mr. Seely made his choice of this varnish. *Read his letter above.*

Valspar gives unusual service in this big hotel where it receives especially hard wear. In *your* home, where obviously there is *much less wear*, it will please even better—on your floors, woodwork, furniture, and so on.

There's a Valspar dealer in your city.

Special Offer

If you wish to test Valspar send 20c. in stamps to Valentine & Company, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, and we will send you a four-ounce can, enough to finish a small table or chair.

VALENTINE & COMPANY

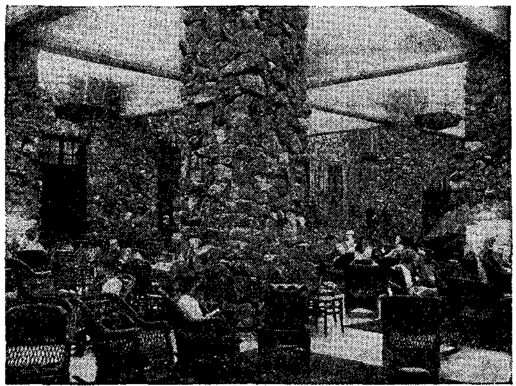
Largest Manufacturers of High-Grade Varnishes in the World

New York Chicago
Boston Toronto
London Amsterdam

TRADE VALENTINE'S VARNISHES MARK

Established 1832

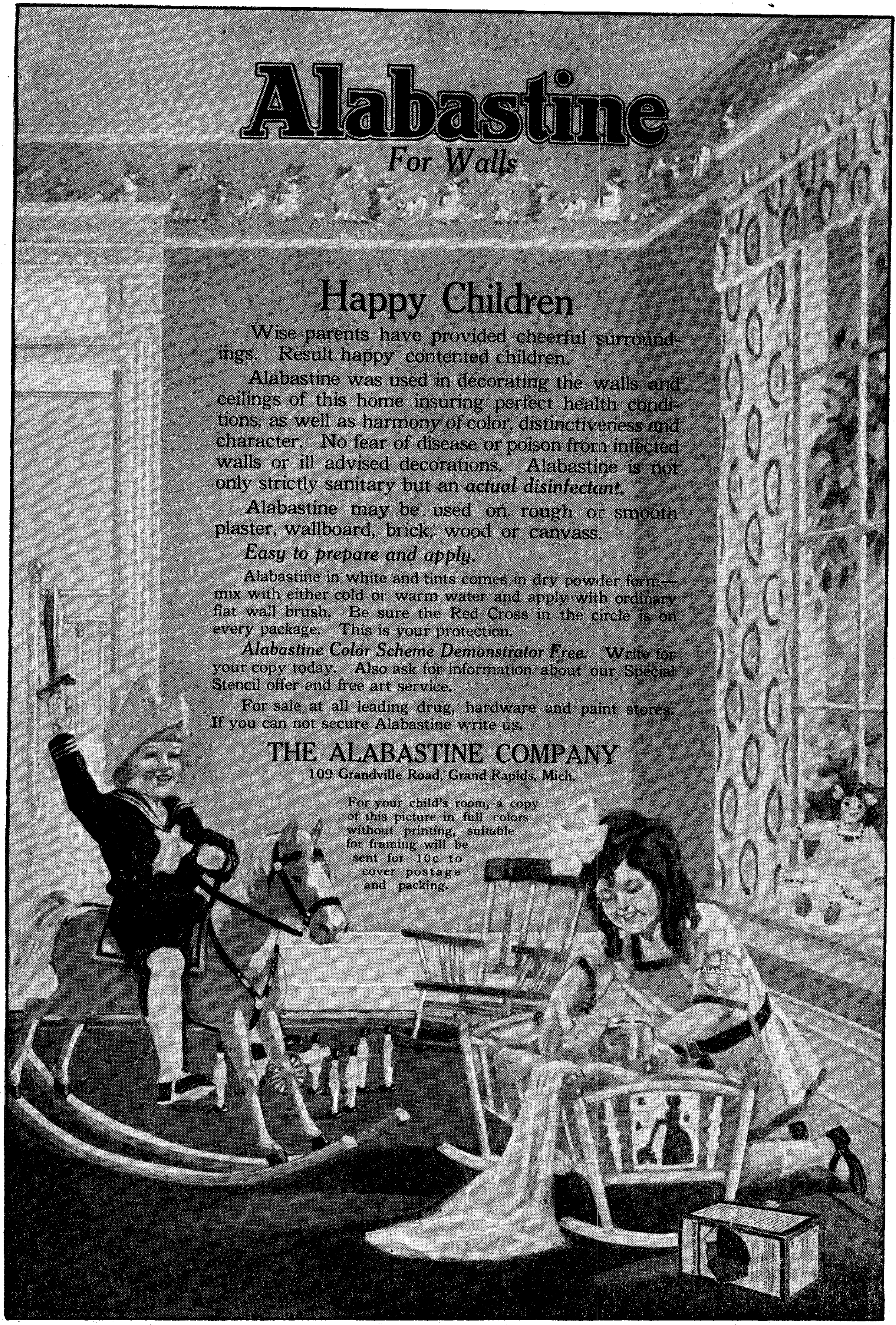
W. P. FULLER & CO., San Francisco and principal Pacific Coast Cities



Foyer with Valsparred Furniture

One of the Valsparred Bedrooms

The Valsparred Dining-room



Alabastine

For Walls

Happy Children

Wise parents have provided cheerful surroundings. Result happy contented children.

Alabastine was used in decorating the walls and ceilings of this home insuring perfect health conditions, as well as harmony of color, distinctiveness and character. No fear of disease or poison from infected walls or ill advised decorations. Alabastine is not only strictly sanitary but an *actual disinfectant.*

Alabastine may be used on rough or smooth plaster, wallboard, brick, wood or canvass.

Easy to prepare and apply.

Alabastine in white and tints comes in dry powder form—mix with either cold or warm water and apply with ordinary flat wall brush. Be sure the Red Cross in the circle is on every package. This is your protection.

Alabastine Color Scheme Demonstrator Free. Write for your copy today. Also ask for information about our Special Stencil offer and free art service.

For sale at all leading drug, hardware and paint stores. If you can not secure Alabastine write us.

THE ALABASTINE COMPANY
109 Grandville Road, Grand Rapids, Mich.

For your child's room, a copy of this picture in full colors without printing, suitable for framing will be sent for 10c to cover postage and packing.

(The Encyclopedia Press, Inc.), and there is a higher beauty still—the beauty of a great and brave faith. Francis Thompson and Lionel Johnson would have praised these stirring lines.

MILITARISM

"Peace, peace; and there was no peace."

By Blanche M. Kelly

Not at my ease in the tent nor adream in the hall,
  Not with my sword at my thigh and my lance at rest,
But full in the shock of the fray on the field let me fall,
  With the Conqueror's voice in my ears, and my eyes on His crest;

Where the horses flounder and plunge and the captains shout,
  And the Conqueror rides in the van on His stallion white;—
Whether I fall in the breach or go down in the rout,
  Let there be neither parley nor truce, let me die in the fight.

Here is a poem so gracious and noble in its glorification and spiritualization of every-day duties that any critical comment would be superfluous.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S PRAYER

By Blanche M. Kelly

Lady, who with tender ward
Didst keep the house of Christ the Lord,
Who didst set forth the bread and wine
Before the Living Wheat and Vine,
Reverently didst make the bed
Whereon was laid the holy Head
That such a cruel pillow prest
For our behoof, on Calvary's crest;
Be beside me while I go
About my labors to and fro.
Speed the wheel and speed the loom,
Guide the needle and the broom,
Make my bread rise sweet and light,
Make my cheese come foamy white,
Yellow may my butter be
As cowslips blowing on the lea.
Homely tho my task and small,
Be beside me at them all.
Then when I shall stand to face
Jesu in the judgment-place,
To me thy gracious help afford,
Who art the Handmaid of the Lord.

There has already been published an anthology of peace-poems, but there is material for a new one. We take this sincere and seasonable prayer from Francis A. Gaffney's "Sonnets and Other Verses" (P. J. Kenedy & Sons).

PRAYER FOR PEACE

By Francis A. Gaffney

O God of Armies, God Omnipotent,
  The widow's wail, the plaint of orphans, hear!
  Soothe dying sons, no touch or voice is near,
Save wing and screech of vulture, all intent.
With low of starving kine the air is rent;
  Our hearthstones are laid low; and bloody weir
  Of man and brute doth poison waters clear;
Grain rots, since scythe to murderous sword is bent.

O Thou, Whose birth was told by Angels' song
  Proclaiming gift of Peace on earth to men;
  Quick, dry our tears; bid clash and clangor cease!
Like Herod, war the innocents doth wrong;
  For them and us, the roof-tree lift again;
  God, born of woman, give thy women peace!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

FOUR GLIMPSES AT ADMIRAL DEWEY

When America's only living Admiral of the Navy passed to his last port, the great National hero of twenty years ago received such universal eulogy from press and public, that none could doubt his lasting hold on American hearts and memories. Often it happens that a man who has stood for a while in the public eye, heard the public plaudits, and smelled the fragrance of public wreathes, later slips back into the oblivion whence he came, but such has not been the case with George Dewey. At the hour of his triumph he was the best loved and most widely known of his nation. Later he settled down to quiet, earnest service on naval problems at his home in Washington, but not even the prominence of men who later held the public favor could dim the old sea-fighter's star.

From the earliest days, when he was with Farragut, say the press, he seemed destined to greatness, and, after the Civil War closed, his path was steadily upward, till he entered the temple of departed heroes, while every flag in the nation flew at half-mast.

Here are four thumb-nail sketches of the Admiral, as given partly in his autobiography, and partly in a diary which he kept. We begin in the Civil-War days, when the sloop of war, *Mississippi*, had caught fire while the Federal fleet was running the battery of Port Huron. Dewey was an officer of the vessel at that time, and he records the incident in these words:

Captain Smith had given the order to throw the guns of the port battery overboard in the hope that this would lighten the ship enough to float her. But the order was never carried out. He had to face the heartbreaking fact, to any captain of his indomitable courage, of giving up the ship.

"Can we save the crew?" he asked me.

"Yes, sir," I told him.

But there was no time to lose. Delay only meant still more wounded to move, with the danger of the fire in the storeroom reaching the powder-room before they were away.

The three boats on the starboard side toward the enemy's batteries had all been smashed by shells. The three on the port side were still seaworthy.

We got all the wounded in the first boat and started down the river, with directions to go on board one of our ships.

The second and third, which had some of the slightly wounded, as well as members of the crew who were unhurt, were told to make a landing near by on the bank and to send the boats back immediately.

They were slow in returning. The crew, as soon as they were against the ship's sides, began crowding. The officers had difficulty in keeping order. For the moment the bonds of discipline had been broken.

I apprehended the reason why the boats had been slow in returning. There was disinclination on the part of the oarsmen who had reached safety to make the trip

Detrick
Fine Cigars

Will You Accept This
HUMIDOR?

Size of Humidor $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$.

Your first order for 50 Detrick Perfecto Cigars at $2.50 brings you this metal made, Mahogany finished, handsome, durable cigar-keeping humidor. I am offering it as an inducement for you to try my cigars—its value prohibits giving it with any but the trial offer.

Detrick's Perfecto Cigars are of the finest possible quality, imported Sumatra wrapper, rich, even burning, hand made by experts. Direct from factory to you—you get the middleman's profit. Cigars their equal, cost you 10c each at your dealers.

My Proposition **Order a box of 50 Detrick Perfectos at $2.50, stating color preferred, and I will send with the cigars, the handsome, useful humidor as described above, all charges prepaid. Sample these cigars just as freely as you wish —*let your friends try them—if they* are not up to your expectations—if you are not delighted with their quality, return the remaining cigars and the humidor and we will willingly pay back your $2.50.**

You need not send money in advance if you have commercial rating.

I am so sure of the merits of my cigars—so sure that you will want to smoke them regularly—so sure you will get the best smoke *for your money you have ever had*—that to get you to TRY THEM, I am giving you this Humidor.

This is no youthful concern—I have been in business thirty years and refer you to any commercial agency for my financial responsibility.

J. F. DETRICK, Pres.

DETRICK CIGAR CO.
126 S. Ludlow St. Dayton, O.

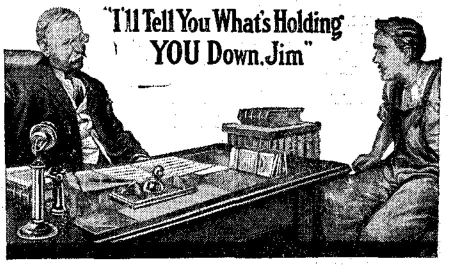
On orders west of Rocky Mts., add 50c extra *for delivery of humidor.*

Descriptive literature sent on request.

EXACT SIZE.

THE IDEAL GIFT FOR ANY OCCASION
50 Perfecto Cigars and this beautiful Humidor, makes a most appreciated gift. Order the outfit sent to your friends—send me your card to enclose.

PATENTS Write for How To Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.



"I'll Tell You What's Holding YOU Down, Jim"

"To be frank, you're short on headwork. You are good at packing and nailing up boxes, but many of our men can do as well. What we need right now is a Traffic Manager—a man who knows freight and express rates, classifications, and routing of shipments. Such a man could save us thousands of dollars every year, and we could well afford to pay him a good salary. But you can't fill *that* job—you haven't the training. If you had looked ahead of your job and prepared in spare time for such work, there would be a good position with a good salary open to you right now."

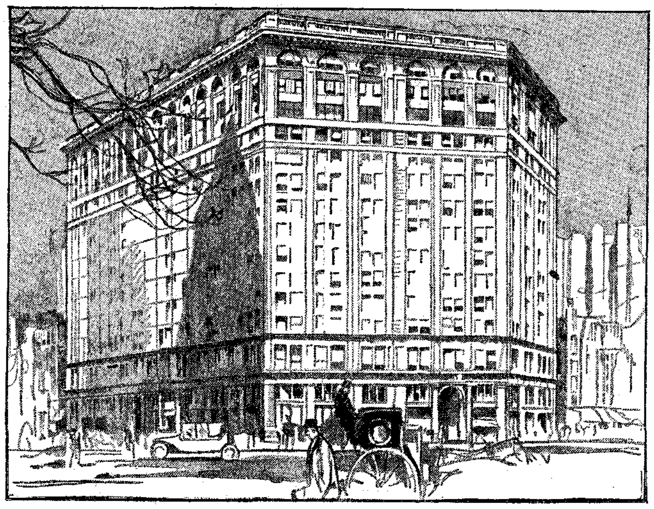
For 25 years the International Correspondence Schools have been a good friend to men situated like Jim. No matter where you live, what your work, how little education or spare time you have, the I. C. S. can help *you* get ready for advancement and better pay. Without obligating yourself, just mark and mail the coupon and *find out how.*

TEAR OUT HERE

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, Box 4877, Scranton, Pa.
Explain fully about your Course in the subject marked X:
☐ TRAFFIC Managem't
☐ Business Law
☐ Architecture
☐ Architectural Draft'g
☐ Electrical Engin'ing
☐ Mechanical "
☐ Mechanical Drafting
☐ ADVERTISING
☐ Bookkeeping
☐ Civil Service
☐ Ry. Mail Service
☐ Steam Engineering
☐ Civil Engineering
☐ AUTOMOBILES
☐ SELLING
☐ Stenography
☐ CHEMISTRY
☐ Illustrating
☐ Farming
☐ Poultry
☐ Languages

*Name*____________________

*Address*____________________



THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

SERVICE in this building is under the daily direction of the owners. By novel methods they have developed among the employees a genuine pride in the personality of this "business hotel." Here tenants are treated as guests. They become accustomed to having their slightest wants anticipated.

Service has given the *Fifth Avenue Building* prestige in a city chary of granting any distinction. It has gained the most aristocratic tenantry to be found in New York's uptown wholesale centre. It is the surpassing feature of the only business building with a nationally advertised address—Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

Added to this service is a location on Madison Square, with its exceptional transit facilities and its nearness to the railroad terminals, the retail, theatre and hotel districts. *Executives who need such a New York office can secure further details on request.*

NEW YORK CITY

FAB

BECOME AN EXPERT
ACCOUNTANT

Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,000 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning $3,000 to $10,000 a year. We train you quickly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. Examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of Bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—we prepare you from ground up. Course personally supervised by Wm. A. Chase, LL.M., C. P. A. (ex-Secretary Illinois State Board of Examiners in Accountancy), and large staff of experts. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for free book of Accountancy facts.

La Salle Extension University, Dept. 252-H, **Chicago, Ill.**

Lost Voices Restored

Imperfect Voices Made Perfect!

Is your voice weak, harsh or husky, or do you stammer? By a simple system of silent exericses, the vocal organ can be developed and strengthened.

Free Book If you would like to possess a fuller, stronger voice, our home method will fill your desire. *Write for booklet and literature.*

Perfect Voice Institute, Dept. 2402, 1810 Wilson Ave., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED
Actual search free. Send sketch or model. 90-page, 1917 Edition Patent Book free.
GEORGE P. KIMMEL, 250 Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

TYPEWRITERS
$10 & Up. All Makes. Save $25 to $50 on rebuilt at the factory by the well-known "Young Process." Sold for low cash—installment or rented. Rental applies on purchase price. Write for full details and guarantee. Free trial.
YOUNG TYPEWRITER CO., Dept. 46 Chicago

The Latest and Greatest of Handy Dictionaries

Just the Book YOU Need The Desk Standard Dictionary *Packed With Information*

The last word in dictionaries of handy size, especially abridged from Funk & Wagnalls NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY to meet the requirements of all possible users, from the business man or college student to the child in school. It is the most useful book of its size in the world and the largest portable dictionary on the market. It will slip easily into your suitcase or bag.

It contains 80,000 terms of all kinds in ONE VOCABULARY ORDER, including those of the latest coinage; 6,700 proper names, many recording recent events of the war; 11,700 lines of synonym treatment; 754 antonyms; 1,200 pictorial illustrations; and 1,200 foreign phrases.

Absolutely indispensable as a rapid-reference volume in your office and your home. Pays for itself over and over again in the constant help it gives you in solving perplexing questions and deciding doubtful points. Endorsed by leading educators throughout the country.

Large 8vo. Cloth, 902 pp., $1.50; with patent thumb-index, $1.80; Half Leather, with thumb-index, $2.25; Limp Morocco, with thumb-index, $5.00. Average carriage charges, 16 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, :: :: :: 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

back. What, if the next time the boats did not return at all? It would be a choice of drowning or of burning for those who were caught on board the *Mississippi*.

I determined to make sure of the boats' return, and on the impulse I swung myself down into one of the boats. . . . We were under fire all the way to the shore, but nobody was hit. As we landed on the shore I said to the men in the boats:

"Now, all of you except four get to cover behind the levee. Those four will stay with me to go back to the ship."

They obeyed one part of my command with great alacrity. That is, all but one scrambled over the levee in a free-for-all rush. The one who remained standing was a big negro, the ship's cook. He evidently understood that I meant him to be one of the four. When I called out, shaming them, in the name of their race, for allowing a negro to be the only one willing to return to save his shipmates, I did not lack volunteers.

Then, in the dim light, I discerned one man standing by the other boat, which had landed some distance up the beach. I called:

"Who is that standing by the cutter?"

The answer came:

"It is I, sir—Chase." He was one of the acting masters.

"Why don't you go off to the ship and get the rest of the officers and men?" I asked.

"I can't get the men to man the boat," he said.

When I called out asking them if they meant to desert their shipmates there was no reply. Then I told Chase to use his revolver and make them go, which he did. It is my firm belief that neither one of the boats would have returned to the ship if I had not gone ashore in one of them.

I was certainly as relieved to reach the ship as the men had been to reach shore. When I say that I lived five years in an hour, I should include about four and a half of the years in the few minutes that I was absent with the boats.

As soon as I was on deck Captain Smith came to me and said:

"I have been looking all over for you. I didn't know but you had been killed."

I explained hastily, and added that we had two empty boats alongside, which we might not have had except for my indiscretion. No word of commendation I have received is more precious to me than Captain Smith's report, in which he said:

"I consider that I should be neglecting a most important duty should I neglect to mention the coolness of my executive officer, Mr. George Dewey, and the steady, fearless, and gallant manner in which the officers and men of the *Mississippi* defended her, and the orderly and quiet manner in which she was abandoned."

The second picture is one of later days, when he was in command of the *Colorado* during a mutiny of the crew. While it had not been his ship, he had been given full charge by Commodore Thatcher. How he proceeded to deal with the refractory sailors is told in the Admiral's words:

Commodore H. K. Thatcher, in command of the *Colorado*, welcomed me on board heartily, notwithstanding my youth. He said the ship was in a bad state and gave me full authority in the government of the crew of seven hundred men.

Gradually I was able to identify the

Heat Your Home Nature's Way-*with* Warm Moistair

ROUND OAK
ROUND OAK MOISTAIR HEATING SYSTEM
DOE-WAH-JACK
Makers of Good Goods Only

Shun Sickness! Save Money!

So long as men lived in the great *Out-of-doors*, coughs, colds, catarrh, pneumonia and tuberculosis were scarcely known.

These ugly maladies are due largely to modern indoor life, where grossly *unsanitary* methods of heating, ventilating, and humidifying prevail—where disease germs run riot in the dirty, dry, breathed-over AIR! Thru this one cause alone, thousands *meet disaster*.

No longer need any family face such danger.

Some systems supply heat; others fresh air. But here's a system that operates *Nature's own way*—a system that supplies not only *warm* and *fresh* air, but *ever-changing* MOISTAIR—free from dust, gas, smoke and *dread disease germs*.

ROUND OAK

Moistair Heating System

The Only Heating System that Automatically Ventilates and HUMIDIFIES

Of the 60,000 Round Oak Heating Systems in use today, each, so far as we can learn, is giving unqualified satisfaction. Each is giving its owner a warm, cheery, comfortable home; each is flooding that home with fresh automatically humidified air; and each is proving durable, dependable, easy to operate, requiring least care.

Save Fuel by the Ton

Properly humidified air at 68 degrees is more comfortable than dry air at 75°. Add to this the further fuel economies effected by (1) *the Round Oak extra-deep fire pot* with combustion chamber full size to top; (2) longest fire travel inside the casing; (3) air-tight perfect fire control—and you have over all others a *positive fuel saving*.

Reflect that this more healthful and economical heating system is backed by over 46 years of experience and built by the makers of the Genuine Round Oak Stove; reflect that every dollar *invested* will come back in *service*, saving—SATISFACTION—then investigate further!

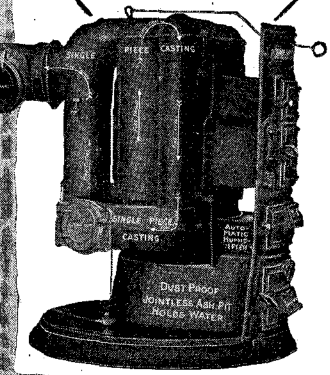
Valuable Book FREE!

Also complete Heating PLAN drawn up in blue print to meet your exact needs. Book explains all—contains blank which filled out and returned to US brings plan, costs and name of our dealer, if you wish. No obligation to you. Send coupon for this great book NOW! Many dealers sell Round Oaks on easy terms. To get the genuine, insist upon the trademark showing the Round Oak Indian.

The Beckwith Co.
Round Oak Folks
Established 1871
28 Front Street
Dowagiac
Michigan

Five Star Points of Round Oak Supremacy

- ***Health** Only Heating System that automatically ventilates and HUMIDIFIES.
- ***Comfort** Delivers pure, warm, ever-changing moist air, free from dust, gas, smoke—fitted with gas-tight doors and dampers.
- ***Economy** Longest fire travel all inside casing; improved hot blast *Ring*; extra deep fire pot; extra large combustion chamber affords perfect combustion; most heat on minimum of fuel.
- ***Convenience** Simple regulator controls entire system. Self-cleaning. Ash pit dust-proof—seamless; fitted with sprinkler. Non-leak door frame cast on—not bolted. Easy to operate.
- ***Durability** Materials used stand highest physical tests. All hinge pieces *drilled*, not cast. Never a bolt, where a rivet will do! Tight fittings guaranteed. *Good for generation of service.*



Clip this Coupon and Mail NOW!

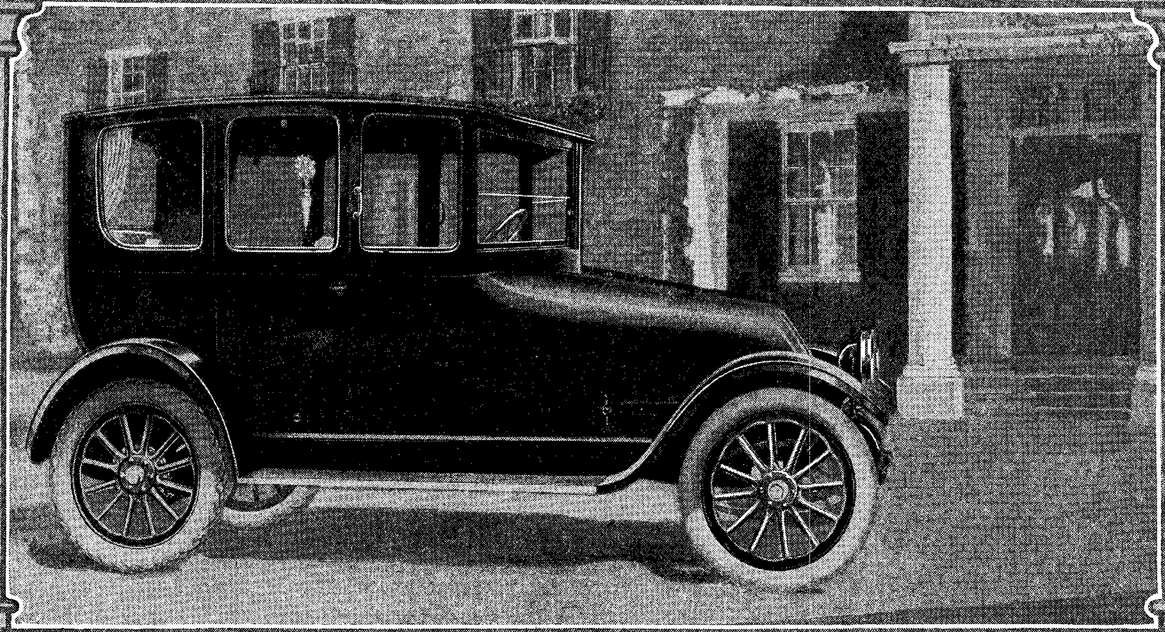
THE ROUND OAK FOLKS, 28 Front St., Dowagiac, Mich.

Gentlemen: Without obligation, I would appreciate receiving your latest book, which fully explains the advantages of Round Oak Moistair Heating System.

Name ....

Address ....

THE FRANKLIN CAR



FIND a man who has experienced the luxury of a Franklin Enclosed Car for *summer use.*

Ask him what he thinks of the Enclosed Car idea for summer.

He will tell you that he has made a *discovery* in motoring: that he will never use any other type of car: that all the objections you can think of are not true or do not apply to the Franklin.

He will tell you that the lightness and resilience of the Franklin make it practical for *any kind of driving*, on any sort of road, any time, anywhere.

That he gets all the *free-blowing air* there is — as much or as little as he wants.

That he can *regulate* the amount of ventilation. That he can instantly adjust the windows for any sort of weather—shut out dust or rain; drive for fifty miles on a hot summer afternoon and step out of the car *clean* and *cool.*

Then he will tell you what it means to his wife and family. The comfort of wearing what they please *en tour;* the freedom from grimy, parched skins and enveloping veils; the joy of stepping onto a hotel veranda without looking like the rescued survivors of a wrecked Cook's Tour.

Then he will come back to the specific features of Franklin construction—its *flexibility*, the *lightness* of its unsprung weight. He will tell you of *easy riding* over rough roads, its *liveliness* on the hills, its *maximum speed* from place to place, its economy in gasoline, its remarkable tire mileage.

Features that apply *equally* to Enclosed or Open models—the features that make the Franklin so definitely an *all-round efficient car.*

Touring Car	2280 lbs.	$1950.00	*Cabriolet*	2485 lbs.	$2750.00	*Town Car*	2610 lbs.	$3100.00
Runabout	2160 lbs.	1900.00	*Sedan*	2610 lbs.	2850.00	*Limousine*	2620 lbs.	3100.00
Four Pass. Roadster	2280 lbs.	1950.00	*Brougham*	2575 lbs.	2800.00	*All prices F. O. B. Syracuse*		

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

Beautiful Floors and Woodwork

When you buy a fine piece of furniture or piano for your home, you are satisfied with nothing short of the finest finish.

Your interior woodwork and your floors are as much a part of your furnishings as your piano and other furniture. Should they not be beautiful, too?

The secret of fine floors and woodwork is good varnish—that beautifies and protects—good varnish that lasts.

Manufacturers of fine pianos and furniture are experts on varnishing—most of them use Murphy Varnish. Hadn't *you* better use Murphy Varnish for your floors and woodwork?

Murphy Transparent Floor Varnish

"*the varnish that lasts longest*"

is the fine transparent varnish which brings out the subtle beauties of the wood and produces a surface that protects against wear, moisture and time. It gives you a floor that is smooth, clean and beautiful; it wears and lasts and always looks well.

Good dealers and good painters will supply you with Murphy Transparent Floor Varnish and other Murphy Varnishes and Enamel.

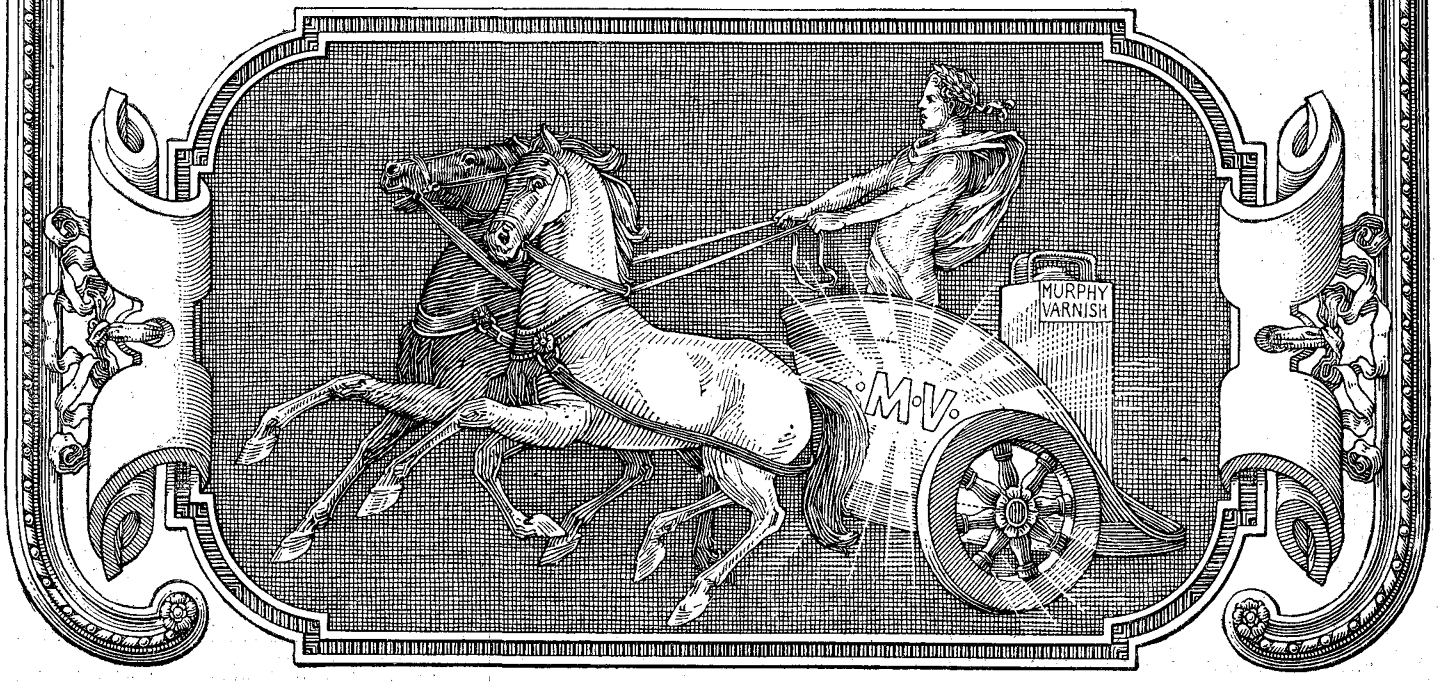
Murphy Transparent Interior
Murphy Transparent Exterior
Murphy Univernish
Murphy White Enamel

You will be interested in our book "Making a House into a Home." Send for it.

Murphy Varnish Company

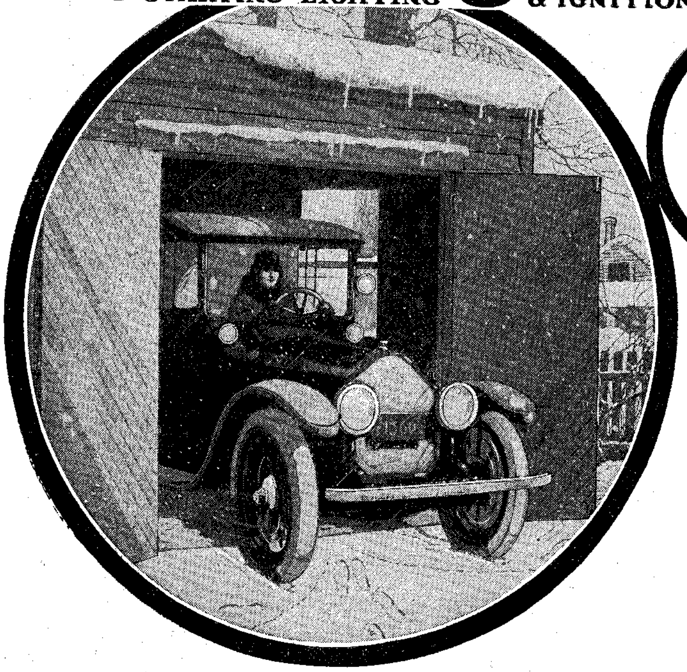
Franklin Murphy, jr., President

Newark New Jersey
Chicago Illinois



Westinghouse
STARTING LIGHTING & IGNITION EQUIPMENT

W
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC



Westinghouse Equipment Used on These Cars and Trucks:

Pleasure Cars

Allen
Anderson
Ben-Hur
Bimel Six
Chalmers Six-Thirty
Crawford
Cunningham
Daniels
Dort
Dorris
Drummond
Enger Twin Six
F. I. A. T.
Geneva Six
Glide Light Six
Gray-Dort
Great Eagle (U. S.)
Hal Twelve
Hupmobile
Kline Kar
Lexington
Locomobile
Marion-Handley
McFarlan Six
Mitchell C-42
Murray
National Highway Six
Ogren
Pierce-Arrow
Riddle Limousine
Singer
Stearns
Stewart Six

Motor Trucks

Dart*
Duplex-Power
Federal*
Garford
Gersix
Gramm-Bernstein
Kelly-Springfield*
Nelson-LeMoon
Pierce-Arrow*
Riker*
Service*
Stegeman
Wichita*
*Optional

Funeral Cars

Cunningham
Great Eagle (U. S.)
Michigan
Riddle

Fire Apparatus

American LaFrance
Maxim
Seagrave

Mine Locomotives

Milwaukee-Gasoline Locomotives

The Temperature Test

Through the long night, the cold has been ceaselessly working to put shackles on your engine.

It has thickened the lubricating oil, made a veritable refrigerator of the gas passages and sent the temperature of the gasoline plunging downwards.

In short, it has done almost everything possible to make the engine "stiff" and the fuel slow to vaporize.

Yet when you take the wheel of your car these winter mornings and press your foot on the starting button, it is up to your electrical system to undo all this in a moment.

Such mornings as these provide a severe test of your car's electrical equipment. And on such mornings as these you appreciate the exceptional engineering ability and the extra care that go into Westinghouse Equipment.

A quick start in cold weather requires a starter with capacity to whirl the flywheel of a "stiff" engine at high speed. This, in turn, demands a generator that does its part in keeping the storage battery fully charged. And, of course, there must be a "fat" spark in the combustion chambers.

Westinghouse Starting Motors are built to turn over the flywheel of a cold engine at from 150 to 175 revolutions a minute, insuring rapid vaporizing of the gas, and to do it with the least current, so as not to drain the battery.

Westinghouse Generators begin charging the battery at low engine-speed, but are so regulated that they do not overcharge it at high speed. Westinghouse Ignition Units can be counted upon to put the spark where it's needed when it's needed.

These are some of the reasons the makers of the fifty-three automobiles here named are willing to pay the higher price for Westinghouse Equipment.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.
Automobile Equipment Department
Shadyside Works Pittsburgh, Pa.

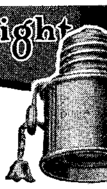
You Need This New Book
English Grammar Simplified

by James C. Fernald, L.H.D. The book men and women in homes and offices have often wished for to clear up grammar difficulties quickly and simply without pedantic rules and discussions. Common-sense explanations of all the points that puzzle, arranged in a form so easily accessible that the answer to any question, even the smallest detail, can be found in a moment. It is a grammar authority particularly developed as a handy reference for men and women who need a simple, immediate answer whenever a doubtful point arises in their use of English. *A handy volume, cloth bound, 75 cents; by mail, 83 cents.*

"Wonderfully comprehensive and satisfying."
—*Evening Sun, New York*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

For a Dim Light All Night



Turn down your electric lights with the DIM-A-LITE and avoid the odor, dirt and danger of oil "night-lamps."

DIM-A-LITE Attachment, Fits any Socket and Lamp, $1.10
DIM-A-LITE Fixture Socket (Permanent Type), 1.50
DIM-A-LITE Portable, with Cord and Plug, 3.75

Ask any dealer, or by mail postpaid. Write for circulars and facts on saving of current.

Wirt Company, 5514 Lena St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

DIM-A-LITE
FIVE CHANGES OF LIGHT

worst characters. They were the ones I had to tame. The ringleader was a giant red-headed Englishman named Webster. Many of his mates were in bodily fear of this great brute. The prison being full, I had him put down in the hold in irons.

One day I heard a breaking of glass, and the orderly told me that Webster had broken free of his irons, had driven the sentry out of the hold, and, in a blind rage, was breaking up stone bottles of soda and ale that were stored there.

I sent the master-at-arms to arrest him, and the master-at-arms came back to report that Webster had sworn he would kill the first man that tried to come down the ladder into the hold.

Such a situation was not to be endured. I took my revolver and started for the hold. When I came to the ladder, Webster yelled up the threat which had made the others hesitate in view of his known ferocity. Of course, any one going down the ladder would expose his whole body to an attack before his head was below the deck level and he could see his adversary. But any temporizing with the fellow meant a bad effect on the whole ship's company.

"Webster, this is the executive officer, Mr. Dewey," I called to him. "I am coming down and, Webster, you may be sure of this—if you raise a finger against me I shall kill you."

I stept down the ladder quickly, to see Webster standing with a stone ale-bottle in his hand ready to throw. But he did not throw it, and submitted to arrest peaceably.

A similar account of the Admiral in handling mutiny, and one perhaps more dramatic, is given by the Chattanooga *News*. It happened in 1886, when Dewey commanded the old *Kearsarge*. We are told:

> Dewey was a stern disciplinarian. Arming himself with twelve revolvers, it is recorded that he ordered the ship's writer in front of him and entered the hatch where the crew was assembled.
>
> "Call the roll," Dewey ordered the writer, a pistol in each hand and the rest in the breast of his coat. The writer called: "John Jones."
>
> "Here," was the mechanical reply.
>
> Dewey picked out Jones and said: "John Jones, I see you. I am going to have your name called once more, and if you do not answer and immediately go up on deck you are a dead man. Call the roll!"
>
> "John Jones," called the writer.
>
> No answer.
>
> Dewey fired, and John Jones dropt.
>
> "Now, men," continued Dewey, cocking his pistols, "the roll will be continued. As each man's name is called he will answer and go up on deck. Call the roll!"
>
> The mutiny was ended. But the *Kearsarge* incident was, to Dewey, the most disheartening in his entire career, because his iron discipline had to be enforced by the shedding of American blood.

In the third side-light on the great Admiral is explained the much-talked-of affair with Vice-Admiral Diedrichs at the time of the battle at Manila Bay. Dewey describes this in his autobiography, writing:

> At a dinner given me at the White House upon my return home, President McKinley mentioned repeated statements

Firestone

Traction

The sure push forward of the Non Skid tread, with its grip against side slip, attracts added thousands of motorists to Firestone Tires every winter. The quality of Firestone rubber, as well as the design of the Non-Skid tread, accounts for this. The "life," buoyancy and tensile strength of the rubber enable the tires to get a grip and hold it.

This same quality means greater resiliency. An easy, comfortable ride, as well as a safe one, over roads that would otherwise jiggle and jar and jolt one.

All this is yours on Firestone Tires, with the economy of Most Miles per Dollar. Your dealer will supply you.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER CO.
Akron, Ohio Branches and Dealers Everywhere

Firestone
NON SKID NON SKID

Harmony
A PIPE BLEND of five distinct kinds of Imported and Domestic tobacco-each kind alone having a delightful aroma and natural flavor without the slightest harshness
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Why a BLEND of good tobaccos is better than any ONE tobacco

Some day the scientist who grew a fruit which was half pear and half apple may be able to "cross" rich tobacco with mild tobacco and grow a new, unheard-of leaf having the qualities of several tobaccos. But until he does, no one kind of tobacco can ever be both rich and yet delicately mild at the same time.

It requires a *blend* of good tobaccos. Harmony Pipe Blend gives you this desirable flavor "rich-mildness" because its rich and mild tobaccos are *exactly* suited to one another and *exactly* proportioned.

Let your mellowest old pipe show you how much more delicious a *blend* is than any one tobacco by itself.

15¢
Full weight
2-oz. tin

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

HARMONY
A PIPE BLEND

If your dealer cannot supply you, enclose 15 cents in stamps, for the full-weight 2-oz tin, postage prepaid. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., 212 Fifth Avenue, New York

WHERE TO KEEP THE CAR

It's a bigger problem than the price of gasoline, and once solved correctly means a saving of time, trouble and money. Our book, "Where to Keep the Car," should be read by every owner of an automobile. Send for it today. WHITAKER-GLESSNER COMPANY, Dept. D, Portsmouth, Ohio.

THIS BOOK SOLVES THE PROBLEM

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

$548 Buys It!

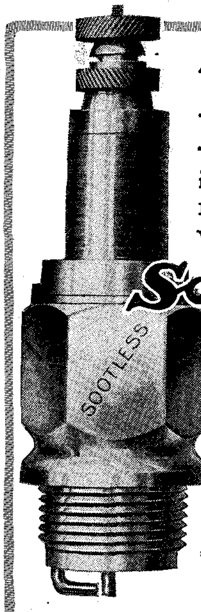
Ready-Cut Homes All lumber, lath, shingles, doors, windows, frames, hardware, pipe, gutter and painting material, for this pretty, roomy bungalow. Satisfaction guaranteed—or money back. This means great saving over regular prices.

Send For Book

Send for "Book of Homes," Free

Beautiful book—full of wonderful bargains. FREE plans—FREE estimates.

Montgomery Ward & Co. Dept. AY132
New York Chicago Kansas City
Ft. Worth Portland, Ore.
WRITE HOUSE NEAREST YOU.



The Best Built Cars in America are factory-equipped with

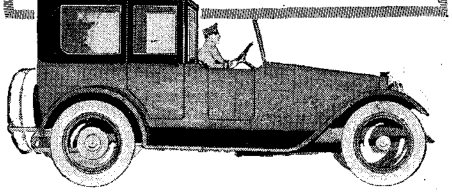
Sootless Plugs

Because *Perfect Service* is more essential than a few cents difference in price.

Try *Sootless* Plugs. $1.25 each. At your dealers. Or order direct. Write for free interesting booklet.

Dept. "D"

Oakes & Dow Co.
BOSTON - MASS.



in the press about the friction in my relations with Vice-Admiral von Diedrichs, in command of the German squadron.

"There is no record of it at all on the files," he said.

"No, Mr. President," I answered. "As I was on the spot and familiar with the situation from day to day, it seemed best that I look after it myself at a time when you had worries enough of your own."

On the twelfth, Vice-Admiral von Diedrichs arrived on his flag-ship, the *Kaiserin Augusta.* This made three German cruisers in the harbor. I learned that another was expected. Already, on the sixth, a German transport, the *Darmstadt*, bringing 1,400 men as relief crews for the German vessels, had appeared. Such a transfer, for which I readily gave permission, while it might have been unusual in a blockaded harbor, might at the same time be easily explained as a matter of convenience for the German squadron, which was absent from its regular base at Kiaochow. The *Darmstadt*, however, with her force of men nearly equal to the total number of my own crews, remained at anchor for four weeks.

As my rank was inferior to Vice-Admiral von Diedrichs's, I made the first call in the usual exchange of visits. In the course of conversation I referred to the presence of the large German force and to the limited German interests in the Philippines (there was only one German commercial house in Manila), and this in a courteous manner amounting to a polite inquiry, which, I thought, was warranted, particularly in view of the fact that six days had elapsed without the *Darmstadt* transferring her men. To this the Vice-Admiral answered:

"I am here by order of the Kaiser, sir," from which I could only infer that I had express myself in a way that excited his displeasure.

And then, the greatest hours—those of the Sunday morning at Manila. The story of the battle is too well-known to require minutely detailed description, but we may read of it, in the words of Admiral Dewey, as he wrote them in his diary and in his autobiography:

> It was my fortune to be in command on May 1, 1898, of an American squadron in the first important naval action against a foreign foe since the War of 1812. The morning that we steamed into Manila Bay marked an epoch in the history of our Navy and our country in its relations with other great nations.
>
> A battle in a harbor whose name was unknown to our average citizen made us a world Power, with a resultant impetus to the national imagination and a new entail of national responsibilities.
>
> My orders were to capture or destroy the enemy's force and to conduct offensive operations in the Philippine Islands. These orders I endeavored to obey with all possible expedition, in keeping with the traditions of our Navy.

Somehow, as we read the Admiral's commentaries on the event, we feel that he must have sighted the Spanish fleet with some relief, for there is a touch of a fighting man's emotion on the eve of triumph in the following entry:

> Before me now was the object for

Wanted!

A $50,000 Man

For the position of general manager. Must be the very best. Salary $50,000 to begin with; $100,000 a year after making good. Address

Wanted-A $50,000 Man

THE response to this advertisement, run by a big Boston corporation, was enormous. Hundreds of applicants presented themselves, but one by one they were turned down. Their training and knowledge of business principles were not broad enough to fit them for the position. What was wanted was a man with a trained mind—a man who knew the great fundamental principles upon which all business is built.

There are many big positions waiting, right now, for men who are prepared to fill them. Yet qualified men are seldom found. There is a dearth of good material, a famine in the market. In almost every big business there are $10,000—and even $15,000—positions open, waiting for the right man to step in.

The big fundamental principles behind your work

You feel and *know* that you have the capacity for greater success. But conscientious work *alone* will not fit you to get ahead. You must be *prepared* before you can hope to rise much above your present position. You must *master the fundamental principles behind the work you are now doing and which underlie the job ahead of you.*

It is this broad grasp of the fundamentals of business that the Alexander Hamilton Institute is teaching to more than 50,000 men in America today.

Based upon the actual experience of thousands of successful business men

The Institute collects, classifies, and transmits to you thru the Modern Business Course and Service the best thought and practice in modern business. It will give you a thoro and sound training in the fundamental principles underlying all departments of business—it will give you a knowledge that could otherwise be obtained *only* by years of bitter experience—if at all.

Advisory Council

Business and educational authority of the highest standing are represented in the Advisory Council of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. This Council includes Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Judge E. H. Gary, Head of the U. S. Steel Corporation; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce; and Jeremiah W. Jenks, the statistician and economist.

The kind of men enrolled

Among the 50,000 subscribers are such men as H. C. Osborn, President, American Multigraph Sales Co.; Melville W. Mix, President of the Dodge Mfg. Co.; Geo. M. Verity, President of the American Rolling Mills; William H. Ingersoll, Marketing Manager of the biggest watch company in the world; N. A. Hawkins, General Sales Manager of the Ford Motor Co., and scores of others equally prominent.

In the Standard Oil Co., 242 men are enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute; in the U. S. Steel Corporation, 450; in the National Cash Register Co., 194; in the General Electric Co., 282; in the Pennsylvania Railroad, 87—and so on down the list of the biggest concerns in America.

Helps men succeed in a big way

Daily there filter into headquarters in New York many intensely human stories, showing what the Modern Business Course and Service has done for its subscribers.

One day you hear of a brilliant lad of twenty-two, in a big New York bank, rising to a $9,500 job, and giving credit to the Institute for his success.

The next day a factory manager writes that the Course has just helped him save his firm $7,000 a year. And that a "fair slice" of this went to increase his salary.

The next day a man in a western concern tells how he saved the firm $37,000 a year *by one suggestion*, and what happened then to *his* salary.

These are only typical cases. There are literally hundreds of them. Such remarkable cases are cited by the score in "Forging Ahead in Business"—a 135-page book which will be sent free to you on request.

"Forging Ahead in Business"

A careful reading of this 135-page book, "Forging Ahead in Business," copy of which we will send you free, will repay you many times over. It will help measure what you know—what you don't know, and what you should know—to make success *sure*. This Course and Service will fit you to grasp the opportunities that are bound to come to those who are prepared.

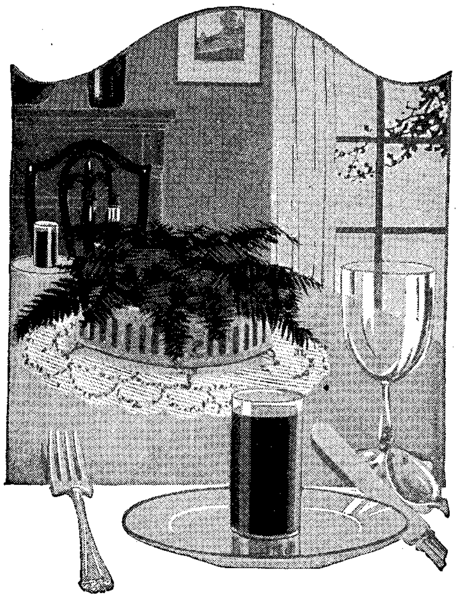
ALEXANDER HAMILTON INSTITUTE
549 ASTOR PLACE NEW YORK CITY

Send me "Forging Ahead in Business"—FREE

Name..

Business Address..

Business Position..



Welch's
THE NATIONAL DRINK

Start Breakfast With Welch's There is a natural craving for fruit as a first course for breakfast.

Many people are finding in Welch's a delightful change from the ordinary breakfast fruit.

Welch's is just the pure, undiluted, unsweetened juice of the finest Concords—grapes for which Welch gives a premium price.

Welch's has a tang, a tartness and a tonic property grateful to palate and stomach.

To vary the fruit course for breakfast, try a small glass (iced). You'll find this new use for Welch's a fine morning habit. 10c a bottle and up at grocers, druggists and confectioners.

Send for Our Booklet, "Welch Ways"

The Dealer Who Serves You Well, Serves You Welch's.

The Welch Grape Juice Company,
Westfield, N.Y

FREE Trial
Piedmont Red Cedar Chests protect furs, woolens and plumes from moths, etc. Finest gift. **15 days' free trial.** Factory prices. *Write today for 64-page free catalog.*
PIEDMONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO., Dept. 60, Statesville, N. C.

FROG IN YOUR THROAT
The Voice and Cough Lozenge
USED BY SPEAKERS 10¢ PER BOX
and others who must be in good voice.
At all Druggists
FROG

> which I had made the month's preparations and which, indeed, must ever be the supreme test of a naval officer's career. I felt confident of the outcome, tho I had no thought that victory would be won at so slight a cost to our own side.
>
> Confidence was exprest in the very precision with which the dun, war-colored hulls of the squadron followed in column behind the flag-ship, keeping their intervals excellently. All the guns were pointed constantly at the enemy, while the men were at their stations waiting the word. There was no break in the monotones of the engines save the mechanical voice of the leadsman, or an occasional low-toned command by the quartermaster at the "conn," or the roar of a Spanish shell. The Manila batteries continued their inaccurate fire, to which we paid no attention.
>
> The misty haze of the tropical dawn had hardly risen when, at 5:15, at long range, the Cavite forces and Spanish squadron opened fire. Our course was not one leading directly toward the enemy, but a converging one keeping him on our starboard bow. Our speed was eight knots, and our converging course and ever-varying position must have confused the Spanish gunners. My assumption that the Spanish fire would be hasty and inaccurate proved correct.
>
> So far as I could see none of our ships was suffering any damage, while in view of my limited ammunition-supply it was my plan not to open fire until we were within effective range, and then to fire as rapidly as possible with all our guns.

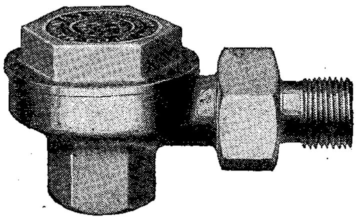
And then we come to the quiet and contained order which caught the ear and fancy of the nation—the one to Gridley. The Admiral leads up to it in a manner which is simplicity itself:

> At 5:40, when we were within a distance of 5,000 yards, I turned to Captain Gridley and said:
>
> "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley."
>
> While I remained on the bridge with Lamberton, Brumby, and Stickney, Gridley took his station in the conning-tower and gave the order to the battery. The very first gun to speak was an eight-inch from the forward turret of the *Olympia*, and this was the signal for all the other ships to join the action.
>
> At about the time that the Spanish ships were first sighted, two submarine mines were exploded between our squadron and Cavite, some two miles ahead of our column. On account of the distance, I remarked to Lamberton:
>
> "Evidently the Spaniards are already rattled."
>
> However, they explained afterward that the premature explosions were due to a desire to clear a space in which their ships might maneuver.
>
> When the flag-ship reached the five-fathom curve off Cavite she turned to the westward, and at the nearest point to the enemy our range was only two thousand yards.
>
> There had been no cessation in the rapidity of fire maintained by our whole squadron and the effect of its concentration, owing to the fact that our ships were kept so close together, was smothering, particularly upon the two largest ships, the *Reina Cristina* and *Castilla*.
>
> The *Don Juan de Austria* first, and then the *Reina Cristina*, made brave and desperate attempts to charge the *Olympia*, but becoming the target for all our batteries they turned and ran back.
>
> The *Castilla* fared little better than the *Reina Cristina*. All except one of her guns were disabled; she was set on fire by our shells, and finally abandoned by her crew after they had sustained a loss of twenty-three killed and eighty wounded.
>
> The *Don Juan de Austria* was badly damaged and on fire; the *Isla de Luzon* had three guns dismounted, and the *Marques del Duero* was also in a bad way. Admiral Montojo, finding his flag-ship no longer manageable, half her people dead or wounded, her guns useless, and the ship on fire, gave the order to abandon and sink her, and transferred his flag to the *Isla de Cuba* shortly after seven o'clock.
>
> Victory was already ours, tho we did not know it. Owing to the smoke over the Spanish squadron there were no visible signs of the execution wrought by our guns when we started upon our fifth run past the enemy.
>
> We were keeping up our rapid fire, and the flag-ship was opposite the center of the Spanish line, when the captain of the *Olympia* made a report to me which was as startling as it was unexpected. This was to the effect that on board the *Olympia* there remained only fifteen rounds per gun for the five-inch battery.
>
> It was a most anxious moment for me. So far as I could see, the Spanish squadron was as intact as ours. I had reason to believe that their supply of ammunition was as ample as ours was limited. Nelson once feelingly said that, if he were killed, the want of frigates would be found written on his heart. In my case it would have been the want of ammunition.
>
> I decided to withdraw temporarily from action for a redistribution of ammunition if necessary. For I knew that fifteen rounds of five-inch ammunition would be shot away in five minutes. But even as we were steaming out of range the distress of the Spanish ships became evident. Some of them were perceived to be on fire, and others were seeking protection behind Cavite Point.
>
> The *Don Antonio de Ulloa*, however, still retained her position at Stangley Point, where she had been moored. Moreover, the Spanish fire, with the exception of the Manila batteries, had ceased entirely. It was clear that we did not need a very large supply of ammunition to finish our morning's task. And, happily, it was found that the report about the *Olympia's* five-inch ammunition had been incorrectly transmitted—it was that fifteen rounds had been fired per gun, not that only fifteen rounds remained.

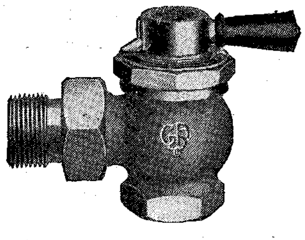
Then we reach his description of the concluding fighting. In the Admiral's words the narrative runs:

> Feeling confident of the outcome, I now signaled that the crews, who had had only a cup of coffee at 4 A.M., should have their breakfast. The public at home, on account of this signal, to which was attributed a nonchalance that had never occurred to me, reasoned that breakfast was the real reason for our withdrawing from action. Meanwhile, I improved the opportunity to have the commanding officers report on board the flag-ship.
>
> There had been such a heavy flight of shells over us that each captain when he

What was Good Enough for Your Father Will not Suffice for You.



Dunham Radiator Trap



Dunham Inlet Valve

A GENERATION ago tin bathtubs were a luxury. Today even the most modest home is equipped with shining porcelain.

Our grandmothers boasted of their wood ranges, but only because they knew naught of the gas stove and the electric cooker.

New standards of living and of comfort have supplanted the old. The present-day world demands much—gets much—and when all is said and done, gets it economically.

Yet you—the luxury and comfort of whose homes would astound a past generation—you voluntarily undergo the uncertainties and the veritable hardships that are characteristic of every method of domestic heating but the Dunham Vapor Heating System. In this particular, you are content with what sufficed your father.

You who would squirm at the thought of a tin bathtub, who would scorn a coal range, in whose homes machine-work has largely supplanted hand-work

—knocking, hissing, pounding radiators disturb your days and your nights the winter long, just as they did your father.

—unreliable dampers harass you. They require your constant attention, cause you trip after trip to the cellar. So, too, your father was embarrassed.

—you rise early of a winter morning in what is really an unheated room, or else you get up unrefreshed. For the night long you've breathed stale, vitiated air. In this you have not advanced beyond your father's standard.

And all this hardship!—all this discomfort is entirely unnecessary! Has been for years past—since the advent of the Dunham Vapor Heating System.

For the Dunham Vapor Heating System assures to every home in which it is installed an abundant comfort, an unprecedented convenience, and fuel economy.

Where there is Dunham Heating, radiators cannot knock or hiss, for the Dunham Radiator Trap (a device exclusive to the Dunham System) forces all the air and water from out the radiator, but it retains every atom of the heat-giving costly vapor. Air and water are responsible for noisy radiators.

It is this appliance, too, that is in part responsible for the economy of the Dunham System. For it conserves heat; and the price of heat is high.

The Dunham Inlet Valve is a refinement of pronounced value. It is located at the top of the radiator, eliminating the necessity of stooping to turn the heat on or off. One single turn suffices to admit a full volume of heat-giving vapor. There is no wrist-tiring, back-racking twisting.

And the Dunham Vapor Heating System permits of perfect heat control. Damper doors are mechanically opened and shut—thus the temperature of each room in the home is automatically kept at one of two predetermined temperatures.

There is comfort in going to bed cozy warm, with the certainty of rising at any previously decided hour in equal comfort. And knowing, positively, that all during the long hours of the night, unwatched, the heat of the fire has mechanically been tempered, and so the temperature has been automatically lowered.

Dunham Heating assures positive pressure control, with absolutely no attention after the controlling device has been set.

A world of winter comfort awaits you who install a Dunham Vapor Heating System—a comfort that is in keeping with the times—that is yours by right.

Dunham Heating can be applied with equal success to homes in the building and to homes already built. A steam fitter can Dunhamize your old-fashioned hot-water or steam heating equipment.

A Dunham Vapor Heating System is not cheap—neither is it costly. But it represents the utmost possible in material value. It will render a service far in excess of its actual cost.

Let us figure with you personally—show you the way to greater comfort and to fuel economy.

C. A. DUNHAM CO., Marshalltown, Iowa.

DIVISION SALES OFFICES:

Chicago New York San Francisco

BRANCHES:

Boston
Rochester
Albany
Philadelphia
Washington, D. C.
Birmingham
Pittsburgh
Cleveland
Detroit
Indianapolis
Louisville
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
Davenport
Des Moines
St. Louis
Kansas City
Fort Worth
Dallas
Denver
Cheyenne
Salt Lake City
Spokane
Portland, Ore.
Seattle
Los Angeles

C. A. DUNHAM CO., Ltd., Toronto, Canada

Branch Offices:

Halifax Montreal Ottawa Winnipeg Vancouver

Send this coupon if you intend to build.

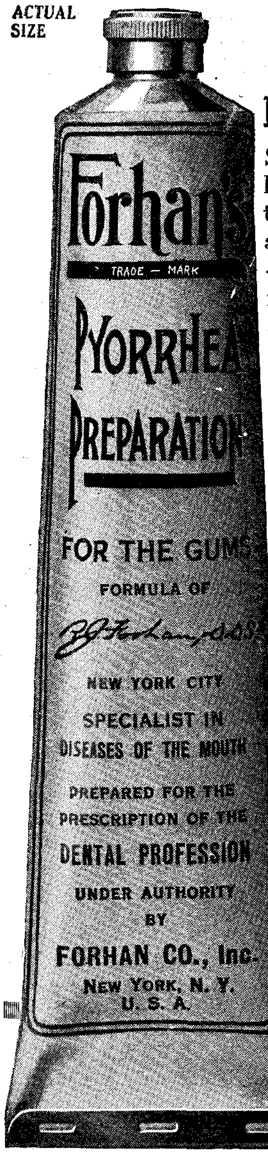
C. A. DUNHAM COMPANY, Marshalltown, Iowa
Fill in on dotted lines and sign.
I plan to build a residence of.......rooms.
I plan to build an apartment bldg. of.......suites.
My Architect is ____________________
His Address is ____________________
Name ____________________
Address ____________________

The DUNHAM
VAPOR HEATING SYSTEM

Our advice is yours for the asking. Fill in the coupon that fits your needs. You do not obligate yourself, but the mere sending of the coupon entitles you to a copy of our unique booklet, "The 3 H's"—a cheerful message of Heat, Health and Happiness, that you will enjoy reading.

Send this coupon if dissatisfied with present heating system.

C. A. DUNHAM COMPANY, Marshalltown, Iowa
Fill in on dotted lines and sign.
We burned......tons of coal.
We have............rooms.
We have steam heating........
We have hot water heating.....
We are troubled with:
Pounding in radiators............
Overheated rooms.........
Cold rooms.........
Cold or half-heated radiators....
Hissing, sputtering valves.......
Inability to regulate heat.......
Name ____________________
Address ____________________



Use Daily Like a Dentifrice

Start Before you have the symptoms so common among those past 40: *inflamed* or receding gums, an early warning of approaching Pyorrhea (or Riggs' Disease), causing loosening of the teeth. Use Forhan's Pyorrhea Preparation daily like a dentifrice.

It Will Prevent Pyorrhea, keep your gums hard, and save your teeth. But if you believe you already have Pyorrhea, CONSULT YOUR DENTIST at once, as his treatment is *vitally necessary*. He will probably prescribe the preparation as an aid to his treatment.

It Brings Prompt Relief in most cases. Very pleasant to the taste.

LARGE TUBE, 50c (as illustrated). New half-size 30c. If your druggist hasn't it, send us his name with 10c in stamps and we will send 5 trial tubes (enough for your family and friends). FORHAN COMPANY, 206 6th Av., New York.

BANNERMAN **ARMY AUCTION BARGAINS**

Saddles, $3.00 up. New uniforms, $1.50 up.
Army 7 shot carbine $3.50; ctges. 1½c each
U. S. N. Winchester high power rifle 6m/m, $9.85
Team harness $21.85 up. C. W. Army Revolvers, $1.65
Remington Army Revolver, $4.85; ctges. 1c each
Mauser High Power rifle with 200 ctges. $19.85
15 Acres Government Auction Goods Bargains illustrated and described in 428 large page wholesale and retail cyclopedia catalogue, mailed 25c east and 30c west of Mississippi River.
FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

NATHAN FLEXIBLE NO-METAL ARCH SUPPORTS

RUBBER — LEATHER — CANVAS MOULDED IN PLACE WITH RUBBER — RUSSIA CALF LEATHER — NATHAN

give immediate relief to tired, aching feet, rest the body and aid Nature to restore normal strength to weakened arches. Relieve and prevent flat feet. At dealers or direct.

Write for Booklet and Free 10-Day Trial Offer

FITS ANY SHOE

View of arch cut with knife **Nathan Anklet Support Co. 90-A Reade St. N.Y.**

My Facial Beauty Exercises

will make you look and feel many years younger.

Won't you let me tell you *how you can remove wrinkles* and restore the fresh complexion and contour of girlhood as thousands of others have done? No massage, face washes or lotions, electricity, plasters, fillings or surgery. Nothing artificial; just Nature's way!

Write today for my new FREE booklet, "Facial Beauty Culture." If you will tell me in confidence what improvements you would like, I can write you more helpfully.

KATHRYN MURRAY
Suite C-2, Garland Building CHICAGO
The first woman to teach Scientific Facial Exercise

arrived was convinced that no other ship had such good luck as his own in being missed by the enemy's fire, and expected the others to have both casualties and damages to their ships to submit. But fortune was as pronouncedly in our favor at Manila as it was later at Santiago. To my gratification, not a single life had been lost; and, considering that we would rather measure the importance of an action by the scale of its conduct than by the number of casualties, we were immensely happy.

The concentration of our fire at once when we were within telling range had given us an early advantage in demoralizing the enemy, which has ever been the prime factor in naval battle.

After a characteristically brief review of the slight injuries to the American squadron, Dewey passes on to the conclusion of the morning, when, after the crew had breakfasted, they proceeded to finish up what Spanish vessels remained to threaten them. He tells us:

> At 11:16 A.M. we stood in to complete our work. There remained to oppose us, however, only the batteries and the gallant little *Ulloa*. Both opened fire as we advanced. But the contest was too unequal to last more than a few minutes. Soon the *Ulloa* under our concentrated fire went down valiantly with her colors flying.

And that night he wrote in his diary (not to be confounded with his autobiography, which has been quoted heretofore):

> Reached Manila at daylight. Immediately engaged the Spanish ships and batteries at Cavite. Destroyed eight of the former, including the *Reina Cristina* and *Castilla*. Anchored at noon off Manila.

And that was all.

And after the triumphal return of the Admiral, when he marched down Fifth Avenue in New York through the great arch that had been erected in his honor, the musicians and song-writers of the nation took up the popular idol, and wrote countless songs on the Battle, the marines, and on the hero himself. Music-halls rang for months with the songs of the victory—for all that a show had to include, to be a success, was a diminutive and attractive maiden who might lift up her thin voice to melody with such words as "Down at Manila." The piece was sure of a run.

And the comic papers, which see humor in everything, even in the downfall of the proud old Spanish Bourbons, wrote squibs about it all. For instance, a writer on the Topeka *Capital* dashed off a half-dozen lines which traveled the length and breadth of newspaperdom within a week or two. They run:

O dewy was the morning
  Upon the first of May,
And Dewey was the admiral,
  Down in Manila Bay.
And dewy were the Regent's eyes,
  Those orbs of royal blue,
And dew we feel discouraged?
  I dew not think we dew!

POINTS FROM PARIS

When good Americans die, it is said, they all go to Paris; but in these war-times, more than one American goes to Paris first, and then dies afterward—of the struggle to adjust himself to strange conditions which the war has brought to that once gay city. We constantly receive letters from the French capital telling of the hostilities and their effect on the people, but seldom do we get such a cluster of thumb-nail sketches as a contributor has recently forwarded to the New York *Tribune*, telling of such little details as often escape the eye of the seasoned traveler, and which are usually adjudged too trifling for the professional correspondent.

We read with no slight interest, for instance, that:

> Parisians must have had a lot of fun naming things—their streets, for example: "The Street of the Four Sons"; "The Street of the Free Bourgeois"; "The Street of Good Children." Then there's a millinery shop in the Rue de Rennes—"*To the Happiness of the Ladies.*" Two restaurants in the Montparnasse quarter are "The Faithful Coachman" and "The Enclosure of Lilacs." Or, if you want to economize, you dine at the "Rendezvous of Coachmen and Chauffeurs."
>
> One might do some judicious renaming in New York along these lines, changing Broadway into, say, "The Street of the Free Spenders."
>
> Sign upon the awning of a café in the Rue du Cloître, de Notre Dame, just opposite the Morgue:
>
> "Whatever you be, however you fare,
> You're better off here than over there."
>
> Oddly enough, French windows—the long kind, that reach to the floor and open in like doors—are what the French use. There isn't a window-sill in Paris. That's why you never see people leaning out of windows *here; it's too much trouble* getting up again.
>
> And why didn't somebody tell me that French door-knobs are in the middle of the doors? and that they don't turn? You can't shut a door without slamming it, and after you have slammed it you can't open it again unless you have a key. The key, by the way, is likely to be slightly larger than the key of the Bastille. This fact obviates to a great extent the danger of your forgetting it; for when you have it in your pocket you can't sit down.
>
> The effects of the press censorship are astonishing, until you get used to them. Often you'll see an interesting-looking headline on the front page of a Paris newspaper, and beneath it a column of nice white paper quite blank except for the word "*Censuré*" in the center.
>
> In *Le Matin* the other morning there was a drawing of a tramp standing on a street corner. The caption ran: "They say there is a coal famine—" and then half an inch of white space. The censor had cut the rest out. . . . And now I'll never know how it ended. Sometimes I lie awake nights wondering what that joke was.
>
> On nights when insomnia threatens to persist beyond endurance I hunt up a

Save Shoe Leather!

Conserve America's Dwindling Supply for Its Most Valuable Use!

The world faces a leather famine.

Tremendous war demand, diminished imports, and decreasing supply of cattle have combined to make leather of all grades scarce and precious.

Shoe manufacturers predict that without quick relief, 1917 leather shoes of good grade will retail at $15.00 to $20.00 a pair; already prices are up 50% to 100%. Sole leather has already sold for more than one dollar a pound.

The Government is supplying our Navy with shoes having soles made of a leather substitute, and is experimenting with the tanning of sharks' hides to help relieve the leather situation.

How Motorists Can Help a Lot

The largest leather consuming industry is the shoe business. The second largest is the automobile business. The leather required to upholster the average touring car is enough to make the uppers of three dozen pairs of shoes. The grain leather used on expensive cars makes the best shoe leather. Its increasing scarcity has necessitated large use of split leather in shoe making. The latter is the grade most used in the automobile industry.

The motor-car buyers of America must decide which they will do without—*leather in shoes or leather in automobiles.*

Du Pont Fabrikoid, Motor Quality offers the best solution of the problem.

This remarkably successful substitute for leather is already used for automobile upholstery more than all other materials combined. While not yet equal to grain leather, it surpasses split leather for upholstery purposes.

Those automobile makers still using split leather admit, to us, that it is inferior to Motor Quality Fabrikoid, but hesitate to adopt it for fear some buyers may still think split leather (commonly advertised "genuine leather") is better. They will gladly adopt Motor Quality Fabrikoid, and thereby greatly conserve the dwindling supply of shoe leather, if you will help.

When buying an automobile tell the dealer you prefer Du Pont Fabrikoid, Motor Quality upholstery. Many dealers in popular makes can and will tell you their cars are so upholstered. Dealers in other cars can get Fabrikoid upholstery if buyers ask for it.

Write us for names of makers now using it.

Other Ways in Which FABRIKOID is Relieving the Leather Market

For upholstering furniture, buggies and boats.

For covering books (used by Government Printing Office and hundreds of America's largest binderies).

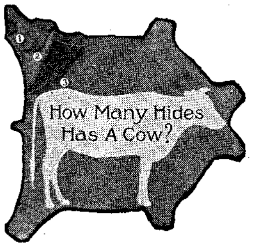
For making and lining suitcases, satchels, handbags, etc.

For glove gauntlets, sanitary hat sweats, boxes, toys and novelties.

For sock linings, facings and tongues of shoes.

For bathing shoes and slippers.

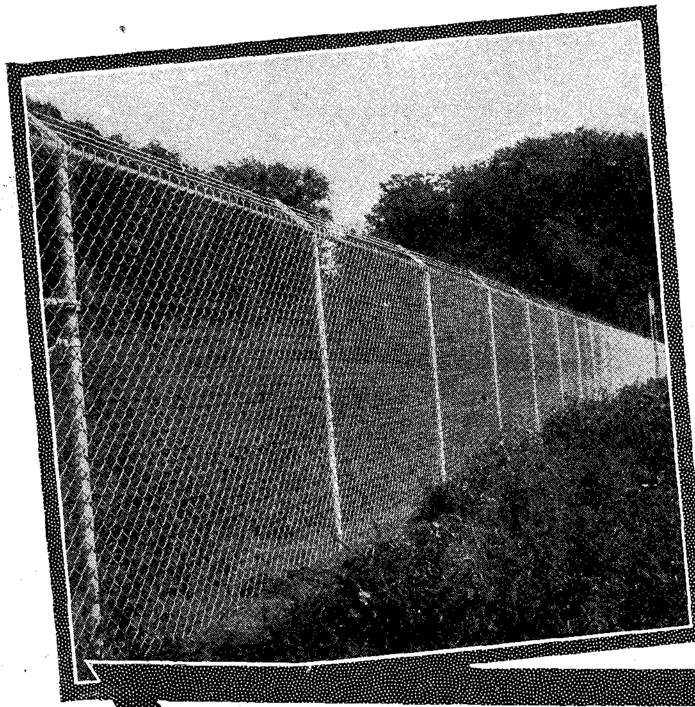
If you manufacture any article using leather, ask us if we have a grade of Fabrikoid suitable for your work.


How Many Hides Has A Cow?

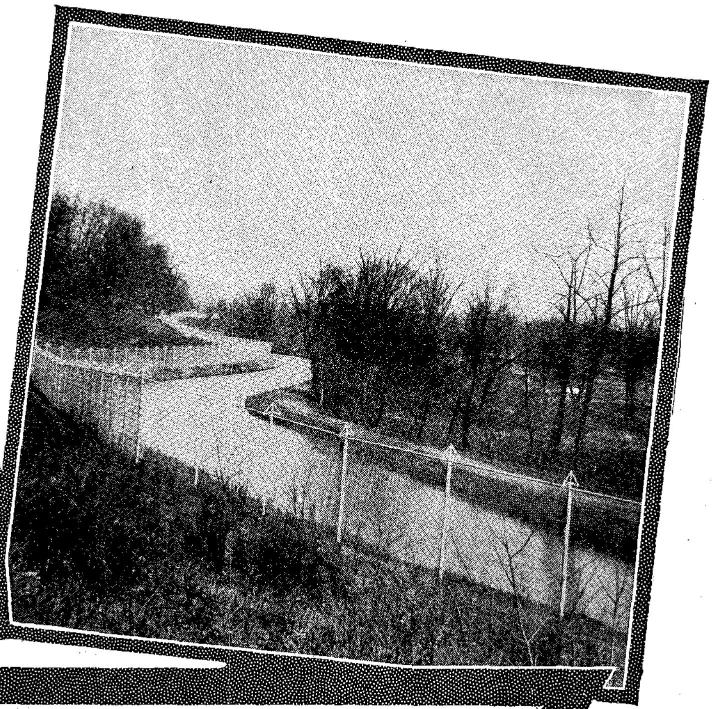
Du Pont Fabrikoid Company, Wilmington, Del.
Toronto, Ont.

Works at Newburgh, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont.

World's Largest Makers of Leather Substitutes



Cyclone Invincible Property Protection Fencing, enclosing the Deere-Butterworth demonstration truck farm owned by Mr. Wm. Butterworth, President of Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.



Cyclone Non-Climbable Property Protection Fencing, erected around the Country Estate of Mr. H. H. Timken, President of The Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Ohio.

Cyclone Fence is made by the largest fence factory in America, of perfect material, perfect workmanship—fire proof, weather proof, repair proof.

There is no variation of Cyclone Fence Quality. It ranks as the diamond to paste. Fences that cost less per foot, *cost more per year.*

Cyclone

Property Protection Fencing Pays

Cyclone Fence is unrivaled for large private estates, public parks, school grounds, country club grounds, government institutions, etc. Non-climbable, artistic and of exclusive design.

The word "Cyclone" in fence construction means refined taste, modest beauty and strength. No other fence so gracefully merges into the natural scenery and becomes a part of nature's beauty.

Our free catalog is one of the worth while books we will be pleased to send you. We shall also be glad to have you avail yourself of the expert free service of our Engineering Department.

Write to Office nearest you or to Home Office at Waukegan, Ill.

CYCLONE FENCE COMPANY

(The Master Fence Builders)

Waukegan, Ill. **Dept. 140** **Cleveland, Ohio**

Branches: ***New York*** ***Detroit*** ***Chicago*** ***Oakland, Cal.***

Cyclone Fence Company, Dept. 140, Waukegan, Ill.

Please send me free illustrated catalog on items checked below:

☐ Cyclone Property Protection Fence
☐ Cyclone Ornamental Lawn Fence
☐ Cyclone Chain-Link Fence
☐ Cyclone Cemetery Fence
☐ Cyclone Vine Trellis and Arches
☐ Cyclone Entrance Arches
☐ Cyclone Flower-Bed Border
☐ Cyclone "4-in-1" Playground Outfits
☐ Cyclone Walk Gates and Drive Gates
☐ Cyclone Farm Gates
☐ Hy-Grade Iron Fencing and Gates
☐ Hy-Grade Window Guards and Grills
☐ Hy-Grade Iron and Wire Work for Kennels, Poultry Houses, Zoological Gardens, etc.

My name.................................P. O.........................State...................

back issue of *The Tribune* and read that coal is—or was—$12 a ton in New York. Coal is $26.36 a ton in Paris—when you can get it—not counting value of time spent converting kilograms into tons.

After all, travel does broaden one. I had to come three thousand miles to find out that *Les Pompiers d'Incendie de Paris*—slang for Paris Fire Department—holds an annual exhibition of paintings by its members.

But the worst insult you can offer a French painter is to call him a *pompier*.

Oversleeping, always a favorite pastime of mine, has become especially dear in Paris: it is so easily attained. At four in the morning some one goes out into the courtyard of my apartment and throws ash-cans; at five the army *camions* from the barracks up the street start racing their motors, and at six all the neighbors beat rugs. A few sing. By rising at eight one can achieve as satisfactory a sense of slothfulness as if one had slept till noon in New York. The man who first mentioned "the night-life of Paris" has been wofully misinterpreted. He was referring to the time they get up.

Every Saturday one goes down to Brentano's and gets the New York papers to see what has been going on abroad. One makes illuminating discoveries; for one thing, that news two weeks old is more interesting than news transmitted overnight. It possesses some of the suspense of a serial story. The papers of November 25 were full of the Yale-Harvard and Army-Navy games, but I had to wait another week before I knew how they came out.

One reads in the same papers that St. Paul's is now one hundred and fifty years old; and on the way home one passes Notre Dame, which was two hundred years old when Columbus discovered America. After all, the Land of the Free and the Home of Preparedness hasn't done so rotten, considering the late start it got.

But America is a long way off. One forgets. This head-line came as a reminder: "ONE HUNDRED PLATTSBURG VETERANS BRAVE COLD FOR DRILL—Blue Noses and Tingling Fingers Mark Saturday Turnout at Governors Island." One had forgotten that there really is a country left where braving cold for a drill is a news item.

Then, too, so many men's fingers have tingled here. A bullet so often comes in through the square hole in a trench out of which a man has been poking a rifle. After he gets out of the hospital he comes to Paris on leave. And so you see him—no index finger on the right hand, no second finger, no thumb. Sometimes the whole hand is gone. That usually means, tho, that he was a bomber and didn't throw his grenade quickly enough.

As for blue noses . . . So often on the streets here you see men who have no noses at all. You don't mind quite so much after a while. But you never really get used to seeing them; for a man without a nose looks exactly like a death's-head. It's rather horrible. You find yourself wondering what his wife thinks, or the girls he used to know. . . . The English call it "shrapnel face."

What makes it worse is the fact that most of them are blind. . . . It's pretty hard on a man.

Somehow, when you think of the words

When do You play the joker ?
JOKER

IN "500"—no trump—do you and your friends agree as to when the joker may be played? There is no controversy about this or any other point in any one of three hundred card games if you have our book of official rules at hand. And there are no arguments or disappointments over misdeals and the like if you use

BICYCLE PLAYING CARDS

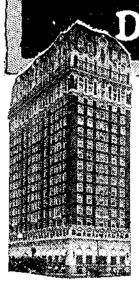
They have the quality and finish that prevents the cards from sticking together. And yet they do not glide off the table onto the floor. They stand hard usage without cracking or breaking. They are satisfactory to everybody who comes to your house because everybody uses them for general play. Ivory or Air-cushion Finish. Club Indexes. Unusually low price for such high quality.

Congress Cards—The de luxe brand for social play. Art backs of famous paintings in full color. Gold Edges. Air-cushion Finish.

OFFICIAL RULES OF CARD GAMES

THIS is the Book, "Official Rules of Card Games", you should send for at once. Then you will have it when you need it. Over 250 pages. Substantially bound. New revised edition just printed. Enclose 15c in stamps. Address The U. S. Playing Card Co., Dept. D3, Cincinnati, U. S. A., or Toronto, Canada.

The Next Time You Are in New York - Philadelphia Boston-Washington-Chicago Denver - Seattle - San Francisco



Blackstone Hotel
Chicago

make a note of the matting on the floors of the leading buildings, hotels, banks, theatres and stores of these cities. You will find in most of them the famous WEAR-PROOF MAT. The wide-awake managers of these big buildings have STOPPED the endless waste of money spent in replacing short-lived mats every few months. They wanted something better—cleaner—neater—more sanitary—durable. They found it in the

WEAR-PROOF MATS

The Cheapest and Best Mat Made

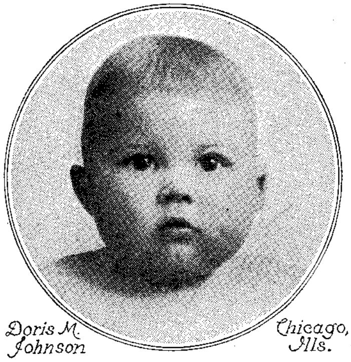
The saving in cost alone is sufficient to warrant their use. Once laid, your mat troubles and expense end. The convenience and time saved in handling by your janitors is a big item. They won't curl up nor crack in handling—a big advantage. The better foot-cleaning qualities soon offset their cost in your maintenance account. There are a dozen reasons why they are the CHEAPEST AND BEST MATS made in the long run. Write for literature and prices. Both will interest you.

WEAR PROOF MAT CO., 500 S. Peoria St., Chicago
Equally well adapted to Residences

Results of the
Mellin's Food
Method of Milk
Modification

Geo. Wm. Blessing, Jr. Elmwood, Nebr.

Talbot E. Harper Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.


Doris M. Johnson Chicago, Ills.

"We are advertised by our loving friends"

COUGHING spells eased, throat soothed, voice helped by
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
NEW TRIAL SIZE BOX 10c
Regular Sizes 25c, 50c, $1. At Druggists.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

LIBRARIAN WANTED
in sanitarium, medical experience preferred, age and sex immaterial. State full particulars to Box J. K., care of Literary Digest.

LEPAGE'S GLUE 10¢
STRONGER THAN NAILS

"wounded soldier," you don't think of things like that at all. You see a picture of a lad lying upon a hospital-cot with a clean white bandage around his head, or lying upon the battle-field, near a broken cannon, with a neat little hole through one shoulder, or coming back to the old homestead, with one sleeve empty—always the left sleeve.

The trouble is, if a man is wounded by a rifle-bullet, it probably hits him in the chest—through the lungs—or in the abdomen; or it blows out his eyes, or tears away his lower jaw, or one side of his face, or does something to his brain that makes him paralyzed or an idiot for the rest of his life.

The shells are worse. A good-size shell-fragment is as likely as not to take off both legs as one, or to blow off both hands, or all of the right arm and shoulder.

Or a man may be gassed, and so have to be careful never to run again, so as not to drop dead.

That is why the people in Europe are not more grateful than they might be when Americans begin to talk about making peace now. They think we don't know anything about this war. They know so much about it that they think they'd better see it through, as long as they're in it, and so perhaps have done with it for good.

They're all conscripts, now, in Europe; and some of them rather hope America will have conscription before long.

BATTLING GERMANY OUTSIDE THE TRENCHES

ALL of France is arrayed against Germany; all means are sought, tried, and pursued toward the end of saving the nation from the conqueror, and yet all of the battling is not taking place in the muddy trenches of the Somme or along the arid dunes of Flanders. We have it on the testimony of Barton Blake in the New York *Tribune* that France is just as deeply concerned in beating Germany in trade, during and after military activities, as she is in driving the invaders from the hills of Verdun. And cities like Lyons, great manufacturing centers, are even now throwing up commercial bulwarks which are hoped will prove as effectual as the great forts of Verdun.

The one man behind the Lyons activity, the man who is teaching the city efficiency, is Senator-Mayor Edouard Herriot. It is he, and he alone, who is the soul and motive power of the new movements at Lyons, and for him, as Mr. Blake puts it, the entire city has changed in a thousand ways, introduced endless innovations and readjustments, to express one man. What American city, he asks, ever meant, in the last analysis, one man? Mr. Blake reports concerning an interview with this organizer:

> I had asked the Senator-Mayor of Lyons how much longer the war would last.
>
> He did not strike me. He did not even ring his bell and ask Mr. Cuvex-Combex, *sous-chef de bureau*, to throw me out of the Town Hall.
>
> He merely pushed paper and pencil toward me and said somewhat grimly:
>
> "Here are paper and pencil. Write a letter to God. He alone can tell. All a Frenchman can say is: 'It must last till the Germans are beaten.'
>
> "But beating the Germans in battle is not all. Already we have changed the lack of organization on the part of the Allies into an active and effective cooperation. We buy together, as we fight together. We pool resources, men, ideas. But, I repeat, military victory is not all. Nor is our moral victory everything.
>
> "Granted that we, the Entente Allies, will conclude the actual war by a peace modeled after our hearts' desire and all we think righteous in boundaries, guaranties, and restorations—even that is not enough. If, day by day, we do not establish a vigorous plan for the increase of France's national production, and, above all, for the better organization of our production and distribution, the most favorable peace-treaty that a friendly neutral can wish for us will bring us only theoretical gratifications. Generals bring about victories; it takes statesmen to derive lasting benefits from those victories."

And with this idea in mind, Mr. Herriot went ahead organizing the Lyons Fair. He is most in his element when organizing things, we understand. Had he been, says the account, born in America, he might have become President, but, adds Mr. Blake:

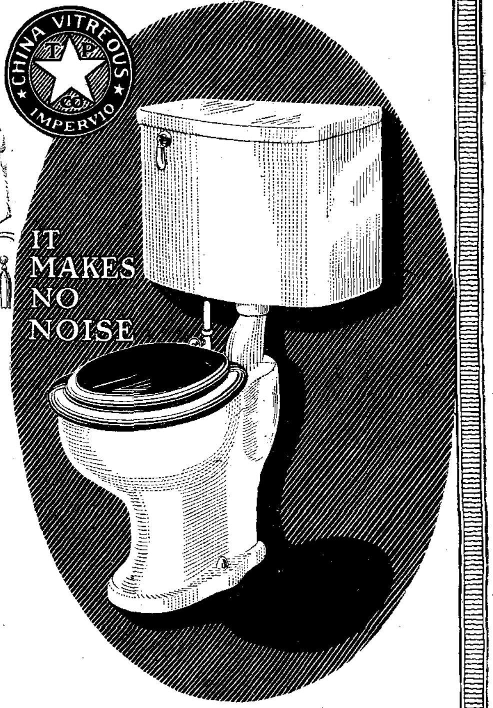
> Why, after all, should Mr. Herriot regret not having been born in America? If, indeed, there is small chance that he will be the next President or the next Prime Minister of France, it is as likely as not that he will be Prime Minister some day. Which reminds me of my latest conversation with Monsieur le Maire.
>
> "They tell me in Paris," I said, just as we were parting in the courtyard of the Hôtel de Ville, "they tell me that the Reconstruction Ministry which will follow the War Ministry into office is sure to include you. Is it too indiscreet on my part to ask which portfolio in that ministry you would choose to hold?"
>
> Herriot smiled a mocking sort of smile—half malice, half good nature.
>
> "I don't want any portfolio," he said, in French, as always. "I don't want to be a minister at all. I want to be mayor of Lyons, and senator, as I am now. That is work enough for one man now, and will continue to be work enough after the war."
>
> Then breaking into English for the first time:
>
> "Here, see! I am *the only;* in Paris, in a ministry, I should be just—oh, just one more minister. (*Et puis, je casserai tous!*) No, I don't want to be a minister. But if I were to be, then it would be the Ministry of Commerce which would interest me most."
>
> The Mayor made a comic gesture to show that all this talk was about remote matters, indeed—and hopped into his automobile.
>
> Since I wrote the preceding paragraphs, a smaller French Cabinet has been organized by Mr. Briand, and of the new names included in it men in France are acclaiming two: General Lyautey, till now Governor-General of Morocco, and now named War Minister, and Edouard Herriot, "Minister of National Subsistence and Labor." The Ministry of National Subsistence is a new creation in the French Government,

WHY

Every Home Owner and Builder should consider

The Trenton Potteries Company

"Bathrooms of Character"



In the first place, we want you to appreciate that our products are American Premier Products in their line. The matter of cost is unimportant compared with the ultimate satisfaction to you from the possession of superior material. Always remember the labor charge, a big item of the entire cost, is the same in cheap, useless material as upon the best.

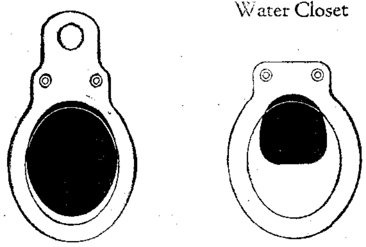
To the uninitiated, plumbing fixtures all look alike—the difference is one of years. Almost any fixture is good for a year or two, but after that you will conclude that the best is none too good.

All fixtures are white. The surface glazed? Yes. *But,* The Trenton Potteries Company China Fixtures have the enamel baked on a clay body—very different from what you may get on a cheaper fixture (very little cheaper).

Clay products differ. A manufacturer who skimps the baking has a glaze that is soft. We *guarantee* our ware is subjected to heat of not less than 2400 degrees, often more. It means the hardest possible *surface* and the hardest possible ware *beneath* the surface. It means years of service after poorer made plumbing fixtures are defaced and hammered beyond recognition.

Naturally, you pay a little more for such fixtures. They cost more to produce; but your bathroom and kitchen look *so* much better.

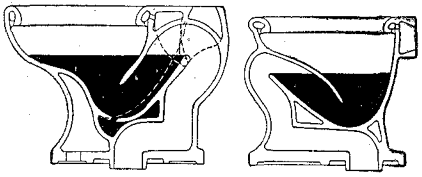
The SI-WEL-CLO Ordinary Type of Water Closet



Water Surface

(Represented by solid black)

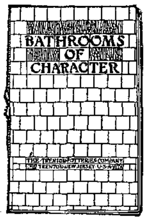
The fouling surface in a water closet is but one difference between a scientifically constructed bowl (the Si-wel-clo) and the ordinary type. The bowl of the Si-wel-clo is always clean and free from soil.



Seal and Water Trap-way

(Represented by solid black)

The Silent Si-wel-clo has other advantages besides its quiet operation. It has a much deeper water-seal—guard against sewer gas; a much larger trap-way, preventing stoppage; and a syphon auxiliary, which causes the closet to flush more rapidly and positively.



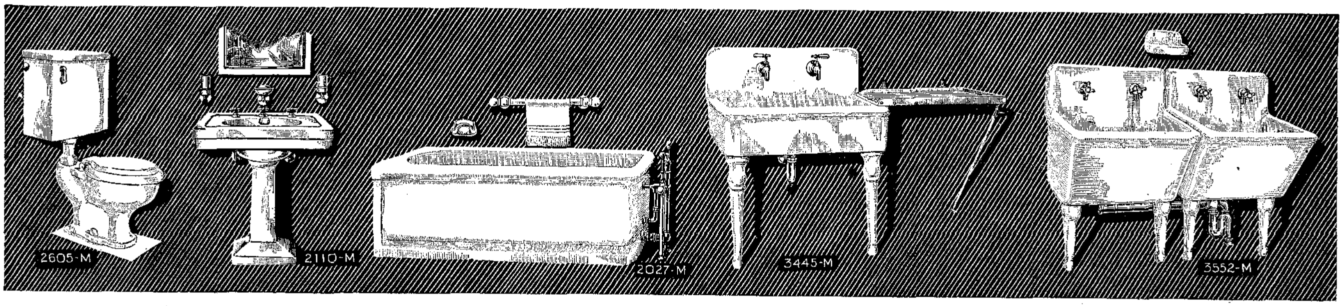
Write for our interesting and instructive booklet, "Bathrooms of Character." It shows how to plan your bathroom and arrange your fixtures. Ask for Booklet P-

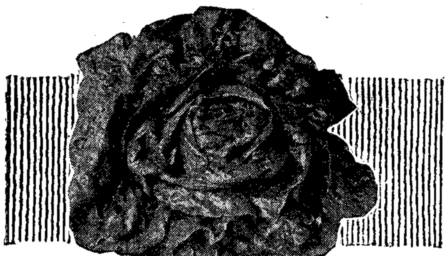
It's *true home insurance* to secure The Trenton Potteries All-Clay Plumbing Fixtures. Tell any plumber you want them and look for the trade-mark stamped under the glaze.

THE TRENTON POTTERIES COMPANY

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.

WORLD'S LARGEST MAKERS OF FINE PLUMBING FIXTURES





Dreer's
All-Heart Lettuce
is the most dependable hard-heading lettuce ever introduced. Magnificent large heads with extremely solid heart. Flavor rich and buttery. Slow to run to seed even in hot weather. (Color beautiful yellowish green.) Packet, 10 cents.

Dreer's Garden Book
for 1917
is declared by a legion of enthusiastic gardeners to be the most valuable reference book on growing flowers and vegetables ever issued.

A copy sent free if you mention this publication

HENRY A. DREER 714-16 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

HOME FRUITS PAY

Make the home lot or acre more valuable—more profitable—by growing more fruit. Investment small—profit and pleasure great! We are actual growers—sell direct from nursery to you—no agents, no commissions, finest quality trees. Every tree, bush or shrub guaranteed to reach you in perfect growing condition. All leading varieties. We want more customers. Our prices get them—Our quality holds them. Exceptional offers to introduce our Northern grown snow-belt, state inspected nursery stock. Lowest wholesale prices. Get this

FREE 1917 PLANTING GUIDE
Lists, describes, prices—at wholesale—all leading varieties apples, plums, cherries, grapes, pears, peaches, bush fruits, roses, hardy ornamental shrubs and trees, evergreens and perennials. A berry-grower's book! An orchardist's manual! Printed in four colors. More wonderful than onr 1916 book. A postal brings it to your home. Don't miss it. Write today.

GALLOWAY BROS. & CO.
Box 2502 • Waterloo, Ia.

Geraniums and Chrysanthemums, sturdy, outdoor grown plants, 8 for 25c, 18 for 50c; different varieties. Canterbury Bells 50c, Sweet William 35c, Ageratum 25c, Snapdragon 25c per dozen; 2 small palms 5c; prepaid anywhere.
The Far West Nursery, 840 Waterloo, Los Angeles

BEES PAY BIG PROFITS
Raise your own honey. We start you right. Send today for Bee Supply Catalog. Sent FREE.
Dadant & Sons Box 51 Hamilton, Ill.

FREE TRIAL
White's RED CEDAR Chests
protect the finest garments, furs, etc., from moth and other vermin. Finest Gift. Send for free catalog today.
Free Trial.
J. A. WHITE LUMBER CO., Box 24, Warsaw, Ill.

GREGORY'S
1917 CATALOG
Our 1917 Catalog is brimful of valuable information for flower-lovers and vegetable growers. More than a mere catalog—beautifully illustrated. Mailed free! Our stocks of seeds are *complete*—in spite of a national seed shortage.

SPECIAL QUALITY OFFER 10c
Early Flowering Cosmos, finest mixed, daintiest colors; Giant Branching Asters, select mixture, beautiful shades; Heddewig's Pinks, delicate markings; Candytuft, mixed varieties; Carnation-flowered Poppy, double-fringed, mixed. All postpaid for 10c. And—get our 1917 catalog today!

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON
143 Elm St., Marblehead, Mass.
GREGORY'S HONEST SEEDS

and corresponds in some sort, I take it, to Lord Devonport's food-controllership in the Lloyd-George Cabinet.

The Senator-Mayor of Lyons spoke in his office in the seventeenth-century Hôtel de Ville, whence for nearly a dozen years he has been directing the civic life, and, less directly, perhaps, much of the industrial life, of one of Europe's greatest industrial centers. With the capture of Lille by the Germans, Lyons became a producer of large quantities of commodities formerly turned out in the north of France. It is doubtful whether France will ever again trust to the north so great a proportion of her industry as was centered there, close to coal and iron, in 1914. It is too near Germany! Lyons has a safer position—Lyons, whose neighbor is Switzerland. And Lyons has a past as well as wealth and numbers.

Has any American city ever meant, in the last analysis, one man? Has it exprest him in a hundred innovations or readjustments, while keeping intact its original stamp of character? New towns often express some one man or group—Dayton, Ohio, has exprest John H. Patterson, and Gary, Ind., has exprest the Steel Trust, and a certain powder town has exprest the du Ponts of Delaware.

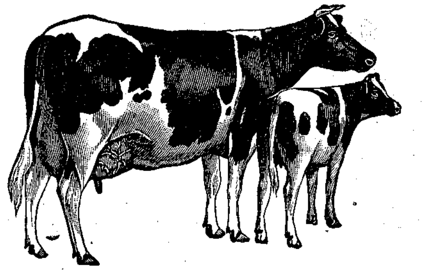
But Lyons is now new and easily impressible. After all, it was not Herriot who created the place, as the Pullman Company, or the Steel Corporation, or the Powder Works have created their towns. Lyons has a great deal of tradition.

There are, we are told, not only social and political traditions, traditions which are violated when the women, as under the administration of Mr. Herriot, have been put even to street-cleaning; but also traditions concerning everything from rare cookery to radical workingman's ideas, such as are fostered by the silk-mill conditions, much like those of our American Paterson and Passaic. All these traditions are unbelievably strong, yet Mr. Herriot has overcome them. We read:

> Imagine an American city of tradition—say Boston—growing and prospering in the light of one energy-radiating personality—the personality of its Mayor! Philadelphia, however, has had its Herriot; tho that was long ago. In Philadelphia one may ask who started any of the institutions your true Philadelphian is proudest of—the University of Pennsylvania, or the Library Company in Locust Street, or the American Philosophical Society, or almost anything else except the Republican machine and the firm of Vare Brothers, municipal contractors—and the answer is: Benjamin Franklin.
>
> So it is in Lyons. It is Herriot who founded all the civic assets and betterments except the Roman wall and the silk industry. It is Herriot who conjured up all the local advantages except the joining of the rivers Rhône and Saône. Also, but unlike Franklin, Herriot is Mayor of his city. And, unlike the way of American cities, it is the Lyons way to reelect Herriot every four years.
>
> Like Franklin, Herriot was born elsewhere and came in quest of his fortunes to the town he was to make his own. He did not buy a roll near the water-front (Lyons is proud of its quays) and walk up some Chestnut Street munching it and staring at the fine buildings, but he did

Sound Reason Pays in Infant Feeding

If your baby for any reason cannot be breast fed, you owe to the infant his right to a fair chance in life. His food, to be most efficient and nourishing, must be as nearly as possible like human milk. You may be obliged to think for yourself, as some physicians are not experts in the scientific artificial feeding of infants. **Secure at the start purebred Holstein cows' milk** and modify it according to the directions of a competent physician. Holstein cows' milk is endorsed by the highest medical authorities and food chemists as the best adapted for infant feeding, because of its low fat percentage and its greater quantity of proteins, the body building, vitality imparting qualities of milk. The fat globules of Holstein milk are much smaller than those in ordinary cows' milk; they form soft, flocculent curds, which are easily digested and render assimilation natural. Babies thrive on Holstein cows' milk. Ask your milkman for Holstein cows' milk. If he fails to provide it, send us his name and we will try to aid you. Send for our booklet, "The Story of Holstein Milk."



Holstein-Friesian Association of America
F. L. HOUGHTON, Sec'y
24-L American Building, Brattleboro, Vermont

Hepco HEALTH FLOUR
For DIABETES
Recommended by world famous Physicians. Not experimental. TRIED, TESTED, and THOROUGHLY PROVEN. *Contains less than one per cent starch.*
Palatable, Economical, Wholesome.
WRITE FOR SAMPLE: Send ten cents for sample of Hepco Flour and booklet containing diet list.
Waukesha Health Products Co., 32 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

The Conn Saxophone
AN exquisite instrument, perfect in tone, made by the master instrument builder, and used by leading Saxophonists. Sent to you on *ten days' trial.* Small payments at convenient times may be arranged.
Write for Catalog Write today for our new Saxophone Catalog. It is free. Write today.
C. G. Conn, Ltd
Dept. 2402—Elkhart, Indiana

Folding BATH TUB
Costs little, no plumbing, little water. Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll. Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Lasts for years. Write for special agents offer and description.
Robinson Bath Cabinet Co.
4589 Factories Bldg., Toledo, O.

Edwards Steel Buildings
Everything from Garages to Factories
Erected easily and quickly. Taken down just as readily and moved to any desired new location. Weatherproof, fireproof, timeproof. Wonderfully durable. Whatever the need—garage, booth, boat-house, office, storehouse, school, cottage, barn, hospital, or factory, there's an Edwards Steel Building for the purpose. Write today for descriptive literature and prices.
The Edwards Manufacturing Company
1337-87 Eggleston Ave. Cincinnati, Ohio

come as a poor school-teacher, appointed to a professorship in the high school—the chair of rhetoric. (Later he taught philosophy.) Already he was Bachelor of Arts, Licentiate, Agrégé, and Doctor of Letters.

"I had fifty francs in my pocket and a hat that was worse even than the one I'm wearing now," is the way Mr. Herriot tells you about that arrival.

But the chief activity of Mr. Herriot in teaching new methods to the Lyonnais is the great Lyons Sample Fair, an industrial exposition which grows year by year, realizing the best hopes of its fostering Mayor. Of this, Mr. Blake writes:

> The details of the Lyons Sample Fair can not be ignored in any account of the man Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, Senator of the Rhône; and naturally it must figure in any account of Lyons in 1917. The Lyons Sample Fair is intended to take the place of that of Leipzig. The Leipzig Fair used to be an annual reunion of German and foreign manufacturers. This meeting gave its exhibitors a chance to show their products to buyers from all over the world and to book orders from the samples on show. The Lyons Sample Fair is its successor.
>
> Such a fair was announced soon after the first economic conference of the Entente Powers at Paris, toward the end of 1915. It was held at Lyons in March, 1916, and tho the time for preparation and publicity was too limited to admit of superlative results, 1,200 French firms exhibited, and a certain number of Swiss, Italian, British, Canadian, and Spanish firms; also one firm each from Russia, the Netherlands, and the United States.
>
> That three hundred applications by would-be exhibitors had to be rejected because filed too late, and that eight million dollars of orders had to be refused, chiefly by French exhibitors, because the orders could not be filled under war-conditions, are facts showing under what a handicap Lyons worked in 1916; even so, ten million dollars' worth of goods were ordered at the fair and duly delivered. The Sample Fair of 1916 and the triumphant defense of Verdun went forward together; both of them parts of the Allies' war upon the Central Empires. Who can say which of the two great undertakings promises most for the future?
>
> The Lyons Fair of 1917 will dwarf that of 1916. Indications are that it will transact about five times as much business. There has been time to pave the way, to make known its objects, to arrange exhibits. Even more than that of 1916, it will be one of the proudest children of Mr. Herriot's mind. This time, at least, the United States will be represented by something more than one brand of fountain pens. American manufacturers of automobiles, machine-tools, concrete, hardware, and agricultural machines have reserved varying quantities of space for exhibition. All the same, there ought to be still fuller representation of our industries. Mr. Herriot especially desires a full showing on the part of American industrialists, and his zeal in this matter ought to be especially appreciated in view of the fact that Herriot was influential in procuring an appropriation from the French Government for our own Panama-Pacific Fair at San Francisco.
>
> "Yours is the opportunity to gain Germany's business," he explains, "not from

Flowers all Summer
For One Dollar

THERE is no flower that is so easily grown and blooms so readily as THE GLADIOLUS, and by repeated plantings a continued bloom may be had all summer long. The long spikes are graceful and fascinating in their great array of colors; cut as first flower opens and placed in water, the flowers develop for a week, even to the last bud.

GLADIOLI require no nursing, spraying or other special attention. Once planted the bulbs take care of themselves asking no favors and making no demands, but adapt themselves to the best conditions available. Commence planting in April and repeat at 10 day intervals until the end of June, and you will have flowers until late autumn.

Vaughan's Homewood Gladioli

is a mixture carefully selected from our large Named List, grown by ourselves, and comprises the best pinks, whites, reds, and many other beautiful shades of this grand flower. We offer this mixture at the extraordinary low price of

75 Fine Bulbs, mixed for $1.00

mailed free to customers within 4th Postal Zone (600 miles) from Chicago or New York. **For further zones add 16 cents in stamps. "How to Grow" in every package.**

Secure these today; cut out this advertisement, attach a dollar bill, and mail it to us. **Mark your envelope Dept. D.**

Our 160-page illustrated catalogue goes FREE with your order.

Vaughan's Seed Store

CHICAGO 31-33 West Randolph Street
NEW YORK 43 Barclay Street

Pulverized Sheep Manure
Best for Lawns and Gardens

Nature's Own Plant Food

For all crops. Especially good for lawns, gardens, etc., where quick and certain results are necessary. Used extensively for small fruits, shrubbery, etc. Rich in nitrogen phosphoric acid and potash; also adds humus.

SHEEP'S BRAND HEAD TRADE MARK NATURAL GUANO CO AURORA, ILLINOIS

Sheep's Head Brand

guaranteed absolutely clean—nothing but sheep manure—free from weed seeds, which are killed by heat. Dried and pulverized for easy application.

200 lbs., enough for lawn and garden, delivered for $4

Natural Guano Co. 807 River St. Aurora, Ill.

Joy Blackberry, St. Regis Raspberry, Van Fleet Hybrid Strawberries, Ideal and **Caco Grapes, Everybody's Currant, Van Fleet Gooseberry**

My Catalog No. 1, an illustrated book of 64 pages, tells all about them and describes also all "the good old varieties" of small fruits. It gives instructions for planting and culture and tells about the **Bess Lovett Rose** that I am giving away. In it are also offered a full line of superior **Roses, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs** and **Vines,** the best **Nut Trees, Hedge Plants** and **Garden Roots.** Send for it today—it is free.

LOVETT

Quality unsurpassed—Prices Low. 39th year—200 acres
J. T. LOVETT, - Box 130, Little Silver, N. J.

Choose ★ Roses

Plant roses grown by specialists—backed by 50 years' experience—and guaranteed to bloom. Send today for illustrated 92-page **Floral Guide—FREE.** Easy to select choice kinds marked with a ★ from our list of nearly 400 "Best Roses for America."

CONARD & JONES CO.
★ ROSES, Box 80, WEST GROVE, Pa.
Robert Pyle, Pres. A. Wintzer, Vice-Pres.

RHODES DOUBLE CUT
PRUNING SHEAR

Cuts from both sides of limb and does not bruise the bark.

Made in all Styles and Sizes

All shears delivered free to your door. Send for circular and prices.

RHODES MFG. CO.
539 S. Division Ave. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Hicks Catalog
On Your Library Table

is like having a landscape gardener's expert advice and an expert nurseryman's complete price list—always ready to consult, always free.

Its 80 large pages are beautifully illustrated with 122 photographic views and *109 detailed sketches* of plans, groupings, methods of planting and other helpful suggestions. Write for it.

Hicks Big Trees Save Ten Years

HICKS NURSERIES, Box D, Westbury, L. I., Phone 68

LOS ANGELES The New Rose from Sunny California

Pent up in the plants of this new American Rose are two years of California sunshine; planting in your garden will release it, and you will have a glow of sunshine and gold never before beheld in a Rose.

A new color—Flame pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold.

Large, perfect Roses from early summer to advent of winter frosts.

Vigorous plant, producing sturdy canes, each one crowned with a magnificent bloom.

Strong, two-year-old plants Delivered anywhere in U.S. $2

Large or small quantities at the same price. These plants are cut back to 18 inches high, and will bloom this coming summer. Pamphlet with cultural directions with each plant.

HOWARD & SMITH, Rose Specialists, Ninth Street, Los Angeles, California

Send 10 cents in stamps for a beautiful picture of "Los Angeles" Rose in natural colors—it tells the story.

L
LISTERINE
The Safe Antiseptic
Manufactured only by Lambert Pharmacal Company St. Louis Mo. U.S.A.
Immediately apply Listerine to cuts, scratches, and small wounds, to prevent infection.
Manufactured only by
Lambert Pharmacal Company
St. Louis, Mo.

U.S. ***Now The Wealthiest Country In The World—***

Features of Contents:

The Country and the People.—Characteristics of the People, Immigration, The Negro Problem, Increase in Population, Etc.

Rural America.—Natural Conditions, Ownership, Agriculture, Irrigation, Distribution of Products, Etc.

Industrial America.—How American Industry is organized, Leading Industries, Etc.

Commercial America.—Railways, Foreign Trade, The Merchant Marine, Commercial Relations, Etc.

The great story of AMERICA—what it is, and how it came to be what it is, told by the great French economist, Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, in his work, THE UNITED STATES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. This book has been proclaimed throughout the country as the most noteworthy work on America since Bryce's "American Commonwealth." Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale, says: "Any work by Leroy-Beaulieu is worth reading, and *this book* deals with a subject on which intelligent outside opinion is much needed."

Cloth. 400 pages. $2.00 postpaid.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., N.Y.

A Valuable New Text-book on Economics

"An amazingly instructive volume. The book is a mine of information, thoroughly assimilated and coordinated for the use of Americans, even more it would seem than for the French for whom it was originally written. There is nothing else in existence that approaches it in thoroughness."—*The Evening Mail*, New York.

Grammar Facts for the Home and Office

Practical information, filed away in a new, handy little volume for the man or woman at a desk who sometimes feels uncertain in the intricacies of English grammar. A simple, complete, dependable standard by which to test any doubtful word or phrase, in a letter, advertisement, report, or other composition.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SIMPLIFIED

By JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D.

A book of practical help for the man who puts English to practical use. Not a list of hampering rules and foggy reasonings, but facts and illustrations that clear up the annoying puzzles of grammar, whenever they appear. Furnished with an index system that locates in a second every point—even the minor details—about which any question could be raised. This is a new and remarkably comprehensive, common-sense guide for every office, home and school where grammatical accuracy in speech and writing is desired.

282 pages, handsomely bound. Price, 75 cents; by mail, 83 cents.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

France alone, but from Russia and other countries."

It is not European buyers only who will turn out in force at Lyons. South America, too, will be on the job. This is not a "World's Fair," however. There is no Midway Plaisance. There are no hurdy-gurdies, and merry-go-rounds, and electric fountains, and Sousa's Band. This is a business proposition. It will be repeated year after year, *ad infinitum*. And it is a part of what Mr. Herriot had in mind in saying: "Generals bring about victories. It takes statesmen to derive lasting benefits from these victories."

THE MINISTER'S SON

NO matter where we travel, we find the general sentiment that ministers' sons are fated for a bad end. Perhaps this is due to the desire of humanity to see all things assume a final balance, and when the minister is so worthy and immaculate of conduct, it is probably natural that his son should fall correspondingly below the standard. Yet if one cares to go into the history of the affairs of this country, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, one will unearth a vast array of individuals who were ministers' sons, but nevertheless made a mark of considerable brightness in the world. Instead of furnishing the nation with a galaxy of scalawags, if we are to credit the account, the clergy have made of their sons men of distinction and no small prestige. We are told:

"Who's Who" shows that one-twelfth of all the men whose biographies appear there are sons of clergymen. England's "Dictionary of Biography" reveals an even greater preponderance of clerical forebears of noted men.

Sons of clergymen are nearly double the number of sons of lawyers and physicians combined.

Who in American history were the sons of preachers?

Of famous writers there stand Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, Bancroft, Parkman, Sloan, Gilder, and Henry James.

In politics the answer to the roll-call is equally impressive. Sons of ministers include Henry Clay, President Buchanan, President Arthur, Senator Quay, Senator Beveridge, Senator Dolliver, President Wilson, and Justice Hughes.

Then there is the immortal Field family, embracing Cyrus W., who laid the first Atlantic cable; David Dudley, the renowned lawyer, and Stephen J., the United States Supreme Court justice.

And equally renowned is the Beecher family, which includes Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The father was a preacher.

Agassiz, and Samuel F. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, and Mergenthaler, inventor of the linotype machine, were sons of clergymen.

The list is inexhaustible, and in it blaze such names as Oliver Goldsmith, Linnæus, the naturalist; Jenner, the father of vaccination for smallpox; Ben Jonson, the poet Cowper, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Charles Spurgeon, Lyman Abbott, Addison, and President Grover Cleveland.

Instead of being amiable vagabonds, the sons of clergymen come pretty close to the rank of top-notchers in every field of human progress.

More than Mere Light Scientific Illumination

THIS X-RAY REFLECTOR MAKES POSSIBLE 100% LIGHT
X-RAY
OFFICES ARMOUR & COMPANY
X-RAY OFFICE LIGHTING
X-RAY ART LAMP INDIRECT LIGHTING
X-RAY COVE LIGHTING

The best light for the eyes is X-RAY Lighting, combining beautiful fixtures and efficient illumination.

An indirect lighting fixture containing X-Ray Reflectors, produced by our designers.

X-Ray Lighting from Concealed Sources

is indirect lighting—lighting from concealed sources. But it is far more. It is *diffused* light—light *without glare.*

The wonderful evenness and softness of X-Ray Lighting is due to X-Ray Reflectors—a patented idea.

X-Ray Reflectors are *corrugated* and coated with *real silver.* The corrugations break up the light rays and completely diffuse them. The silver coating reflects all the light.

Thus in X-Ray Lighting there are neither eye-blinding bright spots nor deep shadows. Rooms are flooded with beautiful light. By actual test X-Ray Lighting is

86% Less Fatiguing Than Direct Light

You can work or read by it without the slightest eye-strain. Its absence of glare keeps the pupil of the eye relaxed. The eyes do not tire.

In offices, schools, churches, public buildings, stores, homes—people *everywhere* are installing X-Ray Lighting—the only *engineered* lighting—planned and installed by men who know.

Investigation will satisfy you that X-Ray Lighting means 100 per cent light. *And it costs no more — 10 per cent less to maintain.*

Have the nearest X-Ray Dealer show you. His lighting knowledge will prove valuable. If you don't know him, write us.

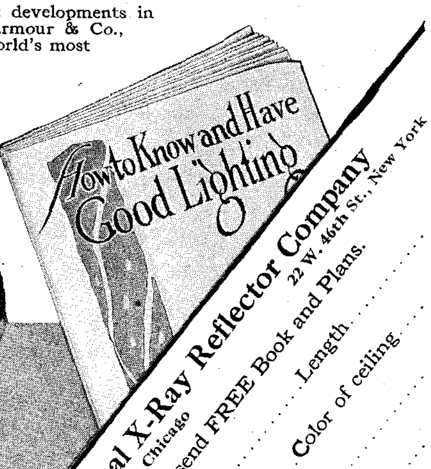
How to Know and Have Good Lighting FREE

Send for this beautiful free book of latest developments in lighting. Learn why Standard Oil Co., Armour & Co., Sears, Roebuck & Co., and a host of the world's most careful buyers—chose X-Ray Lighting.

Free Lighting Plans

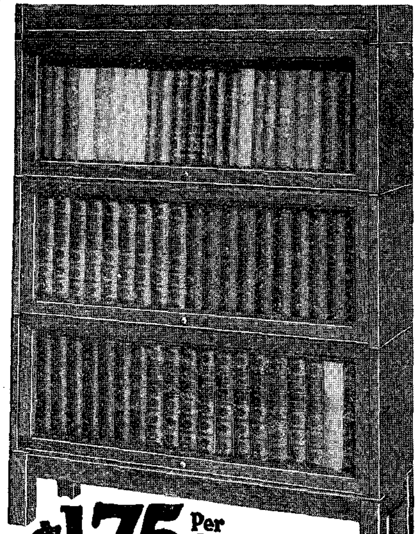
Tell us purpose and dimensions of your interior and we will without obligation have our engineers recommend most efficient lighting and furnish plans FREE. Just fill out and mail the coupon. TODAY.

National X-Ray
Reflector Co.
232 W. Jackson Blvd.
CHICAGO
22 W. 46th Street
NEW YORK


How to Know and Have Good Lighting

National X-Ray Reflector Company
232 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 22 W. 46th St., New York
Kindly send FREE Book and Plans.
Width of interior.......... Length..........
Ceiling height.......... Color of ceiling..........
Name..........
Town..........
State..........

A Good Bookcase
for the price of a good book!



$1.75 Per Section and Up ON APPROVAL

Lundstrom
IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY
The UNIVERSAL BOOKCASE
Endorsed by Over 100,000 Users

Made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country. They are made in sections, combining practical utility, economy and attractive appearance. Above style is beautifully finished in SOLID OAK with **non-binding, disappearing glass doors;** price: top $1.25, leg base $1.50—combination complete $8.00. Other styles and grades at correspondingly low prices. On orders of $10.00 and over **we pay freight;** freight equalized to extreme western states. Shipped **direct** from factory ON APPROVAL and at **considerable saving** TO YOU. Write for new Catalogue 23-F.

The C. J. Lundstrom Mfg. Co., Little Falls, N. Y.
Mfrs. Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
Branch Office: Flatiron Bldg., New York City.

BIGGER FARMING PROFITS

Three great fact books. No guesswork. Point the way to success. Warn you of pitfalls. Put farming on business basis—same as factory or office. Tell you how much capital needed—what to do before buying. Invaluable to all who expect to go on a farm and to farmers who wish to increase their profits.

FARM MANAGEMENT—270 pages, 66 illustrations. The scientific management of farming.

FARM ANIMALS—357 pages, 63 illustrations. All about diseases, breeding, housing, etc.

SOILS—438 pages, 114 illustrations. Every word valuable—drainage, fertilizers, analyses, etc.

These books tell you how to buy and run a farm for profit—all you need to know about

Capital—Choice of a Farm—Farming Systems—Soils—Animals—and Farming as Compared with other Businesses.

Every man who farms or hopes to farm needs these three books. They are handsomely bound, 1065 pages—243 pages of illustrations. The set costs you $6.00.

FREE—The First Book of Farming

Tells beginners every elementary fact. Free, for a limited time, with every order for the "ON THE FARM" books.

Send coupon now—the three "On the Farm" books cost only $6.00. Send a dollar now and we will not only ship the three books, but will also send The First Book of Farming. Keep them ten days—then either return them and get your dollar back, or send us $5.00 as payment in full. Do it now.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY
Garden City, New York

Enclosed please find one dollar, for which you agree to send me the set of books, "On the Farm," and also The First Book of Farming (this latter book free of cost). I am to keep these books for ten days, at the end of which time I will either return them and you will send back my dollar, or I will send an additional $5 as payment in full.

Name ____________________

Street No. ____________________

City __________ State __________

SPICE OF LIFE

Possibly.—Said He—"Why do women, as a rule, talk more than men do?"

Said She—"Oh, I suppose it's because they have the men to talk about."—*Indianapolis Star.*

À la Mode.—Willis—"What kind of a school is your son attending?"

Gillis—"Very fashionable—one of these institutions where you develop the mind without using it."—*Life.*

Even Break.—"This world would be a pleasanter place if there were not so many fools in it."

"Yes, but it would be more difficult to make a living."—*Dallas News.*

A Dilemma.—Nell—"Oh, dear, I'm in such a quandary."

Bell—"What is it?"

Nell—"Jack promises to stop drinking if I marry him and Tom threatens to begin if I don't."—*Boston Transcript.*

His Duty.—Recruit—"If you was to put the lid on, you wouldn't get so much dust in the soup."

Cook—"See, here, me lad, your business is to serve your country."

Recruit—"Yus, but not to eat it!"—*Tit-Bits.*

A Dependable Guide.—Friend—"What is the first thing you do when a man presents himself to you for consultation?"

Doctor—"I ask him if he has a car."

Friend—"What do you learn from that?"

Doctor—"If he has one, I know he is wealthy—and if he hasn't, I know he is healthy."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Astute.—"I found such a wonderful bargain," said Mrs. Flatter.

"What was it?" asked her husband, a resident of Back Bay.

"You know I went down-town to buy a hat. Well, just as I got in the store, they put up a sign, 'All hats at half-price.'"

"So you only had to spend half of the money you intended."

"Oh, no, I bought two hats instead of one."—*Chicago Herald.*

True Pleasure.—"Major Rasher, I saw a man to-day who would like the pleasure of kicking you," said a friend.

"Kicking me!" exploded the Major. "Kicking me! Give me his name at once!"

"I hardly like to tell you," said the other.

"I insist upon knowing," said the Major.

"Ah, well, I'll tell you," said the other. "It's a soldier who's in the hospital with both legs off."—*Tit-Bits.*

Exceptional Circumstances.—The sympathetic prison visitor went from cell to cell interviewing the inmates. To one penitent-looking individual she put the usual question: "What brought you here?"

"Borrowing money, lady?" was the reply.

"But, good gracious!" she exclaimed, "they don't put people in prison for borrowing money?"

"Not ordinarily," said the man, "but I had to knock a man down three or four times before he would lend it to me."—*Exchange.*

Originality.—Kind Friend (to composer who has just played his newly written *revue* masterpiece)—"Yes, I've always liked that little thing. Now play one of your own, won't you?"—*London Opinion.*

Hollow Hopes.—"Never despair. Somewhere beyond the clouds the sun is shining."

"Yes, and somewhere below the sea there's solid bottom. But that doesn't help a man when he falls overboard."—*Baltimore American.*

Costly Error.—"Hey, what did you go and sell them apples fer?"

"Ain't they fer sale?"

"No. Them was the samples we take out to our automobile customers."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Modern Thrift.—"Are you saving up anything for a rainy day?" asked the thrifty citizen.

"Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins. "In a little while I expect to have enough to buy a brand-new top for my automobile."—*Chicago Herald.*

He Learned.—"So you were invited to participate in a profit-sharing scheme?"

"Yes."

"How did you come out?"

"I discovered that the purpose of the scheme was not sharing but shearing."—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

The Right Note.—"I haven't been home for two days. Got into a poker-game."

"Your wife will fix you."

"I hope this note will pacify her."

"I haven't much confidence in notes."

"I have in this one. It is a twenty-dollar note."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

In the Past Tense.—"When I die," said the husband, "I want you to have this sentence placed on my monument: 'There is peace and quiet in heaven.'"

"I think," rejoined the wife, "it would be more appropriate to say: 'There *was* peace and quiet in heaven.'"—*Indianapolis Star.*

Making It All Right.—An old lady who had been introduced to a doctor who was also a professor in a university, felt somewhat puzzled as to how she would address the great man.

"Shall I call you 'doctor' or 'professor'?" she asked.

"Oh! just as you wish," was the reply; "as a matter of fact, some people call me an old idiot."

"Indeed," she said, sweetly, "but, then, they are people that know you."—*Tit-Bits.*

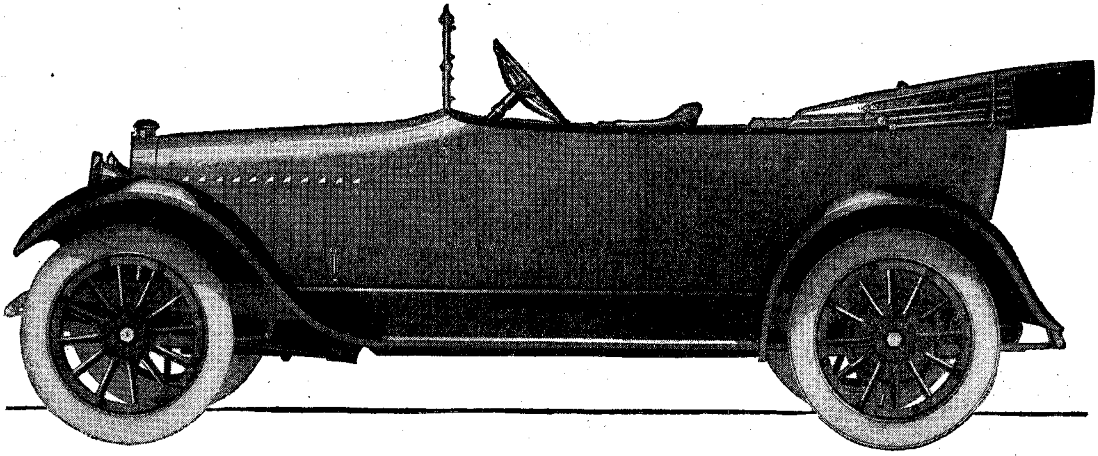
Free Advice.—A man with the croup halted a doctor on a quiet street-corner.

"Doctor," he said, coughing violently, "what ought a chap to do when he's got the croup?"

The doctor's eye emitted a steely light at the thought of being buncoed out of a free prescription, and he said:

"Such a man, my friend, ought to consult a good physician."

"Thanks, doctor," said the sufferer, as he took his leave. "That's what I'll do, then."—*Baltimore American.*



Every day brings 24 hours nearer the time when you must pay more for the Chalmers. $160 more for the 5-passenger 6-30 touring car. $180 more for the 2-passenger roadster. March 1, the new price of $1250, for either car, goes into effect. Today the prices are—for the roadster, $1070; for the 5-passenger touring, $1090.

Both cars are remarkable in many ways. Remarkable for style. For fineness of finish. For depth and softness of upholstery. For easiness of driving. For control. For surplus power and responsiveness.

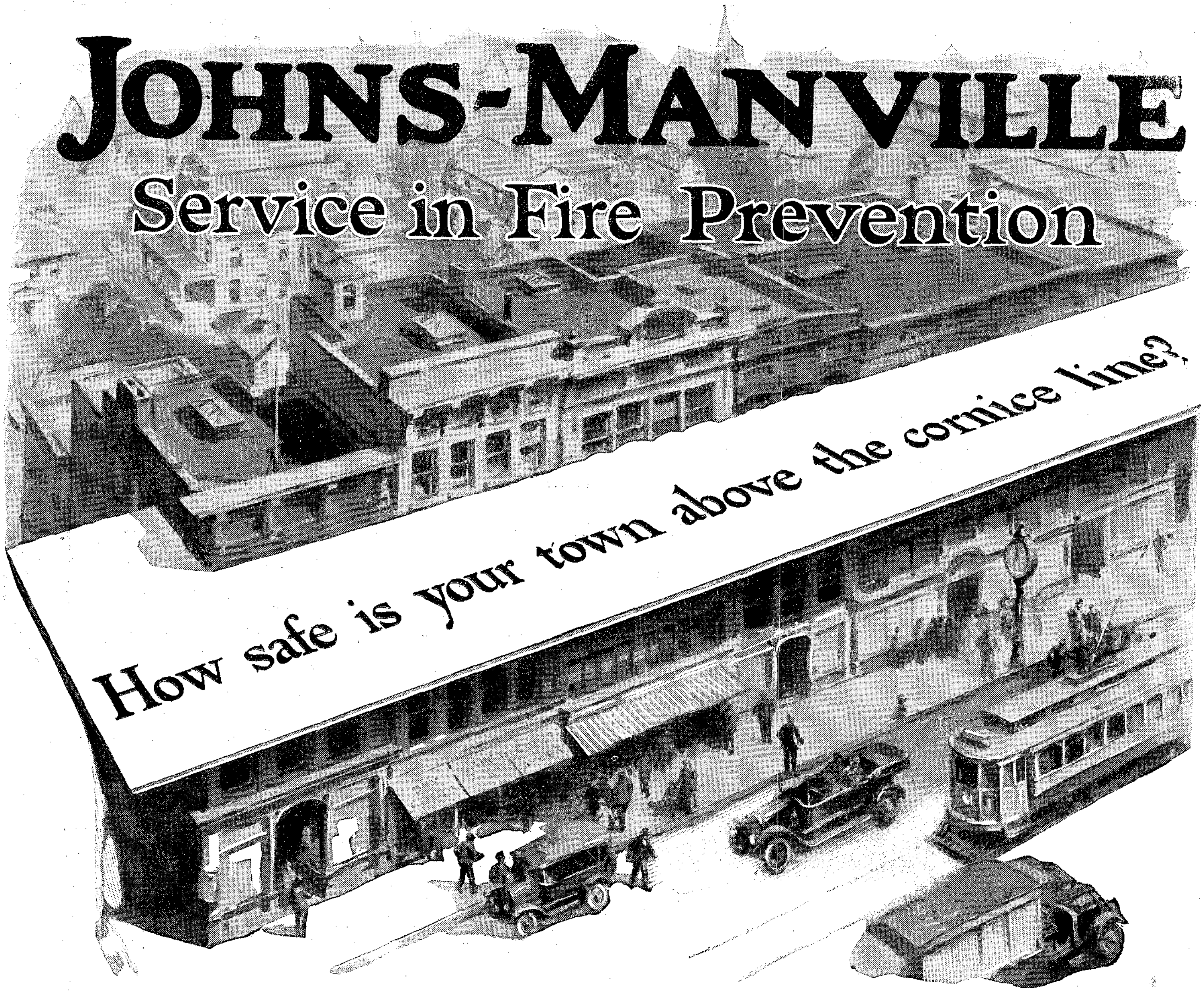
Five-passenger Touring	$1090	Seven-passenger Sedan	$1850
Seven " "	1350	Seven " Limousine	2550
Two " Roadster	1070	Seven " Town Car	2550

(All prices f.o.b. Detroit)

CHALMERS MOTOR CO.
Detroit, Mich. U.S.A.

JOHNS-MANVILLE

Service in Fire Prevention


How safe is your town above the cornice line?

FROM the sidewalk, most towns look satisfyingly safe. On every hand we see evidences of it, in regulated traffic, police on duty, adequate street lighting, fire hydrants and fire stations that house modern extinguishing apparatus.

But a balloon view of that town might look different—less safe. And this is the point of vision that fire takes when it looks over a town and figures out a raid. Fire sees the town above the cornice line and plots its course from one inflammable roof to the other.

So it is the community's roof that determines its safety from fire and it is largely the individual's choice of a roofing that determines the fate of his property in a community fire.

All over the country people are using J-M Asbestos in Roofing form. As individuals they realize the grave danger of the community fire—that every house is a menace to every other house.

Selfishly, if you please, they cover their own roof with J-M Asbestos, but collectively and in effect they do so for the common good—for public safety. There is a Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofing for every type of building as the list below will show.

For flat roofs, J-M Asbestos Built-Up Roofing; for sloping roofs, J-M Flexstone Asbestos Roofing; for skeleton framing, J-M Corrugated Asbestos Roofing; for homes, J-M Transite Asbestos Shingles.

J-M Asbestos Roofings are examined, approved and labeled by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

H·W·JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
NEW YORK CITY
Branches in 54 Large Cities

JOHNS-MANVILLE SERVICE
COVERS THE CONTINENT

CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

January 18.—The Germans admit evacuating positions near Serre, but state that it was done several days ago and that the recent British firing was directed against untenanted trenches. A series of German attacks in Chevaliers Woods is repulsed decisively, according to Paris.

Swiss newspapers assert that great numbers of German troops are mobilizing as near the frontier as Basel, and that the Swiss general staff believes that a violation of Swiss neutrality is threatened.

January 19.—Heavy artillery dueling is reported from the banks of the Meuse, but no other activity is announced along the Western front, with the exception of scattered raids in Belgium.

January 21.—That the British have taken over a part of the French front in the Somme sector, to the extent of about twelve miles, is announced by London. No activity other than artillery bombardment is reported from that front.

January 22.—The French repulse two German attacks at Verdun, as the artillery duel continues. Raids on the British and Belgian sectors of the line are also reported, but described as "without result."

January 23.—A raid northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast in which a number of German prisoners are taken by the French is the report from Paris. The failure of two German raids near Armentières and Ploegsteert is also announced.

January 24.—Aerial fighting is resumed on a large scale by the Allies in France. In the day's activity, twelve German fliers are brought down, and Lieutenant Guynemer brings down his twenty-sixth aeroplane, near the village of Maurepas.

IN THE BALKANS

January 18.—Unofficial reports from Petrograd aver that the German forces have left Braila, having been seriously defeated on both wings, altho the battle in the center is still reported as in progress.

Dispatches from Athens state that the Allies are rushing men to Greece, which activity, together with the text of the latest ultimatum to the Greek Government, is taken by some to forecast a drive on the Berlin-Constantinople railroad.

January 19.—In Roumania German guns shell Tergu Ocna, the main center of the Trotus Valley railway, while in Galicia the Teutons penetrate some Russian trenches in the Zborow sector, and are driven out again.

January 20.—German troops force the Russians out of Nanesti, on the Sereth, after a fierce fight in a snow-storm. Petrograd admits that the Russian detachments "fell back before superior forces."

January 21.—According to announcements from the German War Office, the Russian defeat at Nanesti was in the nature of a rout. The Germans took 556 prisoners, cutting the retreating Russian lines to pieces as they withdrew.

January 22.—Nearly 200,000 Roumanians have been taken as prisoners thus far in the war, says a Berlin report. Teuton advances in the Oitzu Valley are reported stopt by Russian fire,

The Pen With The Non-Skid "Tread"
No. 24
HUNT
ROUND POINTED
LEDGER

Free Samples for 2c Stamp

The perfectly finished points of HUNT'S Round Pointed Pens write smooth and true to your touch. No scratch, "skid," or spatter.

HUNT'S FAMOUS ROUND POINTED PENS

have rounded points in fine, extra fine, medium and broad. A slightly uneven surface that would cause the common pen to scratch or spatter has no effect on a "HUNT."

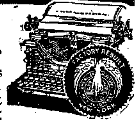
HUNT'S PENS are sold by dealers everywhere. Specially designed styles for bookkeepers, accountants, correspondents, stenographers, draftsmen and general use.

Free sample sent for 2c stamp, including our famous No. 24 Ledger Pen, the most popular style

C. Howard Hunt Pen Co., Camden, N. J.

Makers Hunt's Famous Silverine Pens

TYPEWRITERS FACTORY REBUILT



Save You From $25 to $75

Up-to-date Machines of Standard Makes thoroughly rebuilt, trade-marked and guaranteed the same as new. Efficient service through Branch Stores in leading cities. Send for latest booklet.

AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 345 Broadway, N. Y.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

Rider Agents Wanted

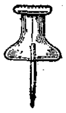
Everywhere to ride and exhibit the new **Ranger "Motorbike"** completely equipped with electric light and horn, carrier, stand, tool tank, coaster-brake, mud guards and anti-skid tires. **Choice of 44 other styles**, colors and sizes in the famous **"Ranger"** line of bicycles.

DELIVERED FREE on approval and **30 DAYS TRIAL.** Send for big **free** catalog and particulars of our *Factory-direct-to-Rider* marvelous offers and terms.

TIRES Lamps, Horns, Wheels, Sundries, and parts for all bicycles—at half usual prices.

SEND NO MONEY but tell us exactly what you need. Do not buy until you get our prices, terms and the big FREE catalog.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. L172, CHICAGO



Hide the Picture Wires

The only way to do it and not mar your walls is to use

Moore Push-Pins

for the Photos or small pictures. Moore Push-less Hangers for heavy ones. Their fine needle points will not mar the finest walls. Booklet and samples free.

Moore Push-Pins. Made in 2 sizes *Glass Heads, Steel Points*
Moore Push-less Hangers. 4 sizes *The Hanger with the Twist*
10c pkts. In Canada 2pkts for 25c

At Stationery, Hardware, Photo, Dept. Stores or by mail.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Dept. 33, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." **RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.**

Acoustile

THE PERFECTOR OF ACOUSTICS

A permanent wall and ceiling treatment for Churches, Court Rooms, Auditoriums, Hospitals, Banks, etc. Insures perfect conditions for hearing in any building; quietness and comfort in Banks, Offices, Hospitals, etc. Write us for information.
MAZER ACOUSTILE COMPANY, Established 1909
Acoustical Engineers & Contractors, 531 3rd Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

What is Clysmic?

A delicious sparkling table water—corrective in all acidosis conditions of the stomach and system.

15 grains of Lithia Salts to the gallon.

Sold everywhere in splits, pints and quarts only.

Don't accept ordinary waters.

Insist on genuine CLYSMIC THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

Bottled at The Clysmic Springs at WAUKESHA, WIS.

Look Out!

High Grade Hand Horn

No Batteries Needed

For $2.25

Made of pressed steel and spun brass

RIVERSIDE Hand Horn

Long-life hardened steel mechanism. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back. Send for FREE Auto Book. Write house nearest you.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Dept. C132
New York Chicago Kansas City
Ft. Worth Portland, Ore.

Bargain Book of Automobile Supplies
Montgomery Ward & Co.

Less Than ½ Price!

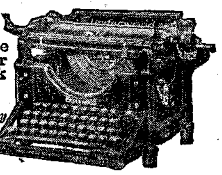
RENT OR BUY

A genuine, visible writing Underwood with famous back spacer, two-color ribbon and tabulator—at less than ½ manufacturer's price. Guaranteed for 5 years. Sent on *10 Days' Free Trial.* This

$100.00 UNDERWOOD for $37.20

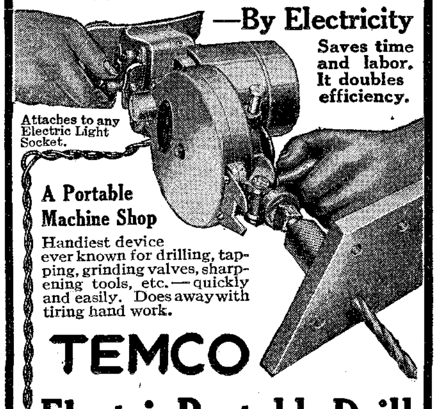
will enable you to write quickly, legibly. *Keep carbon copies. Save arguments and lawsuits.* Earn extra money typing manuscripts, scenarios, etc. You may rent, applying *rent* on low purchase price—or *buy*, cash or easy payments. Ask for Offer No. 58.

TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM
Est. for a Quarter Century
Chicago, Ill.



Quick Drilling
Where You Want It
—By Electricity

Saves time and labor. It doubles efficiency.



Attaches to any Electric Light Socket.

A Portable Machine Shop

Handiest device ever known for drilling, tapping, grinding valves, sharpening tools, etc.—quickly and easily. Does away with tiring hand work.

TEMCO Electric Portable Drill

Weighs only 11 pounds. Perfect balance between handles makes it seem doubly light and free to place and hold. Has famous *Temco* motor. Connects with any lamp socket (A. C. or D.C.)

Costs only 1 cent per hour to run. Reverses instantly on full speed. Changes tap to drill in one minute. Has multitude of uses, Saves cost quickly in time and hard work.

Made in Four Sizes For Use In Every Shop and Factory

Mail postal or letter quick—get descriptive CATALOG FREE. Address:

The Temco Electric Motor Co.
1202 Sugar St., Leipsic, Ohio

but on the remainder of the Russian front all appears quiet.

January 23.—The Bulgars cross the southern estuary of the Danube at Tuitcha, near Braila, gaining one of the large islands, and carrying the offensive nearer the Bessarabian boundary. Further north, according to reports from Petrograd, the German attacks near Riga are renewed, but are repulsed with severe losses to the attacking party.

GENERAL

January 18.—The first victims of the unknown German sea-raider land at Pernambuco, Brazil, and state that they believe the raider is the steamship *Möwe*, famous as a raider in the early days of the war, but later reported docked in the Kiel Canal. It is surmised that the raider left the Canal disguised as a Danish hay-ship.

M. A. Beliaeff is appointed Russian Minister of War, to succeed General Chouvaieff. He is the fourth Minister of War since the outbreak of hostilities.

January 20.—In a memorial presented to the State Department by the German Embassy, the Belgian deportations are defended as a social need, and a service to the conquered population. Unemployment and crippled industries are laid to the British blockade which prevents imports.

January 21.—Paris announces that sugar-cards are to be instituted in France, as well as a two-day French candy ban per week, which will also be accompanied by two cakeless days.

A summary of the German decision to hold all Americans seized on captured vessels by the South-Atlantic raiders, is cabled to Washington. The text is not made public but rumor has it that the Americans are to be held to make a test case on the status of armed merchantmen.

London announces a victory in Mesopotamia, as the British drive the Turks out of positions on the right bank of the Tigris, near Kut, completing the occupation of the entire trench system on a 2,500-yard front, with a depth of 1,100 yards.

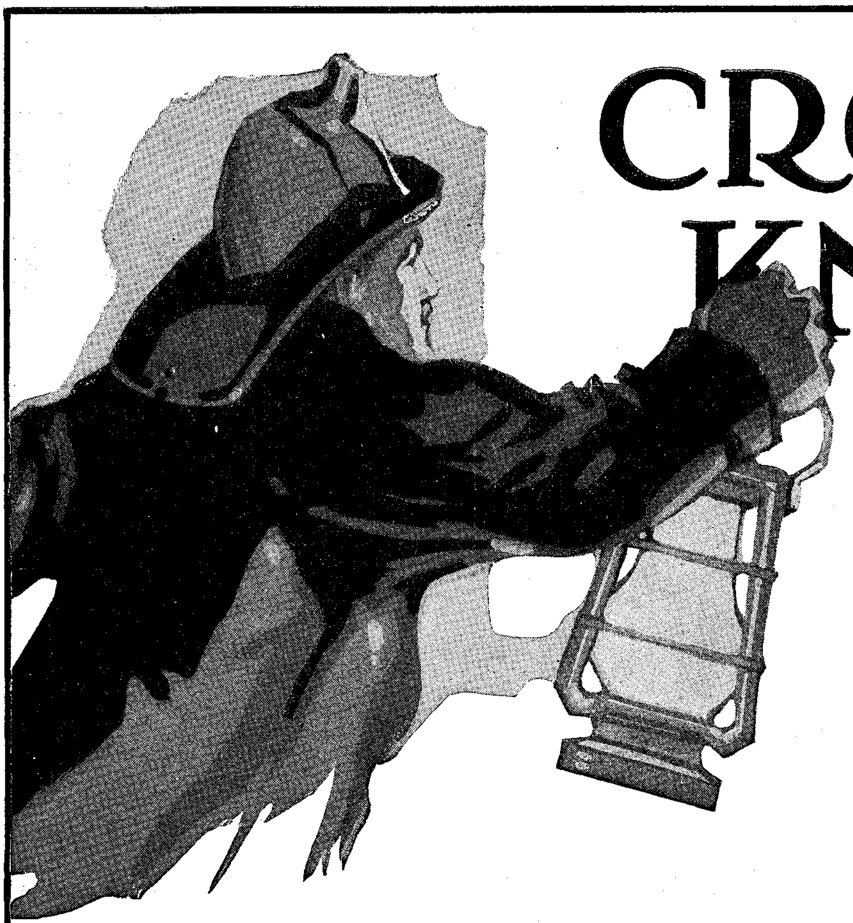
January 22.—Dispatches from Ottawa state that Canada has recruited 120,000 more troops than were asked for by the War Office in London, having sent, to date, 434,539 men to the front.

The Portuguese "White Book" appears, giving the reasons why that country went to war against Germany. A long series of German offenses is cited, among which is an attack in Africa without declaration of hostilities.

January 23.—Reports from Ymuiden, Holland, state that in a sea-battle off Zeebrugge, fourteen German torpedo-boat destroyers, attempting to leave port, were attacked by a British flotilla, and seven of them are reported sunk. The commander of the flotilla was killed in action, adds London.

In an interview with the *Lokal Anzeiger*, of Berlin, the President of the Bulgarian Parliament states that the peace-price to Bulgaria must include the cession of the entire Dobrudja, Monastir, the Morava River (Servia), and a part of Macedonia.

January 24.—In response to a suggestion contained in the recent German note, Ambassador Gerard is reported to be about to begin an investigation of the Belgian deportations; German authorities continue to deport Belgians, to the number of 125,000 to date.



CROKER KNOWS

FIRE CHIEF CROKER built himself a house down on Long Island.

When his guests were assembled at dinner, he told them the next room was afire.

"But don't worry," said Croker. "I shut the door."

It was a test to prove the absolute safety of the fireproof house—built of

NATCO HOLLOW TILE

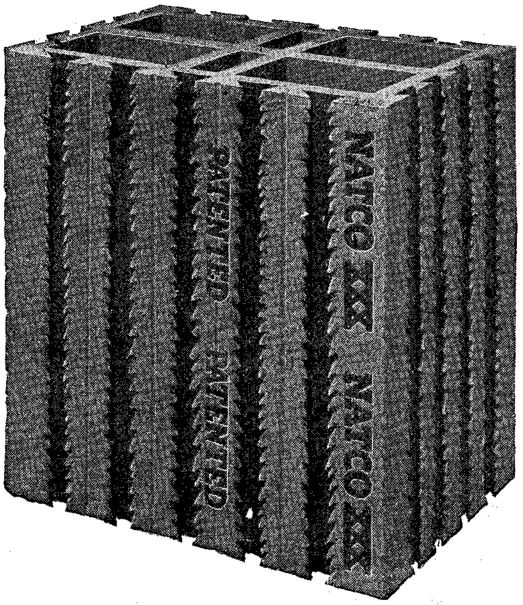
A VETERAN FIREMAN knows houses as a doctor knows anatomy. You can't fool him on construction. He has had to rip it apart too often in the search for the hidden spark.

GROSVENOR ATTERBURY, the famous architect, says: "Natco is an ideal construction material."

WHY? BECAUSE NATCO construction means permanent, strong, solid walls, partitions and floors, everlastingly fireproof.

BECAUSE NATCO CONSTRUCTION is cheaper than other forms of masonry construction, and, while more expensive than frame, the resulting economies in maintenance and insurance will in the course of a few years offset this initial increased outlay.

BECAUSE THE NATCO wall means lower coal bills, more comfort, no vermin, no dampness—a single thickness of the big hollow tile units with stucco outside and plaster inside, and your modern and efficient wall is complete.

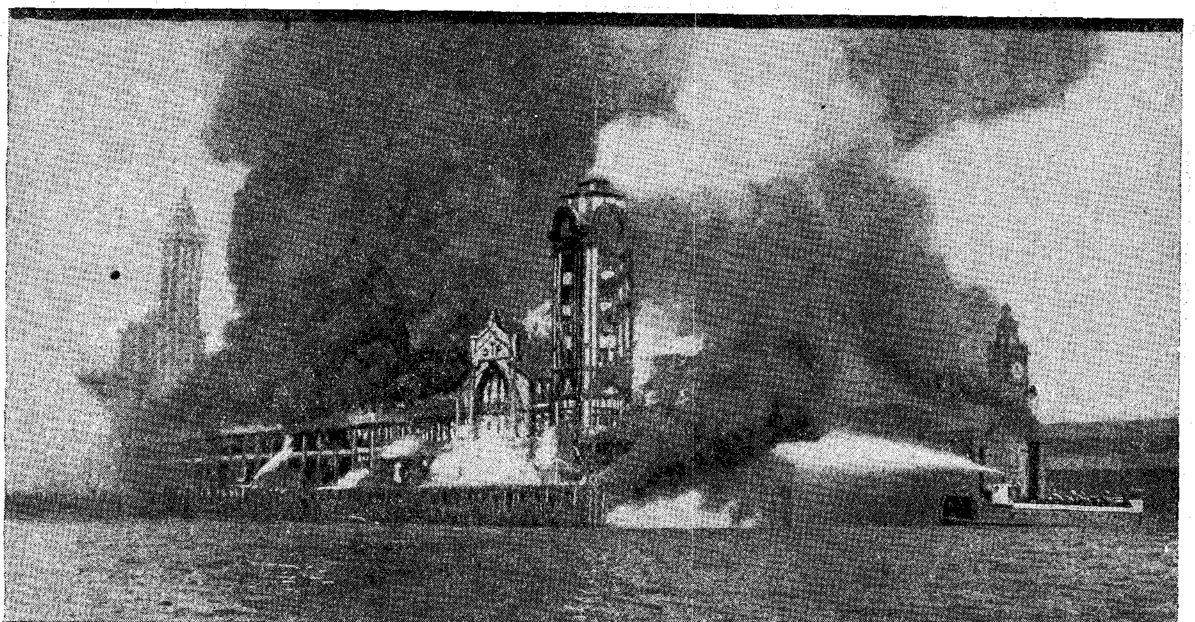


This is a Natco XXX Hollow Tile, of the type used for residence wall construction. These big units mean quick and strong construction and everlasting safety against fire. Note the air cells which make the Natco wall temperature and damp proof, and the patented dovetail scoring on the surface for a strong mechanical bond with decorative outside stucco and inside plaster. No studding or lath is required. There is a Natco tile for every building purpose, from smallest residence to largest skyscraper. It is the most modern building material made.

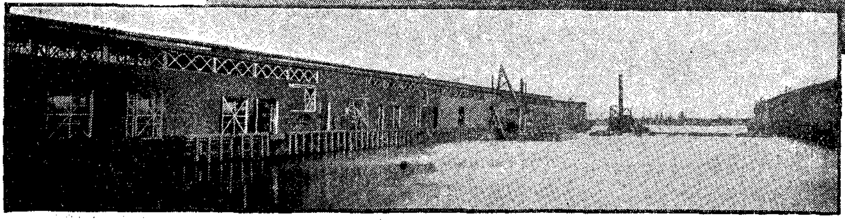
Want to know more about Natco? Ask your architect—he knows. Or send us ten cents for 32-page handbook, "Fireproof Houses," with 25 illustrations of modern and artistic homes, combining economy, comfort and safety.

NATIONAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY
500 Federal Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE MATERIAL THAT MADE THE SKYSCRAPER POSSIBLE



A remarkable photograph of a fire. The burning of the wooden warehouses of the Grand Trunk Pacific and of Dodwell & Co., at Seattle, Washington



Ocean Steamship Company's Warehouses at Savannah, Ga., J. G. Bassinger of New York City, Engineer. 125 tons of Armco Iron employed for Sidings, Cornices and Flashings by the Sheet Metal Contractors, The Dowman-Dozier Mfg. Co. of Atlanta.

The final saving possible with the universal use of Armco Iron for all purposes requiring rolled or drawn metal, would compare favorably with the amount America could save by cutting out all her unnecessary fire losses.
From "Defeating Rust"

Fire is a risk, Rust is a certainty; both are resisted by Armco Iron

Armco Iron is used in tremendous quantities in fire-proof buildings that are built for permanency.

To insure against such fires as pictured above, great dock warehouses have been built, at many Atlantic and Pacific ports, largely or wholly of Armco Iron. These warehouses will resist rust, too, as no other sheet metal construction can.

ARMCO IRON

is firmly established in the building world. A rust-resisting sky line seems a thing of the near future.

Roofing, coping, pent houses, skylights, water tanks, ventilators of Armco (American Ingot) Iron are already common specifications.

Window frames and sash, Armco Iron Lath, doors and heating ducts are a few more places where Armco Iron is used in rust-resisting construction.

Armco Iron resists rust because it is pure iron—the purest made. Every phase of its manufacture, from the furnace to the shipping platform, is the object of scientific and conscientious care. Armco Iron is, therefore, the most nearly perfect in respect to evenness and all the other qualities that form the basis of rust resistance.

If you do not know of a building supply manufacturer or dealer who furnishes Armco Iron products, write to us and we will put you in touch with one who can supply you.

Lasting Grave Vaults and Caskets are made from Armco Iron by the Galion Metallic Vault Co., Galion, O.; The Springfield Metallic Casket Co. of Springfield, O.; The National Casket Co. (branch offices in principal cities), and (caskets only) by the Cincinnati Coffin Co. of Cincinnati, O.

If you do not know the whole story of Armco Iron, send for

Book—"The Story of Armco Iron"—Free

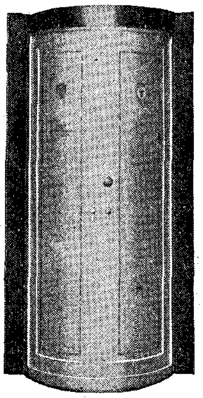
It points the way to *eventual* economy. It tells the story of the struggle to produce pure iron—rust-resisting iron. Pay the rust-tax no longer—send for the book today.

THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO., Box 853, Middletown, Ohio

Licensed Manufacturers Under Patents Granted to The International Metal Products Company

BRANCH OFFICES: Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit, New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, San Francisco, Atlanta

ARMCO IRON Resists Rust



The Victor Safe & Lock Co. of Cincinnati, leading manufacturers of safes, locks and bank vaults, adopted Armco Iron for the sheet and plate portions of their products after a rigid investigation had satisfied them that it was the most durable metal available.

AMERICAN ARMCO INGOT IRON

The trade mark **ARMCO** carries the assurance that iron bearing that mark is manufactured by The American Rolling Mill Co. with the skill, intelligence and fidelity associated with its products, and hence can be depended upon to possess in the highest degree the merit claimed for it.

ROYAL TYPEWRITERS

Chosen by

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

THE American Smelting & Refining Company is the largest company of its kind in the world.

To handle its large international correspondence was a problem to be met, and met efficiently and economically.

It investigated, experimented, compared and then chose the ROYAL Typewriter.

ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITERS

make the big business organization complete

They were invented and are designed to meet the typewriter needs of the business world today.

They are the finishing touch to that office efficiency which the successful business organization must maintain.

They fit exactly into the high standard of organization, of personnel and of equipment of the biggest smelting and refining company in the world.

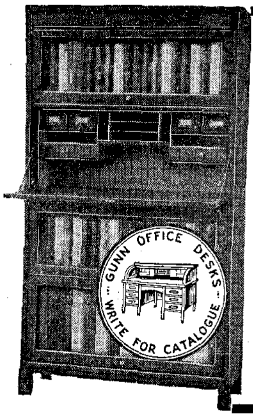
They round out the effectiveness, the sureness, the exactness, the specialized ability of that organization.

You need the ROYAL in your business. Telephone or write our nearest agency and a representative will call. Let the ROYAL prove itself to you and for you.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY, INC.

Royal Typewriter Building 364 Broadway, New York

"Compare the Work"



This is the Gold Medal
they hung on us

the first prize at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

It means to you that you can get gold medal quality at prices lower than others, due principally to the big saving in freight in our condensed, knock down package instead of set up, hollow units.

GUNN Sectional Bookcases
Are Lower in Price than Others

are handsomely finished dust-proof, no ugly iron bands. Write for our free new catalogue in colors, showing Colonial, Mission, Clawfoot, Sanitary and Standard designs in mahogany and oak. Also "In an Emperor's Den," an interesting booklet about our bookcases used by royalty. Dealers everywhere.

THE GUNN FURNITURE CO., 1810 Broadway, Grand Rapids, Mich.

YOU CAN HAVE THIS

wholly visible (42 key) single shift typewriter, **for your own,** if you will show it to your friends and let them see wherein it **excels other $100 typewriters,** and tell them of our most liberal offer ever made on a strictly modern typewriter and a **Woodstock** at that. By post card or letter simply say "*Mail Particulars.*"

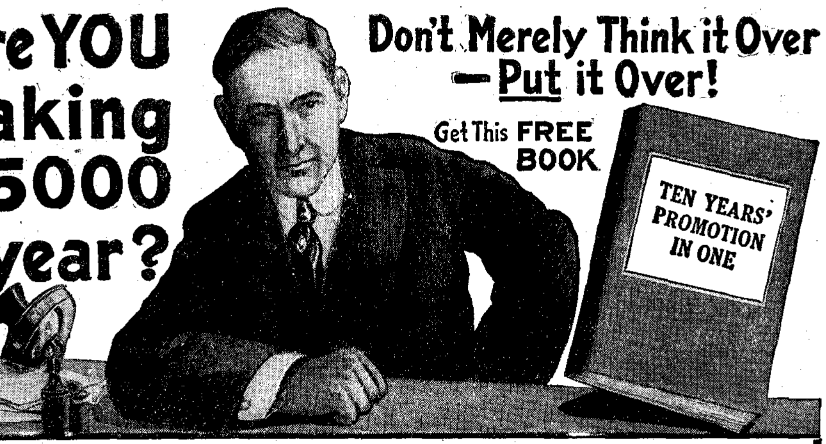
WOODSTOCK TYPEWRITER CO., Dept. F674, CHICAGO, ILL.

"Don't-Snore"

Trade Mark Reg. U. S., Canada, Gt. Britain, Patents
STOPS SNORING and MOUTH BREATHING
Made of Gold, $2.00 in U.S., Postpaid
Money Refunded any time without question
3 SIZES--SMALL for Children, MEDIUM and LARGE
Comfortable and Convenient. Information on Request
SIMPLE DEVICE CO. MIDDLEBURG, VA., BOX 12

Are YOU Making $5000 a year?

Don't Merely Think it Over—Put it Over!


Get This FREE BOOK
TEN YEARS' PROMOTION IN ONE

The huge growth of business in America has created thousands of high grade positions, paying $1,500 to $5,000 or more a year. The need is for men with executive training—men who have specialized in some important department of business. One big captain of industry recently said: "Our great difficulty is to find men who are properly trained for responsible positions."

We Train You by Mail for Executive Positions

"The School of Experience" alone, cannot begin to supply men needed. For that reason, employers are urging ambitious men to take the short cut to executive training offered by the various courses of the LaSalle Extension University. Railroads, mercantile and banking institutions are always in need of trained men to fill permanent positions at big salaries.

Earn While You Learn You can keep on drawing your present salary while we train you for an executive position. You learn in your spare time—at home. Our courses are thorough, simple, and quickly mastered. The cost is small. Easy monthly payments. There is no reason why you cannot advance yourself now, if you are willing to invest a few dollars in brain power and self capitalization. Behind the LaSalle courses stand assets of over $2,000,000, and an organization of more than 300 business experts, text writers, instructors and assistants, including recognized authorities in all departments.

Get this Valuable Book "Ten Years' Promotion in One" FREE

Hundreds of men who have read this book say that it does more to inspire the ambitious man for big things, than any other book they have ever read. A prominent Chicago business man recently said: "It would pay every ambitious person to get this book even if it cost him $5.00 for a copy." Let us send it to you FREE, with literature explaining how you can train for your chosen work without interference with your present duties.

Earn $35 to $200 a Week
Which One of These Positions Would You Like to Fill?

Business or Office Manager This course gives you executive training necessary to manage department heads, minor executives, or a complete business organization.

Executive Accountant (C. P. A.) 500,000 firms need services of expert accountants and auditors. Only 2,000 certified public accountants in the U. S. to do the work. Our training prepares you for expert accounting work or C. P. A. examinations.

Business and Sales Correspondent Our course offers an opportunity to train quickly for a high grade position as expert sales and collection correspondent, or writer of business literature.

Traffic Manager Railroad and industrial shippers constantly need men who understand rate laws and Interstate Commerce regulations. Our course is the recognized standard of training.

Banking Course just completed by leading banking and financial experts. Trains men either with or without previous experience for executive positions in banks and financial institutions.

Legal Counsellor or Attorney at Law Legally trained men win high positions in business and public life. Our course is of University grade. The 14 volumes of text books, supplied free, are edited and written in plain, comprehensive language by noted legal experts, *judges and famous law professors. Degree of LL.B. conferred.*

Act Today!

Make up your mind now to train for a position of dignity and good pay. Our corps of expert instructors will direct you step by step and give you unlimited personal guidance. We have helped over 100,000 ambitious men and we can help you.

LaSalle Extension University
"The World's Greatest Extension University"
Dept. 252-R, Chicago, Ill.

Free Book Coupon

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 252-R, Chicago, Ill.
"The World's Greatest Extension University"

Gentlemen: Please send me, free and postpaid, copy of "Ten Years' Promotion in One;" also, particulars regarding your home-study course of training for the position of

Position desired ____________________

Name ____________________

Address ____________________

FOREIGN

January 18.—A fleet of thirty American war-ships visit the newly acquired West Indies, and engage in maneuvers off St. Thomas. A proposal to change the name of the lately acquired Danish West Indies to "Dewey Islands" is introduced into Congress.

Prince Vaclaw von Niemoyovski, grandson of the President of the last Polish National Government of 1830, is appointed Viceroy of Poland by the Kaiser. He has recently been Crown Marshal of Poland.

January 19.—The British Ministry of Munitions announces an explosion in a powder-works near London. The cause of the disaster is unknown.

It is unofficially reported that actual operations are under way to withdraw the Pershing expedition from El Valle, Mexico, as all supplies billed to the troops at Casas Grandes and Colonia Dublan are being shipped instead to Juarez.

January 23.—The casualties in the recent London explosion as officially announced include 69 killed, 72 severely injured, and 328 slightly injured, according to the complete estimate sent out by the authorities.

It is authoritatively announced in Washington that General Pershing has at last been ordered officially to withdraw from Mexico, thus marking the end of the recent campaign in the neighbor Republic.

DOMESTIC

January 18.—The Department of Agriculture estimates the American farm-products for 1916 to be worth $13,449,000,000, making a new record for agricultural prosperity.

Philip Boileau, widely known as a portrayer of American-girl types, dies in New York, aged fifty-four.

January 19.—The House of Representatives of Tennessee passes a bill allowing the women of the State to vote in city and Presidential elections.

January 22.—In a message to the Senate, President Wilson outlines his peace-plans, including peace without victory, government of all peoples by their own consent, limited armament, neutralized outlets to the sea for all peoples, and a world application of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the so-called "blue-sky" laws of Ohio, Michigan, and South Dakota, designed to regulate the sale of securities and to bar get-rich-quick schemes. Other decisions are also announced, upholding similar laws in twenty-six other States.

For the first time in American history, a foreign Consul-General, Franz Bopp, German envoy at San Francisco, is sentenced to prison and payment of a fine for violation of United States neutrality. His fine is $10,000 and sentence two years.

January 23.—The first day of the "leak" inquiry in New York results in the Stock Exchange agreeing to call on all brokers to lay bare their books, to avoid subpenas.

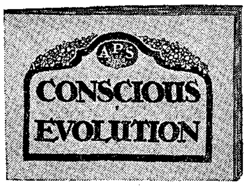
Governor Frazier, of North Dakota, signs the bills giving limited suffrage to the women of the State after July 1.

The Bethlehem Steel Company announces one of the largest dividends in history, as a 200 per cent. stock dividend is reported for stockholders, together with a raise of the annual rate.

Why Live An Inferior Life?

I know that I can easily, quickly and positively prove to you that you are only half as alive as you must be to realize the joys and benefits of living in full; and that you are only half as well as you should be, half as vigorous as you can be, half as ambitious as you may be, and only half as well developed as you ought to be.

Coupon for Free Book



ALOIS P. SWOBODA

2013 Aeolian Building New York City

Please send me your free copyrighted book, "Conscious Evolution."

Name..

Address..

City................................State................

My Free Book Will Add to Your Self-Understanding

THE fact is that no matter who you are, whether you are young or old, weak or strong, rich or poor, I can prove to you readily by demonstration that you are leading an inferior life, and I want the opportunity to show you the way in which you may completely and easily, without inconvenience or loss of time, come in possession of new life, vigor, energy, development and a higher realization of life and success.

Become Superior to Other Men

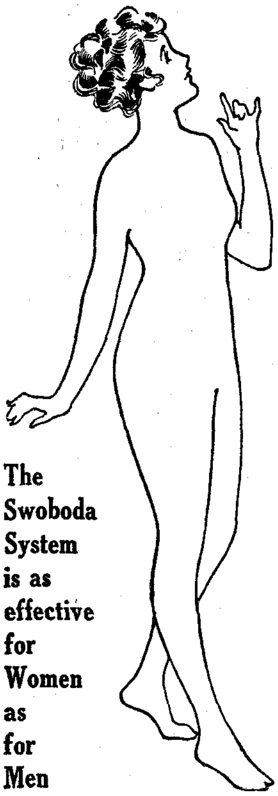
The Swoboda System can make a better human being of you physically, mentally and in every way. The Swoboda System can do more for you than you can imagine. It can so vitalize every organ, tissue and cell of your body as to make the mere act of living a joy. It can give you an intense, thrilling and pulsating nature. It can increase your very life. I not only promise it, I guarantee it. My guarantee is unusual, startling, specific, positive and absolutely fraud proof.

Why Take Less Than Your Full Share of Life and Pleasure?

Are you living a full and successful life? Why not always be at your best—thoroughly well, virile, energetic? Why not invest in yourself and make the most of your every opportunity? It is easy when you know how. The Swoboda System points the way. It requires no drugs, no appliances, no dieting, no study, no loss of time, no special bathing; there is nothing to worry you. It gives ideal mental and physical conditions without inconvenience or trouble.

Your Earning Power

your success, depend entirely upon your energy, health, vitality, memory and will power. Without these, all knowledge becomes of small value, for it cannot be put into active use. The Swoboda System can make you tireless, improve your memory, intensify your will power, and make you physically just as you ought to be.



The Swoboda System is as effective for Women as for Men

Send for My Book—FREE

It explains the SWOBODA SYSTEM OF CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and the human body as it has never been explained before. It will startle, educate and enlighten you.

My book explains my new theory of the mind and body. It tells, in a highly interesting and simple manner, just what, no doubt, you, as an intelligent being, have always wanted to know about yourself.

You will cherish this book for having given you the first real understanding of your body and mind. It shows how you may be able to obtain a superior life; it explains how you may make use of natural laws to your own advantage.

My book will give you a better understanding of yourself than you could obtain from a college course. The information which it imparts cannot be obtained elsewhere at any price. It shows the unlimited possibilities for you through conscious evolution of your cells; it explains my discoveries and what they are doing for men and women. Thousands have advanced themselves in every way through a better realization and conscious use of the principles which I have discovered and which I disclose with my book. It also explains the dangers and after-effects of exercise and excessively deep breathing.

Tear Out Coupon Above and Mail Now

Write to-day for my Free Book and full particulars before it slips your mind.

You owe it to yourself at least to learn the full facts concerning the Swoboda System of Conscious Evolution for men and women. Mail the coupon above, or a post card now, before you forget.

Alois P. Swoboda, 2013 Aeolian Bldg., New York City

CREATOR OF CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION

Swoboda

What Others Have to Say

"Worth more than a thousand dollars to me in increased mental and physical capacity."

"I was very skeptical, now am pleased with results; have gained 17 pounds."

"The very first lesson began to work magic. In my gratitude, I am telling my croaking and complaining friends, 'Try Swoboda'."

"Words cannot explain the new life it imparts to both body and brain."

"It reduced my weight 29 pounds, increased my chest expansion 5 inches, reduced my waist 6 inches."

"My reserve force makes me feel that nothing is impossible, my capacity both physically and mentally is increasing daily."

"I think your system is wonderful. I thought I was in the best of physical health before I wrote for your course, but I can now note the greatest improvement even in this short time. I cannot recommend your system too highly. Do not hesitate to refer to me."

"You know more about the human body than any man with whom I have ever come in contact personally or otherwise."

A Few of Swoboda's Prominent Pupils

F. W. Vanderbilt	Howard Gould
W. G. Rockefeller, Jr.	W. R. Hearst
Woodrow Wilson	A. W. Armour
Alfred I. Du Pont	Charles F. Swift
Simon Guggenheim	Oscar Straus
Frank A. Vanderlip	Maxine Elliott
Charles Evans Hughes	Anna Held

Preferred Stocks of Industrial Corporations

In times of great Industrial prosperity the best grade of such shares attract investment funds because of—

1. Safety of the principal involved.
2. Wide margin of excess profits over dividend requirements.
3. Practical certainty of continuous dividend payments.
4. Liberal yield on the investment.

First consideration should be given to the stocks of corporations whose future will be favorably influenced by Peace, rather than War. An analysis of attractive shares in this group sent by requesting Circular "P-1".

MICHAELIS & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
No. 61 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Diversification in Odd Lots

1917 should be a year in which to place your investments on a sound and permanent plane.

Whatever may be the amount you have to invest, the elasticity of Odd Lots of stock commends them as a means of securing liberal investment return with distributed risk.

Send for Booklet D-9.
"Odd Lot Investment."

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
MAIN OFFICE, 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange

6% **SOUND FIRST MORTGAGES**

We pay 6% Secured by Oklahoma Farms worth three times the value of the loan. The demand for these first mortgages in unsettled times indicates their unusual stability. First Mortgages do not shrink in value—they are safe and sure. Interest always paid date it is due. Over $1,000,000 loaned and not a single cent lost to any investor or a single foreclosure sale made. Isn't a first mortgage the right investment for you? Write for booklet describing methods, and lists of loans from $300 to $10,000.

AURELIUS-SWANSON CO., Inc.
31 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

6% NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 77. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans

THE MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY (Capital and Surplus $2,800,000, Resources $9,300,000), OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, INVITES REQUESTS BY MAIL FOR ITS FREE BOOKLET "L" ON GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES, SECURED BY REAL ESTATE.

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

PRICES AND YIELDS FOR SOME OF THE BEST HIGH-GRADE BONDS

With the turn of the year, it was noted that most high-grade bonds had risen slightly in price. Forty representative ones having been chosen, it was found that the average price for them was the highest known since before the war began. During the past year railroads have advanced most from the low level reached in September, 1915. Since then the average advance for the highest grade railroad bonds was 7.34 points, and for second grade 8.29 points. For public-utility bonds the advance was 5.50 points, for industrials 3.55. The advance was greatest in the highest grade railroad bonds. Following is a table in which a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* compares the prices early in January of each group of bonds used in making up the average with the low prices of 1916 and the low of 1915:

	Jan. 10, 1917	*Aug. 31, 1916*	*Adv.*	*Sept. 16, 1915*	*Adv.*
Highest grade rails	96.10	92.58	3.52	88.76	7.34
Lower grade rails.	92.20	88.97	3.33	83.91	8.29
Public-utility bds .	96.33	95.03	1.30	90.83	5.50
Industrial bonds. .	98.51	98.05	.46	95.06	3.55
Combined average	95.78	93.66	2.12	89.64	6.14

The writer then presented a list of the bonds used in making up the averages, with their closing prices early in January of this year, the low levels last August, the low levels of September, 1915, and the present yields. All are long-term bonds, none maturing before 1931.

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS

Issues	*Jan. 10, 1917*	*Aug. 31, 1916*	*Sept. 16, 1915*	*Yield*
Atchison gen. 4s..........	95⅞	92½	90¾	4.18
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s......	93⅛	89⅞	85½	4.41
C. B. & Q. gen. 4s........	96¼	92½	88½	4.20
Louis. & Nash. unified 4s..	97	93½	89⅝	4.20
N. Y. Central 1st 3½s....	86¼	82½	76½	4.09
Norf. & West. 1st 4s......	96	92¾	87¾	4.17
Nor. Pacific 1st 4s........	95¼	91¼	89½	4.21
Penn. Consol. 4½s........	107⅜	104½	102½	4.14
So. Pac. 1st ref. 4s........	94¼	89⅞	84¼	4.31
Union Pac. 1st 4s.........	99⅝	96⅝	92¾	4.01
Average...............	96.10	92.58	88.76	....

NEXT GRADE RAILS

Issues	*Jan. 10, 1917*	*Aug. 31, 1916*	*Sept. 16, 1915*	*Yield*
Atchison adj. 4s..........	87½	83¾	80⅞	4.59
C. & O. gen. 4½s.........	93⅝	89⅝	84½	4.82
C. R. I & P. gen. 4s.......	87¼	82½	79⅛	4.61
Col. & So. ref. 4½s.......	86	83⅜	79	5.76
D. & R. G. 1st con. 4s.....	86	78	69	5.17
Erie prior lien 4s..........	86	83	77⅛	4.67
K. C. So. ref. 5s..........	90½	89¾	87½	5.63
St. L. I. M. & S. gen. 5s...	103	100⅝	93	4.71
So. Ry. 1st cons. 5s.......	102⅝	101	97	4.86
Virginia R. 1st 5s.........	99½	98⅛	92	5.02
Average..............	92.20	88.97	83.91	....

PUBLIC-UTILITY BONDS

Issues	*Jan. 10, 1917*	*Aug. 31, 1916*	*Sept. 16, 1915*	*Yield*
Col. Gas. & Elec. 5s.......	100⅜	98¾	94⅜	4.97
Det. Un. 1st cons. 4½s ...	84¼	79⅞	71	6.18
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s......	98⅞	97⅞	96½	5.08
Mont. Power 1st 5s.......	100	97½	91	5.00
N. Y. Gas & Elec. 5s......	104⅞	103⅞	101⅛	4.65
N. Y. Tel. 1st 4½s........	100	97¾	96¾	4.50
Pac. T. & T. 1st 5s.......	101½	100¾	96⅞	4.88
Pub. Ser. N. J. gen. 5s....	92½	92	86½	5.46
So. Bell Tel. 1st 5s........	101¼	100¾	97½	4.88
Third Av. 1st ref. 4s......	79¾	81¼	78¾	5.16
Average..............	96.33	95.03	90.83	....

INDUSTRIAL BONDS

Issues	*Jan. 10, 1917*	*Aug. 31, 1916*	*Sept. 16, 1915*	*Yield*
Armour 1st 4½s..........	94⅞	93⅝	91⅞	4.88
Beth. St. 1st ref. 5s.......	101⅛	100¼	99¾	4.93
Central Leather 5s........	102¼	102¼	99¼	4.62
Distillers Sec. 5s..........	69	75	64	9.85
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s.........	105⅜	103½	101½	4.69
Indiana St. 1st 5s.........	102¾	102¾	101	4.84
Liggett & Myers 5s.......	103	101⅞	102	4.82
Rep. I. & St. 1st 5s.......	100½	98¼	94½	4.96
U. S. Steel 5s............	106⅜	105½	102	4.65
Va-Car Ch. 1st 5s.........	99¾	97½	94¾	5.04
Average..............	98.51	98.05	95.06	....
Combined Average.....	95.78	93.66	89.64	....

As the month advanced there was still "a slight upward tendency," said *Financial America*. Prominent bond houses reported "the largest business of any week on record and were gratified over the continued urgent demand for all grades of securities." As compared with a month before, quotations for most issues ranged from 1 to 3 points higher. In the trade the statement was made that "to secure any substantial amount of bonds it would be necessary to bid well above the market." The demand was of an investment character. Railroad issues were well sought for, and there was "an urgent call for the better class of industrials." The writer added:

"Ordinarily there is a good demand for bonds after the first of the year, representing the January 1 investment buying, but this usually spends its force within a week or ten days after the first calls have been supplied. This year, however, the demand has continued with the result that bond men entertain a high degree of confidence over the outlook. For the past three weeks there has been no let-up in purchases, and some large dealers have found themselves actually short of bonds.

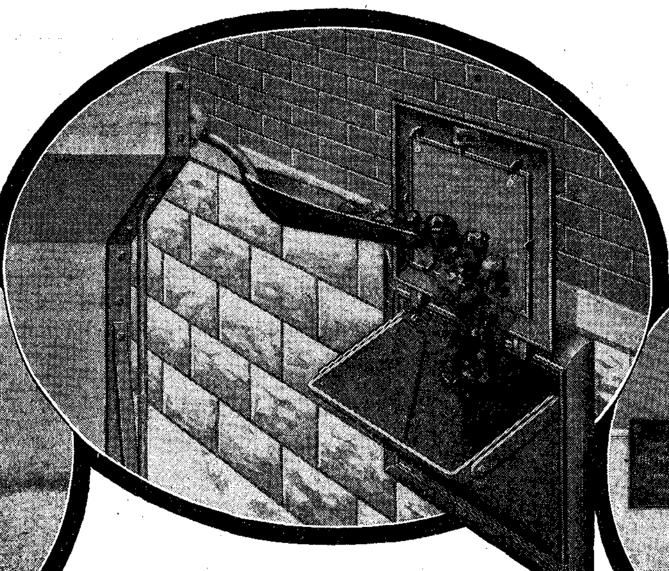
"In the municipal market there was less activity than a week ago, altho the volume of business was said to have been substantial. New York State bonds were in favor with a fairly substantial turnover and considerable interest was evinced in the forthcoming offering of the $25,000,000 new State 4s. It is believed that these bonds will bring a price in the neighborhood of 106 or better.

"Among the important events of the week was the official announcement of the closing of another $250,000,000 loan to Great Britain, which is to be publicly offered on a basis showing a return of exactly 6 per cent. for both maturities. This new issue is regarded as more attractive than any foreign bond or note yet put out in this country, the convertible feature having met with hearty approval from American investors and institutions alike. The fact that the Federal Reserve Board at Washington is not adverse to the offering also is a factor to its credit.

"During the present year expectations are that there will be a considerable amount of railroad financing, it being recognized that carriers must necessarily enter the market for various products, while it is not unlikely that improvements on a scale more extensive than during the past few years will be undertaken by many of the important systems. One of the restraining influences in this respect during the past year has been the unprecedentedly high prices for all materials incident to railroad operations, as well as wages, which have exceeded any previously paid by the carriers. At the same time many of the important systems have declared bonuses to their employees to offset the high cost of living which has proved burdensome to many of the low-salaried workers.

"Anglo-French bonds sold during the week at low levels, the closing quotations on Friday being under 93, while the prevailing level during that session of business was 92¾ to 93; American Foreign Securities 5s are quoted at 97½ to 97⅞; City of Paris 6s, 95⅞ to 96⅛; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5s, 96⅞ to 97¾ and so on. There was less activity in Russian Government 5½s, which sold from 91 to 89⅞ during Friday's trading, but subsequently touched 90. The new United Kingdom one- and two-year notes were traded in over the counter, and at the close Friday were 99⅝ bid for the one-year and 98⅞ for the two-year maturity."

Garbage Receiver



Majestic Coal Chute

Package Receiver

Complete Your Home

Your home is not complete without these modern building necessities, designed to protect the good looks of your home and grounds from the careless coal man—to provide for the most sanitary method of garbage disposal and for the safest and cleanest delivery of your milk and packages.

Majestic Building Specialties

not only make every home complete, but they save work and steps for every housewife, making up for their small cost in a very short time.

Majestic Coal Chute keeps your house, lawns and grounds clean, because every piece of coal falls into the bin. The door locks open automatically, protecting the building above the opening just where the damage always occurs. When shut it can be opened only from the inside and is absolutely burglar-proof. Easily installed in old buildings or built into new ones.

Majestic Underground Garbage Receiver protects the health of your family because it keeps your garbage buried. The deadly fly has no greater breeding spot than the old-fashioned exposed garbage can. Bury your garbage can the Majestic way and drive the flies away. Sanitary, emits no odors and keeps the contents safe from dogs and vermin. Always convenient, never unsightly.

Majestic Package Receiver is placed in the kitchen wall for receiving milk bottles and packages from the outside, insuring them against theft and keeping them clean and in sanitary condition. The door locks automatically after packages are put in from outside and can be opened only from the kitchen. Makes an excellent winter refrigerator.

Other Majestic Specialties

The Majestic line is complete, including Coal Chutes, Underground and Built-in Garbage Receivers, Milk and Package Receivers, Rubbish Burners, Duplex One-Register Store-Heating Systems, Metal Plant Boxes, Pipe and Pipeless Furnaces, etc.

These are completely described and illustrated in our new catalog. Send coupon for your copy today.

THE MAJESTIC COMPANY
714 Erie Street HUNTINGTON, INDIANA
Largest Manufacturers of Coal Chutes in the World

Mail Coupon for Catalog

THE MAJESTIC COMPANY
714 Erie Street, Huntington, Indiana

Send me catalog of Majestic Building Specialties.

Name ....

Street..

City.............................*State*...............

BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND

(*Continued from page 253*)

guerite J. Hippler, "I. K. R.," Charlotte F. Jackson, "J. T. R." Robert B. Kidd, Nina F. Lewis, R. C. McCalla, D. Frank Magee, J. N. Mitchell, Sam R. Nuzum, "O. C. and F. G. T.," Mary H. O'Brien, Ernest Orndorff, Hugh Parks, Mrs. S. R. Peale, J. J. Robinson, the Misses Stewart, N. J. Thorstemberg, "W. M. B.," Annie P. Walker, B. E. Welch, Miss S. H. Wells, Lillian M. Wilson, "X" St. Louis, Mo., "Anonymous."

$35.00—W. and L. E. Gurley.

$30.00—E. Stoddard Cook, Mrs. E. Stoddard Cook, "G. H. W.," A. F. Lister.

$28.76—"Some First Year Pupils, Lincoln High School."

$25.10—Anna B. McCarthy.

$25.00—C. E. Allen, "A Sympathizer with Suffering Children," J. H. Babb, W. H. Ballard & Son, Ralph A. Bard, Miss Barton, Warren S. Blauvelt, K. S. Bradley, B. A. Buffington, W. S. Burton, "Cash, Uniontown, Pa.," H. L. Caswell, Mrs. Robert T. Clause, Mrs. Melbourne Clements, Harry B. Cochran, Rosalie H. Coleman, Mrs. Margaret Y. Colladay, Dr. A. N. Collins, "Lucille, Gale and William Curtis," J. H. Cutter, James S. Deming, Miss M. H. Dow, Mrs. S. W. Duggan, Louise W. Eastwood, Elford B. Eddy, Thomas C. Edmonds & Company, L. F. Edwards, John A. Gaines, M. D., William Gardner, Norman P. Geis, Mrs. W. H. Gill, E. H. Gresy, Samuel Hamilton, Jr., M. D., "H. P. K.," H. W. Hansell, John M. Haverty, W. M. Hazen, Jones & Abbott, Mrs. T. W. Justus, J. E. Keagan, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall Keiser, H. C. Keplinger, F. Kemys-Tynte, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Knapp, R. D. Laird, W. J. Lester, Louis Lightner, Ernest F. Lloyd, Miss E. F. Lewis, R. F. McArthur, A. E. Manning, Mrs. Mary N. Marcy, A. A. Maxwell, Wm., W. B., Emily, Mary and Edward H. Mayhugh, Wm., H. H. and Laura Owen Miller, H. L. Moreley, Miss Anne Mullin, Charles W. Musgrove, C. C. Patrick, Catlin M. Patrick, Edwin E. and Tennie A. Peasley, Mr. and Mrs. Penfield, James Pollock, D. S. Ramsay, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Ramsey, P. S. Rinaldo, F. C. Robinson, Miss Maria A. Rogers, Mrs. T. R. Robertson, Clifton B. Ross, Helen Platt Rowland, Mrs. Wm. S. Rowland, R. Paul Scudder, C. A. Sessions, S. L. Slover, Dr. L. Gibbon Smart, Mrs. C. L. Stevens, M. Stevenson, C. B. Sturtevant, M.D., H. C. Sullivan, C. R. Tyler, Charles F. Walker, Paul T. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Welty, B. H. Wilkins, F. W. Williams & Son, John Wood, "X.Y.Z." Numerous Anonymous Items.

$24.00—Mr. and Mrs. Marion S. Ackerman, Helen B. Adsit, "A Friend," Rumford, Me., "A Friend, Atlantic City, N. J.," Mrs. A. M. Alexander, J. Roy Allen, Maury Anderson, Mrs. J. B. Andrews, J. C. Atwell, M. D., "W. M., G. C., M. and W. C. Beard," R. Earnest Beaty, W. A. Beavans, Frances J. Benton, "A. C. B. Jr.," C. A. Bigelow, Mrs. L. L. Blackburn, Barbara and Jane Blocki, L. P. Boggs, Tom Botterill, Henry C. Bowman, F. K. Brainard, Mrs. C. R. Breckinridge, Mr. and Mrs. Roche Burrell, W. T. Butler, Carroll Buxton, Edwin H. Barnum, C. H. Barton, Sara M. Bay, "F. O. B.," "C. A. C.," Woonsocket, R. I., Alfred T. Carton, Frank S. Cary, George A. Cary, Katherine Censey, C. F. Chase, E. E. Cheney, Miss Lily Churchill, Edward E. Clement, H. A. Cohen and others, Henrietta B. Coke, R. B. Conant, L. L. Cook, P. B. Crider & Son, Miss Lizzie Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Cross, M. F. Curtiss, C. R. Darrow, "In Memory of Harvey N. de Sanno," A. V. Dickerson, Royal F. Ditmars, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Drake, S. H. Drown, Paul D. Durant, Dr. J. M. Dutton, East Aurora Auxiliary of the Buffalo Red Cross Chapter, "M. W. & G. H. Eastman," Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Egan, B. K. Eisner, Mrs. H. W. Elliott, Employees of the Eureka Life Insurance Co. of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Estep, Mrs. Hugh Ewing, E. Talcott Felt, Frank Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fowler, Jr., Edna P. Freeland, F. B. Gallagher, Dr. Thomas Gallaher, Catherine McKay Geiger, Wiley Grandy Gillmor, Dr. C. G. Glendenning, M. I. Goodrich, F. A. Griswold, Christine Gryrive, Wesley W. K. Hamilton, W. T. Hammond, Charles H. Hardie, Lida H. Harding, Judge Dana Harmon, W. D. Harney, Dr. F. E. Harper, L. Willard Harris, E. L. Hayward, V. Hayward, W. R. Hayward, C. O. Heggem, C. H. Heller, Anne T. H. Henszy, Betty Hershey, Frantz Hershey, Katherine Hershey, W. M. Heseltine, C. Hitzert, Esther Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Hooper, N. A. Hulbert, Mrs. Guy L. Hutchinson, Stewart A. Jellett, "J. M.," Jacksonville, Ill., Emmons Johnson, C. S. Jones, Bertrand B. Kahn, Miss H. P. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Kirwan, Henry I. Klopp, M. D., Dr. S. A. Knopf, Constance H. Koehler, Miss M. E. Koehler, C. J. Krag, Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, Charles P. Lake, Lucius Lamar, M. D., A. W. Lang, J. R. Lavens, D. Leonard,

Travel and Resort Directory

Special Cruise

To the WEST INDIES

Under the American Flag

Join the American Express Travel Department's luxurious 24 day cruise to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Costa Rica.

SAILING MARCH 10

Palatial Steamship "Tenadores"

Sails a week after Inauguration **Is gone** during Lent **Returns** a week before Easter

Write, Telephone or Wire

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

66 Broadway, New York

Philadelphia Boston Chicago St. Louis Cleveland Los Angeles San Francisco Detroit

THE CLARK WAY

Meets Every Requirement of the Most Critical. You are Sure to Come Again.

SMALL GROUPS UNDER ESCORT

JAPAN AND CHINA

In April, July, September

Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., New York

ALASKA EXCURSIONS

See the land of the Walrus and the Bear; the land of mighty forests and glaciers; the land of towering mountain heights that rise from glassy summer seas. Plan NOW your summer vacation to this land of mystery, charm and beauty. Cruises with all the comforts of home, $66 up. Write for folders and information.

John H. Bunch, G. F. & P. A.

ALASKA STEAMSHIP COMPANY

442 Colman Bldg. Seattle, U. S. A.

CRUISES

Two luxurious 24 day cruises on specially chartered American steamers to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama and Costa Rica. Sailing Feb. 10 and Feb. 24.

California and Hawaii

Delightful tours on the highest plane of travel. Frequent departures during the winter months.

Also Tours to Nassau and Florida, South America and Australasia

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.

Dept. 5, 17 Temple Place, Boston

New York Phila. Chicago San Francisco

Influence of the Mind on the Body

By Paul Dubois, M.D.

12mo, Cloth, 64 pages. 50 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers New York

The Manor

20 Albemarle Park—ASHEVILLE—North Carolina

In "The Land of the Sky"

Southern hospitality and homelike informality in an atmosphere of refinement and taste. All outdoor sports the year around.

Perfect Golf in a Perfect Climate
18 Holes. Turf Greens

Write for Booklet—Make Reservations.

IN AMERICA—AN ENGLISH INN

Classified Columns

HIGH GRADE SALESMEN & AGENTS

STOP HERE—JUST OUT—EISEN REGULATOR for Ford Headlights. Selling like wildfire everywhere. Gives splendid driving light at low speed—keeps bulbs from burning out—works entirely automatically. Needed on every Ford. Big profits quick. No experience or capital needed. Sales guaranteed. Hurry, don't delay—write now for special information. Address EISEN INSTRUMENT CO., 603 Valentine Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

Salesman—$6,000 Accidental Death, $30.00 Weekly Accident Benefit, $25.00 Weekly Sick Benefit. $10.50 yearly, half amount $5.50. $250,000 deposited Insurance Department. Become Independent. Experience Unnecessary. Guaranteed steady income from renewals. Registration Dept. C, Newark, N. J.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENT YOUR IDEAS.—$9,000 offered for certain inventions. Books, "How to Obtain a Patent," and "What to Invent," sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Manufacturers constantly writing us for patents we have obtained. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense. Established 20 years. Address Chandlee & Chandlee, patent attorneys, 1071 F St., Washington, D. C.

DON'T LOSE YOUR RIGHTS TO PATent Protection. Send for blank form "Evidence of Conception," Book, Suggestions, and Advice Free. Lancaster & Allwine, Reg. Attys., 211 Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. Patents obtained through D. SWIFT being sold to big manufacturers. Write today for free book of 307 needed inventions, and surpassing references. D. Swift, 329 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT AND PAY. Books and advice FREE. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Send sketch or model for examination and opinion. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F St., Washington, D. C.

IDEAS WANTED.— Manufacturers are writing for patents procured through me. Three books with list hundreds of inventions wanted sent free. I help you market your invention. Advice free. R. B. Owen, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENTS

PLAYS, VAUDEVILLE Sketches, Monologues, Dialogues, Speakers, Minstrel Material, Jokes, Recitations, Tableaux, Drills, Musical Pieces. Entertainments for all occasions. Make Up Goods. Large Catalog Free. T. S. Denison & Co., Dept. 34, Chicago

PERSONAL

CASH—For any discarded jewelry; for any watches or diamonds; for any discarded false teeth. Send us any diamonds, watches, old gold, platinum or silver jewelry, new or broken, any false teeth, with or without gold, any dental fillings, painters' gold leaf cotton, or auto magneto points, nothing too large or too small. We send value in cash on receipt of goods. Your goods returned at our expense should our offer be refused within ten days. Established 1899. Liberty Refining Company, 432 F. Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FARM LANDS

YOU CAN DO BETTER ON A SOUTHERN FARM. Send for a year's subscription Free to our beautifully illustrated magazine, The Southern Homeseeker, which tells all about good, low priced land and Southern opportunities. Write F. H. LaBaume, Agrl. Agent, N. & W. Ry., 270 Arcade Building, Roanoke, Va.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.—Florida home, good fishing, boating, brick roads, golf. Inquire through your agent or Justamere Farm, Middletown Springs, Vermont.

HELP WANTED

THOUSANDS MEN—WOMEN wanted as Government Clerks. $75 month. Spring examinations everywhere. Sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. W 120, Rochester, N. Y.

DUPLICATING DEVICES

"MODERN" DUPLICATOR—A BUSINESS GETTER. $1 up. 50 to 75 copies from pen, pencil, typewriter. No glue or gelatine. 35,000 firms use it. 30 Days' Trial. You need one. Booklet Free. J. G. Durkin & Reeves Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUILD A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN and escape salaried drudgery for life. Learn the Collection Business. Limited field; little competition. Few opportunities so profitable. Send for "Pointers" today. AMERICAN COLLECTION SERVICE, 56 State Street, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED.— $20,000 at 4½% interest for 5 yrs., on a well improved, high grade farm, which is less than half its value. Absolutely a safe loan with no chance whatever. Clear Title Abstract given; no uncertainties.
THE FARMER,
Box A. D. V., Literary Digest.

A Book That Helps Fit Men and Women For Leadership

Personal Power

By Keith J. Thomas

Here is a book that clearly points out ways to develop will-power, mental concentration, and winning personality. A careful reading of it will immensely increase the capacity for achieving bigger financial and intellectual success. There are practical directions for strengthening the faculty for reading men and understanding human nature, and the basic impulses that move men to definite action.

Judge Elbert H. Gary says: *"This is a well written, strongly expressed book, and will have a good influence upon all who read it, particularly young men. More books like it should be published and read."*

Cloth, Over 300 pages. $1.75 net; average carriage charges 12c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., N.Y.

PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT
LONG BURNING PIPE
TOBACCO

P. A. quality wins men quick to smoking joy!

Hands out such go-to-it-again flavor and fragrance and satisfaction in a jimmy pipe without bite or parch that it keeps putting squad after squad of new smokers on the firing line and jams real and true delight into fresh corps of "regulars" day after day.

Copyright 1917 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

Make P. A. in the tidy-red tin your pocket pal!

PLAY this Prince Albert smoke-tip like a thoroughbred—and, it's tobacco-joy-for-yours on a silver platter! Can't any more stop you having the pipe sessions of your life with P. A. than you can put thirty days in February! And that's because you get quality when you buy P. A.

Coupons or premiums have never *been* given as an inducement to smoke Prince Albert. We prefer to offer smokers quality!

No matter how long you've been on the trail of tobacco-that-hits-the-spot, *you quit now* while the year's young! For with Prince Albert for a smoke-pal you've landed right, at last! You've hit ore! You've uncorked a mine of quality-smokings that'll keep you pleasure-puf-f-f-f-ing as long as the flowers bloom in springtime!

Your taste will flash a speed-o. k. that Prince Albert's flavor beats all-hollow your pet dream of tobacco joy! *Your tongue* will signal "go-ahead-to-beat-the-band" because P. A. won't bite it any more than a wax doll! Bite and parch are *cut out of Prince Albert* by our exclusive patented process!

Prince Albert lets you drill-mighty-deep into smoke-smiles, it's so friendly and cheery in a jimmy pipe! P. A. is your certain-sure-proof of the bang-up-happiness and content that *can come* via tobacco quality! For, Prince Albert hands you *nothing but quality!* We prefer to give you tobacco that smashes all smoke-rules-and-records and let you take-a-smoke *without a comeback* fast as your smoke-appetite shoots in a demand.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

Prince Albert is to be had everywhere tobacco is sold. Toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—that clever, practical pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Warm Winter Way to
CALIFORNIA

The El Paso Short Line—most comfortable and interesting route to Southern California—maximum elevation 6,666 feet.

Direct line of lowest altitudes—only 2,281 miles Chicago to Los Angeles—1,764 miles from Kansas City; 2,060 miles from St. Louis—every mile a mile away from winter.

No quicker time—no better service via any line.

Less than three days—Chicago-St. Louis to Los Angeles on Rock Island modern steel equipped trains—the

"Golden State Limited"
or
"Californian"

Rock Island—El Paso-Southwestern—Southern Pacific

Every luxury of modern travel—no extra fare.

En route—the military encampments at El Paso and along the border—a feature of unusual interest.

Automatic Block Signals
Finest Modern All-Steel Equipment
Superior Dining Car Service

Rock Island

Tickets, reservations, information, literature at any Rock Island Travel Bureau, or address

L. M. ALLEN, Passenger Traffic Manager
ROCK ISLAND LINES
Room 725, La Salle Station, Chicago

LAW STUDY AT HOME

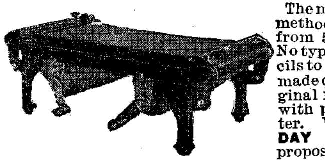
Become a lawyer and big success awaits you. Legally trained men win high positions in business and public life. Greater opportunities now than ever before. Be independent--be a leader. Thousands of lawyers are earning

$3,000 to $10,000 Annually

We guide you step by step. You can train at home during spare time. We prepare you to pass bar examination in any state. Money refunded according to our Guarantee Bond if dissatisfied. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Thousands of successful students enrolled. Low cost, easy terms. Big Law Library and modern course in Public Speaking free if you enroll now. Get our valuable 120 page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them—now.

LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 252-F, Chicago

Evans All-Steel Duplicator



The most economical method of duplicating from 5 to 100 copies. No type to set, no stencils to cut. Copies are made direct from original matter, written with pen or typewriter. Write for **10-DAY FREE TRIAL** proposition.

D. EVANS CO., 46 Murray St., New York.

Willow Ware Will Beautify Your Home

Willow Ware makes beautiful flower stands, flower boxes, rustic chairs and swings. Stand as in illustration, two feet high, sent on receipt of $2.00. Write for illustrated price list.

Southern Willow Ware Co. Dept. D Raleigh, N. C.
Reference, Citizens National Bank of Raleigh

Dr. Esenwein

SHORT-STORY WRITING

A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor of Lippincott's.
250-page catalogue free. Please address
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 71, Springfield, Mass.

BREATH RIGHT AT NIGHT

Stop Mouth Breathing and Snoring.® It injures you and annoys others. Use an INHALIAN and breathe right or money back. Price $1.00. Ask for Booklet "Breathing While Sleeping."

THE INHALIAN CO. (Inc.) 426 Keller Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

Grow Pecans and other Nuts

For Profit and Pleasure

On your lawn, roadside or other non-productive ground. $100 to $300 per acre net profit; fine shade, too. Write for FREE Nut Book. Hardy Northern varieties. Largest Northern Pecan Nursery in America.

McCOY NUT NURSERIES, 723 Old State Bank Bldg., EVANSVILLE, IND.

Harry Lewis, S. N. Lewis, Julia W. Litchfield, W. S. Little, F. N. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Luria, Flora J. Lutz, E. H. Lyons, Edith McCarthy, Wm. H. McCreery, M. G. B. McCulloch, A. J. McDade, Mr. and Mrs. F. McIntyre, C. A. McKinney, Rev. and Mrs. J. McSieg, C. G. Maddock, John J. Marks and Friend, Mary E. Myers, G. H. Myers, William Morrison, A. R. Moorhead, W. G. Morris, E. W. Moody, Marie Ewing Montgomery, Charles W. Montgomery, Dr. Alfred Mitchell, Jr., F. D. Minor, Mrs. John C. Milne, D. S. Milloy, John F. Miller, Lorraine Meriam Mehl and Danna Flor. Mehl, George Marsh, Mrs. A. C. Manson, Joseph R. Noel, R. G. Noble, "H. L. N., Chicago, Ill.," E. W. Ogden, E. W. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Pugh, Margaret H. Price, Edmund R. Pratt, Tom J. Phillips, Sarah D. Pewt, People of Petersburg, Va., James W. Pearsall, Harold Peabody, A. Parker-Smith, The Park Mfg. Co., John G. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Robotham, Dr. S. Miles Robinson, F. C. Robbins, Millard Reece, Dr. James R. Rash, Ada C. Rank, C. D. Sprague, Homer C. Small, Hotel Sinton, F. B. Silsbee, Mrs. T. H. Shoup, Howard R. Sheppard, H. S. Sewell, M. E. Schoening, C. Schenck, Dr. Jules J. Serrazin, Sandford Card Co., Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Sampson, "B. S., Northampton, Mass.," Adolfo Stahl, Joseph Janney and Francis Morris Steinmetz, Rev. and Mrs. Swisher, E. B. Squires, W. G. Tennille, E. M. Thompson, Mrs. H. J. Ullmann, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Valentine, Van Sicklen & Co., Inc., "G. H., C. R. and M. Wagner," A. G. Warren, Irene R. Washburn, Mrs. H. H. Weaver, C. I. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. White, H. M., Whitacre, Eliza L. Willets, Mrs. Ruth R. Williams, F. L. Woodruff, G. A. York.

Numerous Anonymous Items.

$22.00—"E. A. C.," "E. D. C.," "Guests of the Inverness," "M. B. C."

$21.00—"Father, Mother and Daughter," Mrs. L. A. Smith.

$20.00—A. T. Bell, Dr. J. Edward Chace, Alice R. Hargreaves, Frederick P. Leavenworth, "Lehnkering Family," Charles F. Moore, Evelyn M. Pettit, W. H. Woodbury.

$18.00—Mabel T. Willman.

$17.00—"Anonymous."

$16.00—"S. L. I. H.," R. S. McDonough.

$15.00—"Anonymous," B. C. Bixby, George J. Bradbeer, F. G. Bryce, J. D. Carey, Citizens of Nichols, Fla., B. C. Fick, Charles P. Ford, "Friend, East Orange," J. L. Hirson, John A. Johnston, James G. Kung, Florence Leonard, F. C. Miller, Margaret G. McCoy, Guy W. Oliver, G. W. Phillips, Miss Jessie I. Ross, J. F. Stephenson, D. F. Stevens, Dr. H. B. Stone, Miss Clare Stringfellow, P. Q. White.

$14.50—"No. 48 N. Prince St., Lancaster, Pa."

$13.50—W. E. Gatchel.

$13.00—George Clementsen, Helen D. Morey, Linda B. Trotte and Maid.

$12.50—H. G. Bretherton, C. M. Jacobsen, A. W. Richards, J. S. Whitworth.

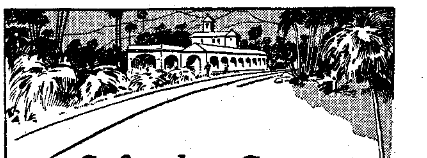
$12.25—Littlejohn Drilling Company, F. W. Lyonde, Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch Office Employees.

$12.20—Isabella W. Campbell.

$12.10—Misses Kate and Sallie Anderson, C. Bengston, F. C. Cheston, Mary M. Burgess, Carolyne H. Burgess, Mrs. J. H. Dinkins, Gertrude E. Kay, Mary E. Kay, T. D. Warren.

$11.00—John J. Mullowney.

$12.00—"A. E. F.," "Albany X.," H. Davis Ackerly, J. W. Ashby, Dr. Alanson J. Abbe, Allan and Marian Archer, A. D. Ayres, J. W. Andes, J. W. Albert, Mrs. Horace M. Andrews, F. M. Abbott, "M. M. A.," L. H. Atwell, Dr. J. W. Alsobrook, Chas. Acklin, Walter O. Adams, Rev. Geo. P. Avery, B. S. Andrus, G. A. Allen, Julia Alexander, Alden Mercantile, R. I. D. Ashbridge, Marion S. Ackerman, Jr., Warren Ackerman, J. H. Ackerman, John Anderson & Son, Bernard Alexander, Numerous "Anonymous" items, "A Friend" several items, S. E. Allen, Alfred J. O'Neill Allison, "A Mother," "A Member of the 9th Presbyterian Church," Wm. P. Allwood, Appling Sunday School, "E. W. B.," C. S. Bronstad, Martha Beeson, R. Katharine Beeson, Henry Brown,



Safer than Currency to Carry

has often been remarked when talking of

K. N. & K. Travelers' Checks

Experienced Travelers Use Them

Checks not countersigned may be replaced if lost.

Considering the protection afforded, their cost is insignificant.

Denominations of
$10, $20, $50 and $100
at a premium of 50c on one hundred dollars' worth

Get them from your banker or write for full particulars.

Knauth • Nachod & Kuhne
EQUITABLE BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY

F. C. Barley, J. A. Bloomington, Mrs. K. W. Burt, Howard A. Beaton, C. M. Bagwell, Mrs. H. J. Burton, "J. H. B.," C. L. Bash, Robert W. Barnes, James Barnes, Helen B. Barnes, Geo. J. Barnes, Laura L. Barnes, Henry Becker, A. D. Bishop, H. J. Bingenheimer, Margaret L. Bodine, "M. T. B. & Co.," Jane Brown, H. G. Budd, Mary Frances Bamberger, Sadie J. Bamberger, Thad. M. Boggs, "L. A. B.," J. C. Buckbee, Harry A. Bell, L. J. Barber, Helen A. Bonser, A. B. Bottrell, Dr. H. O. Brannon, Dr. E. M. Beach, T. W. Bacchus, Mrs. K. T. Butterfield, F. W. Bliss, P. W. Bliss, R. T. Bliss, Helen E. Bliss, S. T. Bliss, C. L. Bliss, A. M. Burger, Mrs. Percy A. Billas, Alice M. Butler, H. A. Beason, L. B. Beach, Charlotte T. Botts, C. V. Burnside, J. C. Baxter, Francis K. Bartow, Anna Key Barton, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Beeler, C. H. Bickford, M. Botto, C. N. Butler, S. W. Blanchard, S. C. Barnes, A. B. Baker, Wm. Barbor, Esther B. Bedker, W. R. Bonham, R. A. Brown, S. F. Brooks, Mrs. B. Ford Barnes, Helen Blanchard, J. C. Barrett, J. E. Bigelow, John Barker, Mary Susan Raymond and Louis Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Barton, F. J. Barlow, Ethel Elizabeth Bevington, Dorothy Broad, M. H. Baker, M. D., Edith Blanchet, Kate D. Bucknam, F. K. Borden, Jr., F. K. Borden, Mrs. F. K. Borden, Jr., W. W. Blakely, Dr. Robt. Bailey, T. J. Barker, "Cash, 'B,'" A. E. Bauer, Helen E. Beardsley, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Behr, Jr., D. B. Bell, H. S. Bell, L. W. Bicknell, A. H. Black, Mrs. J. T. Blair, H. L. Baldwin & Co., D. H. Bremerman, W. S. Burchinal, George and Gordon Burke, Lillian Burlingame, Luella C. Butler, J. H. Blanchard, Edith M. Blue, B. J. Boyle, W. D. Bradt, Chas. Bradwell, A. M. Bragg, Office Force of the James Bute Co., S. O. Brown, P. F. Butz, Mrs. Neal Brewster, A. G. Bartlett, C. P. Buckler, M. K. Brown, F. P. Babcock, E. L. Barlow, Mary Elizabeth Boyd, G. O. Boyles, Susan S. Brayton, C. M. Boggs, J. M. Bell, D. L. Browne, F. S. Barlow, Miss Verity C. Burnett, W. O. Brandon, L. R. Berkeley, O. F. Broman, Maria E. Bush, F. Bernard, Jr., Mrs. Jos. S. Bigelow, T. D. Best, Mrs. Alice C. Brown, Albert Bowen, Robert Baxter, W. F. Betts, Edith M. Burton, Jennie V. Cowdrey, Corene Cowdrey, J. G. Cranston, J. S. Carter, Miss Isabella Campbell, H. S. Conroy, Miss Anne Challiner, B. B. Cannon and Wife, Mrs. Eaton Cromwell, R. W. Cross, Mrs. L. D. Carr, E. N. Curry, Margaret Currier, F. L. Carmichael, Dr. E. L. Clark, T. A. Cheeves, J. S. Combs, G. E. Collings, Mrs. M. M. Crawford, R. M. Cheetham, H. W. Clarke, Mrs. R. B. Clark, Jr., Albert Cox, J. F. Chase, W. E. Carlton, T. E. Coppage, Mr. and Mrs. John Cutler, Avelina Chapleau, Mrs. E. B. Cooke, W. W. Cline, H. K. Cortright, "C. H. L.—Conn.," G. E. Closson, The Union Chinese Mission Sunday School, Agnes Chase, "Cash," Dr. V. V. Cameron, Alice T. Clark, Miss Mary Cranston, G. H. Cowles, W. L. Clarke, Anna M. Campbell, Mrs. Stanley Cobb, Mrs. S. E. Canfield, Lillian S. Cowden, A. D. Colgrove, "Citizens of Canadian, Tex.," R. T. Claywell, J. F. Combs, Miss Edith Cummings, M. M. Conroy, C. C. Clevendon, Dr. C. B. Cragin, Dr. Louis D. Coriell, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Cope, F. A. Curtis, Laura L. Colman, Henry Colman, Boy and Dad Campbell, M. J. Cannon, C. M. Corbin, A. C. Cruce, J. N. Currie, Miss Elizabeth M. Chace, J. H. Caine, A. B. Currie, R. R. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Chase, G. E. Chester, Susan K. Chisholm, H. W. Christian, Mrs. Wm. Clark, C. B. Clark, Judge Walter A. Clinch, Mrs. L. W. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cox, C. R. Crafts, Mich. J. Carroll, L. A. Case, A. E. Cameron, R. R. Curtice, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cutler, Mrs. J. T. Crabbs, C. C. Cook, W. F. Canavan, W. R. Corbett, J. E. Chadwick, Miss A. T. Chapman, C. M. Crane, C. L. Coleman, Florence E. Carter, Leila R. Cummings, Coates Bros., F. R. Caldwell, C. F. Dill, Miss Emily Dyer, Mary B. Danes, Mrs. M. E. Densmore, P. E. Dennis, Burt G. Decker, D. J. Demorest, Miss Elizabeth Dobbins, Mrs. W. H. Dobbins, W. H. Dobbins, J. Durkin, G. W. Duall, G. T. Dowling, C. F. Davis, Mrs. J. R. Dibrell, L. S. Dickie, E. Z. Derr, Mrs. F. B. Davies, J. R. Davis, F. X. Durnin, Elsie J. Dresser, Helen C. de Bann, Theodore Damm, Mary T. Davidson, Mary Sheford Davis, Thos. J. Davis, Warren J. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Deichman, W. A. Demler, James I. Dissette, E. H. Dobson, C. A. Dozier, J. F. Drenguis, Dr. Duffy, Martin M. Durrett, Wm. J. Durfey, Dr. Charles Wilson Doughtie, E. J. Donahoe, W. M. Dougal, T. M. Dinsmore, L. A. Dellea, Philip Dunn D. G. Dodds, A. L. Dame, Miles Dean, "H. L. D.," Dr. John T. Davis, W. Chester Davis, Mrs. N. S. Dey, Miss Helen E. Dobbins, Mrs. Margaret Dick, R. S. Douthat, Mrs. J. C. Davidson, H. R. Drum, S. Alice Dinsmore, J. A. Dysart, Walter T. Daniel, W. W. Dennis, Adelaide F. Evans, Barclay Eyre, W. R. Erskine, E. J. Etzler, Joel D. Eshleman, Mrs. G. W. Ellis, Mary Earnest, F. M. Elma, G. L. T. Edwards, W. H. Emerson, Burton D. Esmond, William Dwight Eaton, 2nd., P. N. Evans, Thos. B. Emery, Howard Eckfeldt, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Edgar, Rev. E. B. Edmunds, Harvey C. Ely, J. J. Eller, Mrs. Sarah Harper Emerson, Elmer K. Eyerly, Katherine L. Eyerly, Margaret W. Eyerly, Proctor K. Eyerly, Otis A. Earl, C. E. Ehle, M. D., A. C. Estes, Edwin Evans, Grace D. Ferguson, C. R. Field, "Friends," F. B. Flower, Dr. Conrad Frey, C. W. Foley, James E. Flynn, Anna E. Flynn, F. W. French, "Friend," D. F. Fisher, Frank R. Frost, Celestine H. Frost, "The Fassett Family," Elam H. Fuller, G. Burgess Fisher, C. L. Fisher, James F. Ferrier, Henry T. Finck, J. A. Finley, J. Sherwood Fes, Clarence N. Flack, M. J. Flaherty, Saunders Fleming, V. M. Fleming, Dr. George Heustis Fonde, Dr. John K. De Frees, Col. Volney S. Fulham, V. C. Fuller, Robert Fullerton, Jr., B. Folling, M. G. Ford, H. L. Forham, Mrs. Agnes G. Foster, Geo. D. Foster, Wm. W. Frazier, R. W. Flournoy, J. B. Floyd, H. P. Fribley, G. S. Funkhouser, Frances Filley, E. E. Fitz, Mrs. P. H. Furst, Dr. C. L. French, Barbara Phillips Ford, Geneva K. Flittie, "A. C. F.," Dorothy Field, E. A. Field, "A Friend," Mrs. C. B. Feugar, "Friends," "Two Friends," "A Friend," Wm. A. Freihofer, B. Fortis, H. J. Groesbeck, R. De Garennes, C. F. Gill, J. W. Geib, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Glasgow, "Bobby G.," Ernest L. Gale, Sr., G. H. Greene, Robert Garvin, Dr. G. M. Goodwin, Jos. R. Grogan, E. H. Gaggin, George W. Gage, S. K. Gartman, Dr. J. S. Gian-Franceschi, J. H. Gilman, Roscoe W. Godfrey, Thos. Graham, Charles S. Grant, E. G. Griffin, C. L. Gutterson, L. L. Gwynn; W. H. Gillespie, S. E. Gillespie, Lily H. Gilson, Thos. D. and Thos. M. Gillespie, "G. R. G.," Jessie H. Gibb, H. W. Graff, Mrs. A. D. Gilchrist, "N. J. G.," Jos. J. Griffith, F. L .Gunzenhauser, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Gallinger, Anna D. Gray, Memory of G. V. W. D., Dr. B. C. Grout, A. E. Gibbs, Evelyn S. Guy, Katherine L. Guy, Wm. G. Gordon, Mrs. Laura E. Gervold, Mary H. Hersey, Helen L. Hadley, P. C. Huff, L. C. Huesmann, Highland Park Baptist Church, Chattanooga, Tenn., S. Elizabeth Hammond, Dr. A. B. Howard, A. S. Hershey, Miss Belle Hall, E. W. Hake, Jane, Margaret and Agnes Hart, Miss Emily Ham, H. B. Hayden, Mrs. H. S. Hall, Mrs. A. M. Haskell, Eleanor G. Hildebrand, D. S. Hildebrand, Charlotte T. Hoag, Mrs. Aug. F. Hilly, C. A. Hart, "C. C. H.," H. E. Hannum, O. S. Hodgkins, F. D. Herbert, M. M. Hibbard, Charles Harper, J. H. Hanson, T. H. Howes, Mary W. Howard, S. W. B. Hosford, Mary Hosford, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Haskell, H. Alice Howell, W. B. Huff, R. C. Hunter, A. E. Husted, Wm. E. Hutchings, Helen Housik, E. H. Huf-

Safety for Over Half a Billion Passengers

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

The Steel Car Route

For years the Pennsylvania Railroad System has been conducting an energetic campaign of safety.

Only all-steel cars have been built. Efficiency tests have been established; safety-first expositions have been held for the education and instruction of trainmen; safety committees have been organized; and over 120,000 safety text-books have been distributed to employees.

It is the logical result of this safety movement that during the past three years over half a billion passengers—553,890,063—more than five times the total population of the United States—have been carried over the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad System without the loss of the life of a single passenger in a train accident. On the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh a perfect record for four years has been made, during which a total of 616,626,957 passengers were safely carried.

With the continued co-operation of our faithful employees, to whom great credit is due, we hope to maintain the record we have established.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Standard Railroad of the World

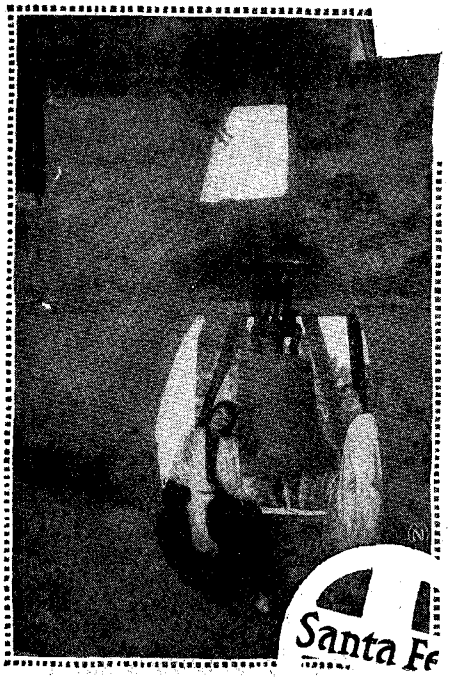
Every member of your family and your friends will enjoy this wonderful sport with you.

The Happiest People in the World

are those who get back to nature—who get out in the open in an "Old Town Canoe"—who get the thrills of skimming swiftly over the water and the pleasant exercise of paddling. It feels good to be in an "Old Town"—it's like riding a thoroughbred—beautiful, graceful, speedy and safe. The "Old Town" is easy to manage, easy to paddle and will last for years. Made of long-length cedar planks, close-ribbed and strongly built. You'll never have a minute's trouble with it. 4,000 ready to ship. Easy to buy from dealer or factory. Write for catalog.

OLD TOWN CANOE CO., 672 Fourth St., Old Town, Maine, U. S. A.

"Old Town Canoes"



Reminders of the old Spanish days along the motor boulevards of

California

The road builders of California know the value of natural scenic attractions

A network of perfect motor roads joins the Sierras and the blue Pacific, including famous El Camino Real

Luxurious resort hotels are but a few hours' motor trip apart

Four daily California trains via the Santa Fe, and the Santa Fe de-Luxe weekly in winter. Fred Harvey serves the meals "all the way"

Grand Canyon and Petrified Forest en route

Booklets of trains and trip upon request

W. J. Black, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
A. T. & S. F. Ry.
1064 Railway Exchange, Chicago

nagle, J. S. Hobaugh, Katherine B. Hodge, Dr. Wm. H. Holmes, Kate W. Hines, Miss M. J. Hill, Don P. Halsey, Mrs. H. C. Hamilton, Henry Hance, B. E. Harris, J. S. Hart, G. S. Hawley, G. W. Hay, Wm. McK. Hays, R. M. Heath, W. H. Henning, M. T. Herring, E. E. Hess, S. E. Hess, H. A. Hill, Mary Katherine Hake, Mark B. Hughes, Mary E. Huntington, Emma B. Hawks, "E. F. H.," Eleanore Harges, H. Hardesty Estate, E. L. Hine, T. O. Hammond, Mrs. K. E. Hoopes, F. M. Haskell, J. A. Harris, H. T. Haworth, Clare H. Hall, Clare H. Hall, Jr., Henry Hayes, Mrs. A. [illegible] Hunter, Albert S. Howard, W. T. E[illegible], C. E. Hammett, K. Holden, C. E. Halleck, Jean Hutchinson, M. L. Heintzelman, Brig. General E. D. Hoyle, J. R. Hagan, Hopkins Bros., T. W. Hayes, Dr. H. I. Haines, W. S. Harkness, Anna L. Holton, Frank Housik, Ellen S. Herbert, Elizabeth W. Heacock, H. S. Hadley, Bertha Herrick, H. W. Hayford, T. P. Hughes, Mrs. F. U. Iglehart, M. Louise Ilen, Winifred Illmer, L. W. Irwin, Allen M. Irish, A. F. Ingersoll, "In Memoriam A. H. A.," L. F. Joliat, H. F. Johnston, Eugene Jalbert, Miss H. May Johnson, "J. F. B.," Mrs. T. V. Johnson, G. H. Johnson, K. F. Jacobsen, R. F. Jackson, H. E. de Jarnette, J. L. Johnson, J. B. Jewell, E. R. James, A. S. Johnston, Stephen Jewett, W. P. S. Johnson, Laure E. Jackson, From Jean and Ann, T. F. Johnson, Dr. J. A. Johnston, H. A. Jones, Jr., W. H. Jones, W. S. Joslyn, H. B. Jackson, David and Jean Jarvie, R. J. Jessup, T. E. Jewell, J. A. Johnston, C. W. Jenkins, "J. A. B." J. W. Kenny, Miss Vera M. Knight, C. E. Kelly, Albert M. Kahn, Betty R. Kahn, Gertrude V. Kahn, Vivian J. Kahn, George and Catherine Klumph, A. S. Bedout and J. P. Kendrick, F. M. Kelly, Leon Keeble, Dr. A. Koerndorfer, A. E. Kilby, Master Harris A. Kemp, Master J. S. Kemp, W. H. Kirkpatrick, W. S. Kenfall, Emma L. Kimberly, Ralph Kimberly, Dean E. H. Kraus, Louise S. Knight, Anna L. Koeller, Kling Brothers, Robt. E. Keane, A. S. Kent, Edwin R. Kibler, D.D.S., H. I. Kramer, D.D.S., C. J. Kestler, M.D., F. L. Krekel, M. K. Kendrick, Allan Kennedy, Peggy Jane Kerr, E. J. Kelly, Mrs. Herman Kutter, J. E. Keeny, Mrs. W. B. King, Benj. Kramer, E. H. Lockwood, B. P. Lane, F. W. Lidstone, J. E. Lineburg, G. W. Lieb, Mrs. M. S. La Forge, Thomas H. Luders, Harvey Lyon, Henry L. Lawson, W. R. Lawshe, Lewis N. Lukens, R. E. Law, "A. R. L.," H. A. LeRoy, Chas. P. Lofgren, B. S. Landon, F. J. Lingham, Stella R. Lindemann, "Memory of J. G. C. Lee," T. P. Latta, B. F. Lowther, C. H. Loveley, H. A. Lindsey, Katherine B. Lucius, Anna M. Lutz, Harry G. Lutz, W. G. Lewis, Master Percy Lee Lawrence, H. B. Lewis, *George Lamb, J. R. Lowry, E. W. Low*, T. S. Littleford, Hatton Lovejoy, Ira A. Labar, L. L. Loar, K. P. Lewis, Mrs. David Kincaid Lovely, Mrs. G. F. Lovett, M. Lipscomb, Mrs. and Miss Laux, Mrs. A. M. Landman, W. H. Laflin, H. J. Leonard, L. A. Leonard, E. D. Lilienfeld, Arthur Lieber, Jr., D. K. Lloyd, Theodore Luce, David Lyman, Clarence B. Lynch, A. H. Linscott Co., Chas. E. Lawall, Jr., Mrs. Margaret A. McKay, Nova Van Smith McGrath, Mrs. Jos. A. McCullough, E. D. McBain, Albert J. McConomy, Louise Mary McEwen, Rose S. McGiverin, Hugh McGuire, Allan V. *McIvor*, B. V. *McCandlish*, Albert W. *McCloy*, C. U. McElroy, B. F. McNeal, Wm. D. McCoy, Rev. Culbert McGay, W. A. McLaughlin, L. H. McCray, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha C. Mowry, F. W. Moore, Dr. J. D. Madison, Jesse Minot, Leigh M. Marlow, Kenneth C. Marlow, Jack White Marlow, J. L. Montgomery, Arthur B. Marlow, Lee F. Miller, M. B. McGoffin, Noble L. Moore, Mrs. F. N. Marther, H. W. Malloy, F. M. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Mayhew, Rev. H. G. Morrison, D.D., John A. Munro, T. B. Marshall, Martha S. Mead, E. F. Maynes, G. A. Malone, Elmer L. Mack, C. S. Miller, J. I. Moore, Floyd R. Mechem, F. A. Marx, Joseph Matousek, Mrs. E. Morganroth, A. D. MacLean, Abe Manheimer Co., J. G. Marsh, Katharine H. Morgan, Thomas J. Morris, John D. Moss, L. S. Mount, B. F. Moomaw, N. T. Moore, M. C. Moore, Mary W. K. Miller, H. T. Mitchell, E. E. Mockett, C. S. Monroe, Reba N. Medlar, W. A. Marigold, Jr., Arthur H. Middleton, Mrs. Fanny G. Miles, F. H. Miller, J. S. Miller, D.D.S., L. P. Miller, W. E. Mack, Nellie D. Morey, C. H. Munson, Fred P. Meader, Wm. R. and S. C. Mealy, A. H. Moore, M. W. McMaster, Dr. R. B. Maury, C. L. Moore, Jr., W. F. Milliken, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Mead, J. Hansell Merrill, Mrs. Mary McLaughlin, Wm. F. Molt, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Moberley, Jos. A. McCullough, George N. Martin, Mrs. J. Mullen, A. N. Motzger and wife, A. B. Martin, A. E. Mack, Mrs. Jos. H. Milans, Barbara B. Metz, C. N. McIntire, "A Mother," J. M. Minick, W. E. Milne, C. P. Moore, Francis H. Miller, John W. Miller, W. O. McCorkle, E. W. McCrary, Harriett Monkhouse, E. S. Moulton, Mrs. H. G. Matzinger, Frank Moore, Murray-Richardson-Dibrell Shoe Co., George L. McCrackney, Henry McKeon, Jr., Clara C. McKeon, Miss Martha McKeon, Master Henry McKeon, 4th, Mary E. McKeon, Eleanor B. Mitchell, L. K. Mason, Mary C. Miller, C. W. Montgomery, D. L. Morgan, G. R. Mansfield, Ann Louisa Murphy, "M. M. H." H. M. Norris, John H. Noble, A. H. Neibur, E. B. Norment, Mrs. E. K. Newton, F. E. Nieding, John Nesbitt, J. A. Norfleet, M.A., H. H. Newton, Silas C. Newell, Mrs. Mary A. M. Newell, H. H. Norton, Frank E. Nellis, Dr. William Ness, C. A. Nyhus, George V. Nauman, W. H. Orr, R. L. O'Neal and Friends, H. V. Overholt, Harriet H. Outerbridge, B. H. Owen, H. S. Oneill, Dr. S. F. Oden and M. S. Oden, Edward Oberndorf, J. O. Ogalliner, J. B. Peterson, Harriet Pinney, "From Peggy," Catherine Poole Patrick and Janet Law Patrick, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Owen Perry, J. M. Pilcher, Alice G. Pomeroy, Mrs. J. B. Pearey, John Puryear, Albert Parker, Oliver K. Pellman, D.D.S., Addie B. Polliiennis, Otis G. Pike, M. Kate Phillips, Katherine P. Pinner, W. Purviance, M. C. Painter, S. B. Platner, Fred L. Packard, Dr. Wm. E. Parke, H. F. Pretzfeld, H. J. Penney, W. T. Potter, Mrs. James Parrish, Susan J. Pingree, S. W. Philbrick, Mabel W., Karl R. and William Philbrick, Frank A. Paddock, Zillah A. Powers, Mrs. H. D. Pollard, F. P. Prettyman, Frederick Perry, Mrs. Seely Perry, C. L. Palmer, F. B. Palmer, R. B. Pearce, Nellie Voight Puchi, Mrs. James Parshall, Mrs. Homer E. Parshall, Ferd C. Pate, F. C. Prindle, Mrs. Carolina G. Peeler, B. Piscopo, Mrs. J. C. Park, R. P. Parker, Don E. Parker, E. S. Packwood, William E. Putnam, 3d, Emmet Puryear, H. S. Price, Miss Isabelle H. Powell, the Misses Porter, James Pollock, R. A. Poff, Frank E. Pennock, George H. Parsons, Florence Paul, George E. Parsons, D. B. H. Power, "Pimm Kids," Austin J. Philbin, M. E. Phillips, Robert L. Park, Mrs. C. Oldmixon, F. M. Robinson, Raymond C. Robinson, Else A. Raschig, Walter S. Rosenthal, Chas. S. Reed, R. P. Roberts, C. D. Ruth, J. H. Redding, P. J. Ralph, Charles J. Rowan, P. J. Robertson, William Rollins, C. W. Rumbaugh, Frank A. Rommel, Hester L. Riddle, Mrs. John T. Ross, Cost Dept. of F. S. Royster Guano Co., Mary Gwynne Rowland, Henry J. Roundy, "R. A. E.," Worth Rose, M.D., Dr. R. C. Reid, B. Relph, Samuel Rose, Dr. J. A. Rucker, John T. Ronan, Georgina Rowland, B. J. Ross, M. H. Reed, D. R. Rose, Helen and Hazel Ryan, G. H. Ross, Mrs. M. M. Riter, Jr., Mrs. Cora A. Robinson, J. C. Robertson, J. Snowden Rhoads, Dr. S. J. Rose, Lee G. Rice, Mr. John Fitz Roberts, J. A. Roberts, B. C. Robbins, F. O. Richmond, D. C. Richardson, Barnes Richardson, Edward L. Rice, Dr. O. M. Rhodes, I. C. **Reeves, M.D., A. H. Reeder, Miss Barbara Read, S. B.** Redfield, V. S. Ravenhill, Earle A. Ryder, Laura W. Russell, W. R. Ruffner, A. G. Ronald, Cornelia M. Rogers, A. Y. Robertson, "From Little Ruth, who has enough, to Little Geraldina, who has nothing," W. L. Ricketts, Mary E. Ricketts, J. W. Rudin, Robt. A. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Rawles, Rex Riggin, Dr. J. S. Russell, G. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Smith, O. H. Schultz, Mildred E. and Ira Schamberg, P. Smith, Mrs. H. B. Scott, Richard Stevenson, Ira W. Stahl, Mrs. May J. Smith, Esther S. Smallwood, Sargeant & Peareson, E. L. Smith, Frances L. Swain, J. F. Snyder, A. R. Spicer, Joseph L. Sullivan, J. H. Sherrell, Don L. Sharp, J. M. Starks, T. M. Smith, Thomas Smales, A. Arlina Streit, William H. Symonds, Mrs. J. H. Stewart, Mrs. Florence Smith, Minola Graham Septon, Fred S. Sly, R. P. Snowden, Seymour A. Strauss, G. O. Smalley, F. Lyle, Searing, Jr., Charles L. Stovell, John V. Stephenson, O. L. Shinn, J. E. Sewall, G. Murray-Smith, C. M. Sylvanus, The S. Alfred Seely Co., "L. W. S.," Laura M. Shaw and Friends, Oscar Smith, Ross Spence, "In Memory of Tom Stoddard," Benj. Shapiro, J. L. Stone, S. D. Ward-Smith, K. Ward-Smith, Annie L. Sawyer, St. John's Sunday School, Miss Sevits' Sunday School Class, Rev F. S. Sill, "A Sympathizer," Walter H. Saunders, Furman J. Smith, D. O. S. Arnott Straitt, Harriett E. Search, Mrs. Hannah Swartz, H. D. Swartz, A. W. Summers, Geo. T. Stronach, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Stringer, Wm. A. Straat, Frank Stiffey, E. S. Steele, Mrs. W. H. Stahl, G. R. Sheldon, Mrs. W. A. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Sherman, W. W. Silk, A. M. Smith, E. R. Sparks, Wm. K. Smith, P. W. Simon, Mrs. Elizabeth Shumway, Stafford Public School, T. E. Surdan, W. H. Stahl, M. Sproat, Rev. W. L. Smith, Katherine Smith, Mrs. Joseph T. Smith, Elberon Douglas Smith, Clara M. Smith, B. I. Smedley, E. S. Sloat, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Skeele, J. S. Sirmans, W. F. Shoup, J. S. Seymour, O. P. Seward, Dudley H. Scott, Sara L. Schreyer, James L. Schaadt, Samuel L. Stewart, Elizabeth Stevenson, Mrs. J. A. Steele, A. H. Staley, H. J. Stocking, *Edith M. Smith*, G. F. Smith, H. J. Shupe, Students of Wilmington Conference Academy, James Schader, A. M. Smith, S. D. Skillin, H. Royer Smith, Spalding Brothers, Dr. B. B. Sims, C. T. Smith, Frank Smithies, R. W. Sanford, Thomas F. Stearnes, Dr. Harris G. Sherman, George T. Stormont, Lawrence Simcoe, R. Sandusky, Florence M. Schultz, Samuel C. Stoney, Joseph E. Sorg, T. J. Sanders F. W. Shoemaker, Jr., Mrs. R. J. Sifford, Mrs. Phillip Shank, Mrs. H. B. Ten Eyck, H. B. Ten Eyck, Anne M. Ten Eyck, John C. Taylor, Dr. F. M. Thompson, Mrs. Annie H. and *Pearce Thompson*, William C. Taylor, Dr. J. J. Thomas, Herbert F. Twitchell, Charles Taylor, Arthur Tufts, Christina F. Thompson, C. W. Trainer, Rowan Thayor, Lucy C. Tucker, A. C. Tebeau, John L. Taylor, Harry R. Tisdale, Louise F. Taft, Marion L. Taft, John A. Thuma, Joseph E. Traut, Glenn E. Thrapp, S. A. Thompson, H. von P. Thomas, Emily W. Tyler, W. W. Tautlinger, John Taylor, C. J. Tanner, Mrs. Jesse Thomas, Edmund Taylor, Jr., Harriett G. Thatcher, Lucian Taylor, Frank B. Thompson, "T. E. R.," Carlton H. Tyndall, E. D. Taussig, Anna C. Tutnall, The Taylor Bros. Company, Mrs. S. J. Tibbals, G. M. Thompson, J. B. Thomas, Miss L. E. Tryon, J. B. Upson, L. D. Upham, Herbert S. Ullman, Mrs. J. M. Vorys, Frederick B. Van Ornum, Mrs. E. B. Vincent, Edward C. Vincent, Jennings Vandaveer, De Lea Vicars, S. W. Viele, Mr. Richard Valentine, Valentine & Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Iven B. Vincent, S. Elizabeth Van Duyne, M.D., C. D. Varney, E. J. Voorhis, E. Villars, Edna Woodruff, S. M. Waughton, E. S. Warfield, L. F. Watson, W. J. Walters, Hon. S. B. Willson, F. K. Weaver, C. D. Weeks, Coates Walton, J. F. Wardner, A. L. Williams, Miss Mary H. Woodard, "Friends, King St., Worcester," A. B. Wagner, Seymour Whitely, A. E. Westervelt, M. C. Watters, W. E. Wolff, Office Employees Wm. H. Wise Co., Mrs. M. R. Wentworth, Mrs. D. Waltman, B. L. White, George A. Worth, Charles H. Wells, J. S. White, Eleanor Ross Willingham, C. M. Wann, L. L. Wilkerson, M. G. Wills, Jr., E. S. Watson, W. P. Wood, William Wilkinson, Mrs. C. J. Williamson, I. W. West, H. Wheeler, L. E. Whitworth, F. & J. Wells, Widnoon Supply Co., James Walton, Mrs. E. G. Whiting, Miss Lavinia I. Whiting, R. B. Williams, S. H. Woodson, H. F. Wright, Mrs. J. N. Wilkins, Jr., S. H. Williams, Ely S. Williamson, Norman N. Williamson, Mitchell Willy, A. E. Wilroy, Jr., J. F. Wilson, W. H. Whitter, Stella S. Waldeck, Flora E. Waldeck, J. L. Wolfenden, Mrs. W. C. S., Adelaide Watt, Jessie T. Wood, C. J. Willard, W. H. Witt, Miss L. T. Winter, Mrs. Fred White, Lillian K. Wells, Anna M. Waugh, D. E. Wassan, C. L. Warren, Jr., John A. Ward, Mrs. Catherine Wallace, Mrs. W. R. Walker, A. J. Walker, F. A. Waidner, Jr., C. B. Willingham, Jr., Carrie T. Walker, R. S. Walker, Mrs. A. Woelfel, O. Works, H. E. Weaver, Emily F. Webster, L. Williams, Clarence W. Wilson, W. W. Worlock, T. S. West, R. L. Walsh, Adelaide K. Wallace, R. W. Wallace, Russell Whitehead, Andrew McMaster Wright, Charles W. Wright, Jr., Mrs. Alice G. West, G. E. Wolfe, E. B. Wolsstomroft, S. W. Whitaker, Chas. Winston, Addison White, A. B. Williams, Thomas Woods, Myra A. Waldon, Albert O. Waldon, A. H. Waldon, H. A. & H. W. Watt, W. C. Wright, Mrs. A. N. Whiting, A. B. Wegener, Harold A. Wintjen, Louise K. Ward, J. M. Witherspoon & Son, Mrs. J. W. Wright, K. L. Wickett, Dr. D. L. Yingling, H. Yates, E. D. Young, M. F. Yoder, G. F. Young, G. Sidney Yeager, Harry C. Young, A. J. York, Anna Burns Zimmerman, J. W. Zeublin, John Zeleny.

Contributions of less than $12.00 each—$1,100.00.
Total this report—$64,612.41.
Previously reported—$12,403.74.
Grand Total—$77,016.15.

Make all checks, money-orders, or other remittances payable to The Belgian Children's Fund, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of The Literary Digest, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

His Policy.—Perhaps the best story told about the Bishop of Peterborough is that concerning a benevolent millionaire who once boasted to his lordship of the amount he gave annually to charity. He talked as tho certain of securing one of the best seats in Paradise.

"Well," remarked the bishop, on hearing the amount, "that is the largest insurance against fire that I ever heard of."—*Tit-Bits.*